Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes bombed military and industrial targets in the northern Iraqi cities of Irbil and Kifri 17 November, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a communique reported by IRNA. Iraq had launched further raids on Iranian targets the previous day, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, which said that Iraqi planes carried out two attacks on the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex, another on the nearby petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Mahshahr, and a raid on Revolution Guards camps near Ahvaz. Although Tehran radio claimed that three Iraqi planes were downed in the attacks, a military spokesman cited by INA denied that any Iraqi planes were lost. The Iraqi communique also announced that 8 Iraqi civilians were killed and 37 were wounded by Iran's artillery bombardment of Iraqi residential areas.

In earlier action, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi targets in Dahuk, Al-'Amarah, and Tuz Khurmatu 15 November. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses that day stated that 8 Iraqi civilians were killed and 42 were injured by Iranian shelling and by Iran's air raid on Al-'Amarah. It also announced that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 15 November. An Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA had warned that Iran would shell Iraqi cities in response to a 14 November Iraqi raid on Bakhtaran in which 24 civilians were killed and 60 were wounded. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses 14 November had announced a "devastating" raid on the military air base at Kermanshah, the former name for Bakhtaran. An Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian claims that Iraqi aircraft were downed during the raid, INA noted.

In another development, communiques reported by Tehran radio and IRNA announced details of another guerrilla operation inside Iraqi Kurdistan, claiming that Iranian irregulars combined with forces of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party to launch offensive operations around Zakhu, Irbil, and Al-Mawsil starting 13 November. According to the communiques, the attackers destroyed an Iraqi headquarters responsible for protecting the Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline, closed an Iraq-Turkey highway, and surrounded Zakhu, which is in northwestern Iraq near the Turkish and Syrian borders. However, an Iraqi spokesman dismissed the Iranian claims, stressing that the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline is operating at full capacity and that the overland route to Turkey via Zakhu is open day and night, INA noted.

Iran and the United States

Iran "cannot have any relations" with the "criminal" United States, which is exporting "fear, terror, and oppression" throughout the world, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in a 16 November interview with Tehran radio. He viewed President Reagan's television speech on contacts with Iran as an attempt to "preempt any further decline of America's corrupt prestige." Nevertheless, Iran's UN envoy told IRNA that Reagan's remarks indicate the United States has adopted a "realistic" policy toward Iran, asserting that this is a "positive development" and a "drastic change" in U.S. policy. Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani indicated earlier that Iran has more information about Robert McFarlane's visit which it has "reserved" for disclosure any time the United States tries to "mistreat" Iran, according to IRNA.

An Iraqi official statement carried by INA 15 November stressed that Iraq "strongly denounces" U.S. arms supplies to Iran, "regardless of their size and nature," adding that the "clear contradiction" between U.S. deeds and words is "regrettable" and raises doubts about U.S. credibility. The statement nevertheless stressed that Iraq will continue to welcome any "honest and serious" U.S. effort to end the Iran-Iraq war, noting that Iraq does not object to U.S. attempts to reestablish relations with Iran as long as these relations do not threaten Iraq and do not prolong the war. Noting that President Reagan "ignored Israel's role in the deal" with the "suspect Tehran rulers," the Iraqi statement attributed U.S. contacts with Iran to a "dirty plot in which Zionism played an effective role," adding that this was an attempt to prolong the war in order to achieve "Zionist designs of aggression and expansion" in the Middle East.

In other Arab comment on U.S. arms supplies to Iran, the Saudi paper *Al-Yawm* expressed concern that this could undermine the regional balance of power as Iran will not use these weapons only against Iraq. Other neighboring countries could face "eventual Iranian aggression," the paper warned, adding that "Iranian designs know no limits" and that Iran's "desire for expansion" will go unchecked. In Amman, the *Jordan Times*, *Al-Ra'y* and *Al-Dustur castigated the U.S. dealings with Iran, and King* Husayn said in an 8 November interview cited by KUNA that it would be "regrettable, shocking and sad" if the United States was supplying arms to Iran. Cairo papers reviewed by MENA likewise criticized the United States, with *Al-Jumhuriyah* speaking of U.S. "duplicity" toward the Iran-Iraq war, while *Al-Ahram warned of a loss of U.S. trustworthiness and* credibility.

In Lebanon, the Islamic Jihad issued a communique 15 November urging the United States to take "more rapid and consistent measures" to meet its demands if it cares about the U.S. hostages, AFP reported. David Jacobsen's release was due to "a U.S. initiative, which if continued will bring about a solution to the hostage affair," the Jihad organization asserted.

Iranian Internal Situation

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani praised Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, "the successor to the leadership," for his "positive initiative" in sponsoring a week of Muslim unity, Tehran radio reported. President 'Ali Khamene'i likewise hailed Montazeri's initiative in remarks cited by IRNA.

The authorities have arrested four "terrorist agents" responsible for a 19 August car bomb explosion in Tehran, according to an Information Ministry statement reported by IRNA.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated his opposition to terrorism in a 16 November speech broadcast by Damascus television, and he again proposed the formation of an international committee to define the meaning of terrorism and the lines separating terrorism from "the peoples' struggle for their causes and liberating their territories." Syria is ready to discuss this idea in further detail and to present its ideas and formulas on the matter, he said. U.S. and British leaders have not thus far taken up Syria's proposal because they do not want to combat terrorism, Al-Asad maintained, adding that if such a committee had been set up "they would have been deprived of much of the fun they enjoy in killing peoples and killing strugglers everywhere." The Syrian leader wondered how the United States can accuse his country of terrorism when the Reagan administration is itself a "master of terrorism," and he urged U.S. officials to heed the saying that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." As for the attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner this year, Al-Asad claimed that Israel was responsible, asserting that the Israelis "planned and drew up a scenario so that the attempt would stop prior to the actual blowing up of the plane." He also denounced the "shameful" role of the British Government, which he described as a "small satellite that rotates in the U.S. orbit."

Al-Asad touched on Syria's economic problems in his speech, which was delivered at a trade union conference, stressing the need to increase production and reduce consumption. Syria must also intensify efforts to exploit its mineral resources, he said, disclosing that work is underway to mine diamonds, which "are found in large areas and supposedly in large quantities."

In another development, Damascus radio castigated the "hostile and provocative" U.S. measures against Syria, stating that they express a U.S. desire to "strain relations" between the two countries. Vice President Rif'at al-Asad also viewed the U.S. stand as "provocative," according to a spokesman for Rif'at cited by Radio Monte Carlo. Tripoli radio likewise condemned the U.S. sanctions, and the Amman paper *Al-Dustur* viewed them as "an explicit declaration of blatant hostility toward the Arabs."

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli planes attacked a "terrorist" base near Sidon 16 November, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the target was a naval base used for training and launching attacks. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that one person was killed and four were wounded in the attacks, which were directed against DFLP and Fatah positions.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes — Further clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen erupted in the Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut 15 November, killing 6 people and wounding 43, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The fighting was triggered by the killing of two Amal members of the Camps Security Coordination Committee, an incident which was described by the DFLP and other Palestinian groups as a "mistake," according to the radio. Palestinian sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced that 5 people were killed and 12 were injured in further clashes the following day.

Israel

Anti-Arab sentiment flared in old Jerusalem in reaction to the 15 November stabbing death of a Yeshiva student, Jerusalem radio reported. Despite efforts to keep order by reinforced police units, a "stormy demonstration" was held, and several Molotov cocktails were thrown at Arab houses. Following the arrest of three suspects, Israeli officials quoted by Jerusalem radio blamed the murder on the PFLP, thus discounting claims of responsibility by "Forces-17," which AFP described as an elite PLO security unit. In remarks cited by Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called for calm and promised that the government will fight to "uproot" PLO-inspired terrorism.

Libyan-Chadian Clashes

The Chadian Government has reached a cease-fire agreement with Goukouni Oueddei's forces following clashes between the latter and Libyan units in northern Chad, Paris radio disclosed 14 November. A Chadian military communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio stated that 200 Libyans were killed and a Libyan aircraft was downed during the clashes with Goukouni's FAP forces. The fighting between Libyan "slave-traders" and "patriotic" Chadians has been continuing northeast of Fada since 12 November, the communique said. Paris radio subsequently reported that the Chadian Government has supplied arms and ammunition to Goukouni's forces.

Sudan

A high-level meeting of government and religious leaders decided to form a committee to discuss ways to end the war in the south and provide relief, SUNA reported 14 November. As for the security situation, the clandestine SPLA radio reported that 77 government soldiers were killed 11 November in a failed attempt to advance on Bor, and according to an *Al-Siyasah* report cited by SUNA, tribal fighting in western Bahr al-Ghazal has claimed 70 lives since 20 October.

DRA

Thirty DRA soldiers were killed when Afghan rebels used surface-to-surface missiles to attack a building in Konduz Province where PDPA Secretary General Najibullah and "high-ranking" Soviet officials were conferring, Tehran radio reported 14 November.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Arab League Condemns U.S. Arms Shipments

NC141456 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, Nov 14 (AFP) — The Arab League warned here Friday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's admissions Thursday about U.S. covert arms shipments to diplomatic feelers to Tehran introduced a "new and dangerous" element of tension between the Arab world and Washington. [sentence as received]

Speaking from the organization's headquarters here, Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi condemned the arms deliveries as a "flagrant violation" of Washington's hitherto neutral policy in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

He said the league had been "even more disturbed" to learn that these deliveries, which apparently violate of a five-year-old U.S. arms embargo on Iran, had been made "with the connivance of Israel." [passage omitted]

PLO's Al-Yahya on Meeting With Israelis

JN141134 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Nov 86 p 19

[By Taha al-Nu'man]

[Excerpts] Amman — Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and PLO representative in Jordan, has said that Romanian President Nicoale Ceausescu wanted the Costinesti meeting between Palestinian and leftist Israeli delegations to be the beginning of understanding on a Palestinian-Israeli formula for a political solution to the Palestine question. Al-Yahya added that he rejected this concept of the nature of the meeting and frankly communicated this to Ceausescu. He described the meeting as one of solidarity and not negotiations and declared that Yasir 'Arafat was supposed to attend it but changed his mind after the Israeli delegation's number was reduced as result of pressures. He indicated that he did not attend the Jordanian development conference because he did not see any value in attending it in the absence of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO and since the work of the joint committee for bolstering steadfastness has been frozen.

Speaking to *Al-Ittihad* yesterday after his return from Romania, where he chaired the Palestinian side of a meeting with the leftist Israeli representatives, Al-Yahya said that the meeting with the "delegation of the democratic and progressive forces in the Israeli community was held at the request of the Israeli side which wanted, to express to the PLO representatives its solidarity with the Palestinian people's rights, headed by their right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state, and to express these forces' desire for peace accordingly." [passage omitted] Asked about the meeting he and [PLO Executive Committee member] Milhim held with President Ceausescu and what the latter proposed to them, Al-Yahya said: On the morning after our arrival, the official in charge of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee took us to President Ceausescu, who received us in his office in Bucharest. The president talked about the nature of the meeting and said: Romania believes that the aim of your meeting with the Israeli progressive political and cultural personalities is to reach an understanding on a formula for a political solution to the Palestine question. We in Romania will be happy if the two sides reach a positive conclusion on the way to solving the Palestine question in accordance with the concepts of the right to self-determination, a Palestinian state, and coexistence between the two peoples.

Al-Yahya added: Ceausescu surprised us when he gave the meeting a larger scope and a greater dimension than the concept we had and according to which we went to Romania. I immediately replied: This meeting will not deal with any political subject and will not be a preparatory committee for any conference or any other meeting, nor will it discuss the formation of any preparatory committees for a political solution. Our PNC resolutions, Mr President, state that we can meet with any Israeli who recognizes the Palestinian people's national rights, headed by the right to self-determination. These Israelis have come from our occupied territory to express their solidarity with the Palestinian people and meet with a PLO delegation for this purpose. This is the dimension of the meeting and we do not want it to have any other dimension.

Al-Yahya added: Therefore, we decided to hold only one session and obstinately resisted the several attempts made to hold a second session. In that sole session I talked in my capacity as the chairman of the delegation. I thanked them for their solidarity and stands on our issue and spoke about our concept of true peace and those who obstruct the peace efforts. I asked them to continue their struggle for peace in their society and said that we will contrinue our struggle with our means and methods until we attain real peace. I indicated that the Palestinian people did not carry arms nor embarked on armed struggle except for the sake of real peace and that this will always be the purpose of their legitimate struggle. [passage omitted]

Contrary to what Milhim told *Al-Ittihad* shortly after his return to Amman from Romania, that he did not attend the meeting because he found the atmosphere of the meeting to be something other than he had expected, Al-Yahya said that Muhammad Milhim told him that he felt indisposed and asked him to chair the meeting.

Al-Natshah on Unity, Ties With Jordan, Syria

JN151628 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 13 Nov 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi — Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, has said that the Fatah Movement is not expediting a PNC meeting at the expense of the efforts being exerted to restore national Palestinian unity.

Speaking at a new conference in Abu Dhabi yesterday morning, Al-Natshah added that positive steps have been taken regarding national Palestinian unity. He said that tripartite and five-man meetings were held and that basic principles governing the unity of the Palestinian factions have been agreed upon. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Amman agreement on Palestinian-Jordanian coordination and whether the Fatah Movement has relinquished

it in order to pave the way for Palestinian reconciliation, Al-Natshah said that the Amman agreement will not be the cause of alienation among the resistance factions. He stressed that the Fatah Movement is ready to go farther than what was declared in the Prague statement regarding the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, which he considered dead following the Jordanian Government's decision suspending coordination with the PLO's leadership. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Jordanian development plan, Al-Natshah said that the PLO will not resort to force to foil this plan. However, he expressed the belief that Jordan should have coordinated with the PLO. He pointed out that the PLO is not against any aid extended to the kinfolk in the occupied homeland, but it rejects seeing this plan as a reason for entrenching occupation. Al-Natshah expressed doubts that this plan will obtain the required financial support.

The Fatah Central Committee member said that the PLO is ready to restore cooperation with the Jordanian Government within the framework of the basic Palestinian principles. He stressed that the PLO will not recognize any resolution relinquishing the Palestinian people's rights under any circumstances.

Al-Natshah revealed that the Jordanian Government has rejected all of the efforts exerted by Egypt and other Arab states to restore the Palestinian-Jordanian coordination.

Al-Natshah said that the PLO refuses to establish any form of relations with the mayors who were appointed by the occupation authorities because they were appointed without consulting the PLO, The Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. He said that the PLO rejects any attempt to entrench the occupation whether by the appointment of mayors of through the creation of other institutions by the occupation authorities. [passage omitted]

Regarding relations with Syria, Al-Natshah regretted the lack of any positive progress in the efforts to restore normal Palestinian- Syrian relations. He doubted that the PLO will continue to stretch out its hand seeking a new page in relations with Syria. He said that there is a kind of despair regarding the possibility of establishing good relations with Syria. [passage omitted]

Regarding the PLO's stand toward the anti-Syrian U.S. and European campaign, Al-Natshah said that the PLO supports Syria against any aggression and that the PLO will fight alongside the Syrian army against any aggression.

Concluding his news conference, Al-Natshah praised the GCC states' stand toward the Palestine question and described this stand as historical. He said that the Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia, have honored all of their commitments toward the Palestinian revolution.

Islamic Conference to Review Palestinian Cause

JN140807 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Nov 86 p 15

[Excerpts] PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has stated that many aspects of the Palestinian cause will be discussed at the Islamic conference that will convene in Kuwait on 26 January 1987. In an interview with *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm*, he said that the most prominent of these aspects are the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and ways to bolster them and the crisis of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

On whether a suitable site has been chosen for the forthcoming PNC session, Shaykh Al-Sa'ih said: We asked some Palestinian officials to contact the leaders of Iraq, the YAR, Sudan, and Algeria to discuss the possibility of convening the PNC session on their territory. Both Sanaa and Sudan have welcomed this. Iraq also expressed its readiness to host this session. As to which of these four capitals will host the PNC session, Shaykh Al-Sa'ih said that the Palestinians have not agreed on this yet and will decide following contacts with the leaders of these four countries.

On whether the Fatah Movement has suspended its adherence to the Amman agreement based on its stand as stated in the Prague statement, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih said that the Prague statement reflects the stands of only three Palestinian organizations — the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party — and that, for this reason, the Prague statement had no power to suspend or abrogate the Amman agreement beause the PLO Executive Committee is the only party that is authorized to suspend or abrogate the Amman agreement. He said that the Amman agreement continues to exist as part of the PLO's continuing policy until the PLO Executive Committee meets and adopts a new stand on this agreement that will be in line with Palestinian interests during the next stage. [passage omitted]

Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih criticized the so-called Jordanian development plan in the West Bank. He said: We in the PLO welcome any Jordanian or Arab support for the inhabitants of the occupied territories but we always prefer that such support take place through the joint committee that was established to bolster the steadfastness of the relatives in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

BAHRAIN

Local Newspaper Criticizes U.S.-Iran 'Arms Deal'

JN170943 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Manama, 17 Nov (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* asserts that the U.S. arms deals to Iran can ony add fuel to the fire and encourage Iran to continue its rejection of the peaceful initiatives made by many parties to end the Iraq-Iran war. The newspaper adds: These deals mean that the repeated U.S. statements throughout the past years regarding U.S. neutrality in the war and the U.S. endeavors to end it are mere lies and a cover to hide what is going on behind the scenes between the United States and Iran.

Akhbar Al-Khalij wonders about the justifications the U.S. president will present, through the messages the White House announced he will send to Arab leaders explaining his stand on supplying Iran with arms. The paper says: These justifications can deceive nobody because the issue is as clear as day.

The paper says: The United States has the right to defend its interests and to establish relations with whom it desires, but it has no right to ask the Arab world to accept its feeble justifications of its serious policy, such as the one it is following toward the Iraq- Iran war.

KUWAIT

U.S. Envoy Delivers Reagan Message to Amir

LD171106 Kuwait KUNA in English 1027 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 17 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Sabah Monday received two messages from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf. U.S. envoy to Kuwait Anthony Quainton delivered Reagan's message to the amir during an audience today. Earlier in the day, a Senegalese envoy Ahmed al-Tinqani conveyed another message to the amir.

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives on 'Surprise' Visit

LD170823 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0758 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Nov (KUNA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, arrived here today on a surprise visit, during which he will deliver a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. It has been stated that the message deals with the current situation in the region and the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

Official Refuses to Comment on U.S.-Iran Deal

LD161415 Kuwait KUNA in English 1316 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 16 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed Sunday refused to be drawn to comment on the recently disclosed U.S. arms supplies to Iran. Talking to reporters, he would only say the cabinet will discuss the issue on Monday.

However, two independent Kuwaiti newspapers Sunday criticized the U.S. arms supplies to Iran and agreed that Washington's move was a moral support for Iran.

Al-Qabas daily saw the U.S. "Machiavellianism" as endangering the (?region's) "interests and principles."

Al-Ray' al-'Amm local newspaper, speaking of the White House "scandal" involving arms shipments [to] Iran, said "dangers and challenges awaiting us paint a tragic picture for the Gulf peoples and call for alarm and fear."

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Election Greetings From USSR

EA142141 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar 'Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a congratulatory cable from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his re-election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

It reads: Comrade al-'Attas, please accept our heartfelt greetings on the occasion of your election to the high office of chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

We are confident that the comprehensive relations between the USSR and the PDRY, based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will develop successfully in the future in the interests of the peoples of our countries and of world peace and social progress.

Comrade al-'Attas, we wish you success in your responsible post and prosperity to the friendly people of Democratic Yemen.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Aden, Makes Statement

EA152312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, arrived in Aden this morning for a visit to the PDRY to last several days, during which he will hold talks with party and government officials on the latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and ways of consolidating and developing military relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. [passage omitted]

In a statement to ANA, Brother Yasir 'Arafat said that during the visit he would discuss with the leaders of the YSP developments in the Arab, Palestinian and international arenas of interest to our Arab people. He said the worries of a Palestinian home were those of a Yemeni home. He praised the YSP's efforts

towards uniting the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people under the Aden-Algiers agreement. He said, in conclusion, that Yemen had three parts and not two — the southern, the northern and the Palestinian parts — and the problems, interests, and victories of the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions were identical.

Meets with Chairman Al-'Attas

JN162056 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1817 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas in Aden last night. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed recent developments in the Arab and international arenas and the situation in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas. The PDRY chairman reiterated his country's firm and principled stand toward the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

Meets With 'Ali Salim Al-Bid

EA161854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office this morning brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander in Chief of the Palestine revolution, who is currently on a visit to our country. During the meeting, the two discussed the developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and the reunification of the PLO. The brother secretary general stressed our party's firm and principled stand in support of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, for the recovery of their full rights, the regaining of their territory and the building of their independent national state on their national territory. He reiterated our party's determination to continue the efforts toward achieving the reunification of the PLO on the basis of the decisions of Palestinian unanimity and their anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist line, as well as on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general briefed his brother Yasir 'Arafat on the steps taken by the YSP to eliminate the aftermath of the abortive 13 January coup conspiracy led and implemented by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his traitorous gang. This gang had tried to efface the brilliant aspects of our revolutionary experiment and the role of our country at the Arab and international levels, in the service of the causes of struggle, social progress and liberation,and against the designs of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. [passage omitted]

Reportedly Will Mediate

JN161137 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Nov (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the PDRY is aimed at mediating between Aden and former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Yasir 'Arafat will meet with President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas today to get acquainted with his opinion on the possibility of reconciling with the opposition members, who fled the PDRY following the 13 January events.

Al-Ittihad, published in Abu Dhabi today, quoted 'Abbas Zaki, head of the Fatah foreign relations department, as saying that 'Arafat will not discuss with officials in Aden the reconciliation efforts among the Palestinian factions. However, he will brief the Yemeni officials on the efforts which have been exerted to convene a new PNC session and the meeting between five Palestinian factions which will be held at the end of this month to fix the date and place of this session.

YSP Official Receives Al-Sa'iqah Representative

EA141109 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant YSP Central Committee secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office at noon today Brother Nabil Zarzar, representative of the Palestinian organization Al-Sa'iqah. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and the imperialist and Zionist onslaught against our Arab peoples and their nationalist and progressive organizations.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad stressed the importance of restoring unity, allowing the groups of the Palestinian revolution,under the leadership of the PLO -- on the basis of the program opposed to imperialism and Zionism and of the Aden-Algiers accord -- to confront all the imperialist and Zionist designs and plots; in order to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights of return and self-determination on their national soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The brother assistant secretary general reaffirmed our country's solidarity with and support for the steadfastness of sisterly Syria in confronting the vicious imperialist and Zionist onslaught against the Syrian people, and against all the aggressive suspect plans and solutions whcih do not aim at Syria alone, but at all the progressive Arab nationalist regimes.

Brother Nabil Zarzar expressed his pleasure with the YSP'S principled stand in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people and of all the Arab peoples and their nationalist and progressive regimes.

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Comments on Impact of U.S.-Iran 'Deal'

JN151231 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 13 Nov 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The U.S. Contradiction"]

[Text] Contradiction continues to characterize the U.S. stand toward reports about the U.S. arms deal with Iran in exchange for the release of the hostages held captive in Lebanon. While many indications confirm the United States is determined to obtain the release of the hostages, U.S. officials continue to make statements reiterating U.S. opposition to giving Iran any oppor-

tunity to obtain weapons. This has made the United States' Western allies feel somewhat confused about this contradiction between declared U.S. policy and covert U.S. stands.

The gravity of the situation is highlighted as this will constitute a serious precedent in encouraging kidnappers to carry out further terrorist acts. It will also encourage kidnappers to exaggerate their demands, as long as these demands find an ear in the countries to whom the hostages belong. This will endanger world peace and security and will sacrifice values and laws internationally acknowledged regarding exchange of prisoners. This will also enable countries, obtaining weapons through such methods,to use these weapons to undermine the security and peace of neighboring countries, as an extension of their other terrorist operations, in which they succeeded in easily obtaining weapons.

Despite all the perils of trading U.S. hostages for weapons to Iran, one cannot but wonder about the credibility of the declared U.S. policy toward the Iraq-Iran war, as providing Iran with weapons is the beginning of the collapse of balance of power in the region. Iran will not use these weapons only against Iraq. Other neighboring countries will also not be safe from any eventual Iranian aggression. Iranian designs know no limits. The desire for expansion which controls the Iranian leaders can no longer be checked.

What makes one laugh and weep at the same time is that the big powers which offer so much to save some of their citizens from captivity do not raise a finger to help hundreds of thousands of citizens, and even entire nations of the Third World, to shake off the yoke of subjugation of other countries. Are the citizens of these big powers of a different mettle than the rest of mankind?

The value of an individual and his freedom should not be subject to his geographic affiliation or creed, but should be defined by the noble values, on whose bases he deals with others, as well as the great principles by which he lives. As Muslims, we view these stands as conflicting with ethics governing relations among people. However, they in the West do not hesitate to undermine all values to serve their interests, even if this leads to a blatant contradiction in declared policies and covert stands. What is important for them is getting results in the end, irrespective of the method used to attain their objectives.

What concerns us about this issue is where will these secret U.S.-Iranian contacts lead? What consequences will they have on the state of affairs in the region? Who will guarantee Iran will not find, in this new support, encouragement to prolong the war and expand the scope of aggression against countries in the region? There is no doubt the officials of the U.S. Administration have the answers to these questions and to many other questions puzzling the wise men of this world.

Italian Defense Minister Arrives in Riyadh

LD151632 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1505 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) — Italian Defense Minister, Giovanni Spadolini arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on a visit to the country at the invitation of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and general inspector, who led the welcoming delegation at King Khalid International Airport. [passage omitted]

Meets With Prince Sultan

LD161326 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Saudi-Italian official talks began at 1200 today under the cochairmanship of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who is currently on a visit to the country.

The talks were attended, on the Saudi side, by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad, assistant defense and aviation minister for civil aviation; 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant defense and aviation minister for military affairs; 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, foreign ministry under secretary for foreign affairs; Chief of Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, the commanders of the ground, naval, and air forces and the deputy commander of the Air Defense Forces. On the Italian side, the talks were attended by General (Alberto Giana); Francesco Ripandelli, Italian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, and the accompanying delegation.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stated that his talks with the Italian defense minister dealt with bilateral relations. He described the talks as good.

In a statement to SPA, Prince Sultan said he will hold more talks with the Italian defense minister tomorrow.

King Fahd Receives Spadolini

LD161905 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] This evening, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, currently visiting the country.

The audience was attended by Prince Soltan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister and inspector general; 'Uthman al-Humayd, the assistant defense and aviation minister for military affairs; and the Italian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

King Fahd also received this evening the UAE ambassador to SaudiArabia, Ahmad Mohammad Abu Rahimah, who bade farewell to King Fahdon the occasion of the end of his tour of office.

UAE

Government Calls on U.S., USSR To End Gulf War

JN161130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Nov (WAKH) — The UAE has urged both the United States and the USSR to exert efforts and work to put

an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to settle the conflict between the two warring parties through peaceful means in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions. In its capacity as chairman of the current GCC session, the UAE also called on the two superpowers to exert efforts within the framework of the international community to halt the war and prevent it from spreading, as this will endanger the countries in the region and world peace and security. This took place when Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, Foreign Ministry under secretary, received the U.S. and USSR ambassadors separately here today.

Dailies Score U.S. Weapons Supplies to Iran

NC151410 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 15 (AFP) — U.S. arms deliveries to Tehran are likely to lead to an expansion of the six-year-old Gulf war, United Arab Emirates (UAE) dailies said Saturday.

Virtually all dailies in this Arab Gulf country criticised Washington for its covert military shipments to Tehran and accused Western countries of seeking to prolong the Iraq-Iran war to help their arms industry.

The semi-official daily *Al-Ittihad*, published in Abu Dhabi, said the development showed "a change in alliances in the (Middle East) region".

The Dubai-based daily *Al-Bayan* said "President Reagan's admission of arms supply to Tehran is another proof of the vested interests of Islam's enemies in providing fuel to the Gulf war".

The Al-Shariqah based daily *Al-Khalij* said the return of U.S. influence to the Gulf region was meant to "fuel the war to enable it to expand to other Gulf areas".

The paper urged Gulf states, which have repeatedly voiced concern over the risk of a widening of the conflict, to "analyse and comprehend the real impact of this development".

The English-language daily *Khaleej Times* said the U.S. contacts with Tehran have "fueled Iran's intransigence" towards peace efforts by Gulf states and the Islamic Conference Organisation.

"The U.S. attitude will not only encourage Iran's stubbornness but has the dangerous potential of aiding its preparations for the long-threatened final offensive" against Iraq, the *Khaleej Times* said.

It added that unless Washington and other world states make efforts to end the war it may "escalate to engulf the region with serious economic and political consequences for the whole world".

It charged that the United States, France and other Western states were looking at the war "as an opportunity to boost their armaments industry".

U.S.-Iranian Deal 'Foreign Watergate' for Reagan

JN152103 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Nov 86

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] It seems that the "hostages curse" will continue to haunt the U.S. presidents. Several years ago, the U.S. hostages in Tehran contributed to the downfall of former President Jimmy Carter and removed him from the Oval office of the White House. Today, it appears that President Reagan will face a similar crisis, with the only difference being he is not going to wage another presidential election campaign. The current crisis is larger than the previous one because, in the final analysis, it affects the credibility of U.S. policy as a whole, not only the policy of this or that president. It is about to be a foreign Watergate not only for Reagan, but also for U.S. foreign policy which stresses, just as the foreign policy of any other country, that there are no perpetual friendships or hostilities, but perpetual interests.

This may be U.S. pragmatism or a Machiavellian U.S. foreign policy. Yet it reveals a serious contradiction in the policy of a superpower, like the United States, which is talking about certain policies and adopts other policies. For years, the United States has been talking about its neutrality in the Iraq-Iran war, as well as about its war against terrorism and terrorists. Suddenly, events have proved the contrary, and it has been confirmed that the United States has sent weapons to Iran and negotiated the release of its hostages from the hands of what it called the "terrorists." Analysts go further and say the U.S. step implies a strategic position, not a move to release the hostages.

What does this mean? It simply means that Washington wants to escalate the Iraq-Iran war. If we remember that, for some time, U.S. sources have been talking about a large-scale Iranian military operation, we will realize that Washington's objective has not been aimed at releasing one or more hostages, but at the continuation of the war so that the two countries' losses as well as the losses of the Arabs and Muslims will increase. This is in addition to giving a free hand to the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims and to Washington's allies.

Events affirm that the United States is seeking to achieve its interests. It is clear these interests are being achieved at the expense of Arabs and Muslims. This makes it incumbent on us to be aware of our interests and to seriously exert every effort to stop the war.

YAR

'Arafat Leaves Sanaa, Makes Statement on Visit

JN151532 Doha QNA in Arabic 1308 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Sanaa, 15 Nov (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Sanaa today after a 2-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, 'Arafat held talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the current Arab situation in both the Arab and internatonal arena, as well as the latest developments in the Palestinian arena.

In a predeparture statement, 'Arafat said his talks with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih centered on a number of Arab and international issues; namely, the outcome of the meetings of the good offices committee recently held in Jeddah, the situation in the Palestinian arena, the continuous aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the Zionist gangs' growing terrorizm against the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, the current Judaization attempts and their danger, and attempts to commit an aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He added that the Al-Aqsa Mosque guard managed to arrest a group of Zionist soldiers who were trying to tamper with the mosque.

Concluding his statement, 'Arafat said his talks with Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were part of joint efforts to prepare for the forthcoming Islamic summit conference scheduled to be convened in Kuwait.

Sidqi: Cabinet To Work As 'Integral Team'

NC160952 Cairo MENA in English 0738 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 16 — (MENA) — *"Al-Ahram"* newspaper took up for its leading frontpage story today the new premier's statement to the paper that economy is his Cabinet's foremost preoccupation. His Cabinet will seek solutions for the problems of prices, subsidies, export, import, taxes, customs, the rate of exchange and tourism, he said. Dr Atif Sidqi further said that there were other issues like housing and improvement of public utilities services that will also be given priority in the government's action.

The government will take an overall view of all problems and try to resolve as many as it can without resolving one at the expense of another as any problem is either a cause or a consequence of another, the prime minister said emphasizing his belief in the need for stability in laws.

Consequently new bills will not be proposed except after thorough study of all the details and the Cabinet is committed to implementing the directives President Husni Mubarak gave it at their meeting with him, in his speech assigning the Cabinet its task and in his address to the People's Assembly, the prime minister said. He further declared that the Cabinet will work as an integral team and pledged to give citizens the facts clearly and realistically and will abide by its belief that achievements and results are the best means of expressing performance.

Among the foremost priority tasks of the new Cabinet will be to solve the problems of the balance of payments deficit, foreign debts and the budget deficit and to removing red tape which defeats government decisions and impedes the progress of economic reform and affects the state's efforts to improve services, he said.

The prime minister said the government would present to the People's Assembly in December a programme of action which will be realistic and specific insofar as priorities, time schedules and potentials are concerned and will get the objectives to be achieved.

Dr Atif Sidqi said he respected the opposition and promised to listen to any objective and constructive view it had to express "for we all, majority and opposition are in the same boat and our purpose is to steer Egypt to a safe haven".

World Bank Loans To Develop Electricity, Industry

NC161526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — The third round of talks between Egypt and the World Bank will be held tomorrow in Cairo. The participants will discuss the World Bank's 1987 lending program for Egypt, which has an estimated value of about $800 million.

Dr 'Irfan Shafi'i first under secretary at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, has said that the past 2 weeks of talks put the finishing touches on the shape of the final set of consultations. The sectors that will benefit from next year's loans were also defined. These areas are: Electricity, industry, and agriculture. Dr Shafi'i noted that Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, will meet tomorrow with (Alberto Vavilai), head of the World Bank's Egyptian department. The two men are expected to lay out the framework for further deliberations, which will produce an agreement on World Bank loans to Egypt to be signed early next year.

Dr Shafi'i told MENA that the negotiations with the bank covered three sectorial loans. Two of these, each worth up to $300 million, will be used for industry and power generation. The third, which is intended for agriculture, is on the order of $200 million. He added that Egypt will have considerable leeway in channeling funds to projects most in need in these three sectors, in accordance with the priorities of the 5-year plan.

Talks With IMF Yield 'Much Closer' Views

NC151144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — Talks between Egypt and an IMF delegation in Cairo will resume in the next few days, including Egypt's request for $1 billion from the IMF to support the balance of payments.

Sources in the IMF delegation have said the upcoming talks will be aimed at continuing the achievements made in previous consultations, in which the views of Egypt and the IMF were brought much closer. The sources added that the talks between the two sides over the past 2 weeks centered on a number of proposed policies and measures for financial and economic reforms, particularly the government's efforts to lower the state's general budget deficit, channel government expenditure, and stabilize exchange rates. The participants also reviewed the consultations Egypt had held with a number of friendly countries and international financial institutions to reschedule the foreign debt and alleviate the debt burden on the national economy by extending debts over longer periods of time.

It is recalled that the country's foreign currency revenues have decreased this year by $1.2 billion as a result of declining oil prices on international markets.

Economic Source Denies Liquidity Crisis in Banks

NC150705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0628 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — A high-level economic source has denied a recent newspaper report that some banks are facing a liquidity crisis and are reluctant to cash checks. In a statement published by *Akhbar al-Yawm* today, the source described the report as groundless and said that the available cash in the various Egyptian banks is at a normal level.

Cairo Links Military Strength, Economic Recovery

NC162242 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Commentary by Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb: "Increased Production and Stronger Armed Forces Are Two Pillars of Freedom and an Independent Homeland"]

[Text] Alarming events are taking place around us, and, even if we wanted to, we can neither ignore them nor shield ourselves from their effects. All these dreadful happenings have a direct or indirect impact. Some may imagine that Egypt can remain indifferent to what is going on around it, but this is simply wishful thinking, as Egypt is the principal target. All the current wars and crises are being used to weaken Egypt, so it can be finished off easily.

A quick look around gives us the following picture:

1. The chronic crisis in Lebanon. That country has become a center of conflicts involving foreign intelligence services and their suspect operations. It is fertile ground for criminal acts by armed organizations loyal to many states in the region and beyond. Lebanon itself is now a hostage of the Syrian regime, which is playing a dangerous game there — one that goes beyond Lebanon's security and unity to involve the peace of the entire Arab world.

2. The Iraq-Iran war with its military and political complications. Recent incidents have shown Iran's ability to exploit events in Lebanon for its own ends. Its revolutionary slogans are nothing but a thin veneer hiding its true motives and goals. It is also clear that the major powers are not as concerned about the Iraq-Iran war as they are about using it to guarantee their private interests.

3. The rebellion in Southern Sudan against the central government in the North. Towns and villages in the South have been besieged, and food aid is kept from the hungry. Naturally, this uprising, which is inspired by shadowy forces and unclear ambitions, is bound to weaken the grip of the central government. It will also prevent it from addressing the serious economic crises afflicting the Sudanese people.

4. The complete division of the Arabs and their inability to weather the storms that are about to destroy their stability. This is so true that each state hates the other more than it does it lurking enemies. The matter has reached the point where the Arabs can no longer do such much as convene a summit, for they cannot stand to look each other in the face.

5. The continuing conflict in the Arab Maghreb between Morocco and the Polisario Front.

6. The slump in oil prices, which comes at a time when producers have joined the weapons procurement game for fear of Iranian aggression.

7. The greatest tragedy is the inability of Palestinian groups to agree on something to solve their people's problem and free them from the yoke of occupation.

Egypt is acting against the background of this bitter situation. The principle of self-defense dictates that it not turn its back on all this, for its destiny is tied to its relations with the Arabs, even if certain Arab states are working to disrupt these links. This is hardly done in their own national interests, but out of spite for Egypt.

Thus, Egypt must strengthen its economic and military structures. As such, an end to the economic crisis would do more than just meet the people's daily needs. It would increase their security, independence, and free will. For this reason, we are all called upon to work ceaselessly to raise production and develop our services and utilities. We must also remember that each citizen is a soldier on the economic front, and that the more he works and sacrifices, the greater will be his triumph.

Meanwhile, the strengthening and modernization of our Armed Forces is a shield for every place of work, as the plot surrounding us is more serious than those who make haphazard statements can imagine. As we have already said, increased production and stronger Armed Forces are two pillars of liberty and free will. Without them, Egypt would be fertile ground for conflicts, and would be gnawed at by foreign ambitions and internal whims.

Mubarak Receives Message from U.S. President

NC161352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Frank Wisner had given the message to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during a meeting today. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and bilateral issues. The U.S. State Department yesterday announced that the U.S. President would send Mubarak a message dealing with the logic and motives behind recent contacts between the U.S Administration and the Iranian Government.

Abu Ghazalah Begins 1-Week Visit to U.S.

NC150818 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, begins today a week-long visit to the United States. During the visit he will talk with senior U.S. officials on boosting military cooperation.

Media Reacts to Iran Arms Deal, Reagan Speech

'Contradictions' in Policy

NC152352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — All the commentaries appearing in Cairo papers have emphasized that the contacts between the United States and Iran, which President Reagan said have been going on for 1 and 1/2 years, reflect a contradiction between America's public and private stands. They also throw several

elements of America's Middle East policy into question, and expose Washington to a crisis involving the loss of its very credibility. In its commentary tomorrow, (?*Al-Akhbar*) notes that these contacts confirm the contradictions between America's publicly declared and privately held positions. This is not the sort of action one expects of the U.S. Administration, which has openly viewed the Iranian regime as a supporter of terrorism.

However, this same administration, in the person of President Reagan, now says that since the start of its dealings with Iran, there has been no evidence that Tehran has been involved in acts of terrorism against the United States, which is Washington's sole concern. The paper then points out that this issue gives rise to many questions about America's policy, credibility in the Middle East, and position toward the Gulf war, which has been [word indistinct]. It also casts doubt on the stand taken by Iran, which has lied to the entire world, and has always bragged about its principles. However, as it turns out, Iran's true intentions are different from its words, and it cares only about its own interests.

The paper concludes by saying that all this confirms one fact: The policy governing today's world is one of interests, power, deception, and arms dealers.

Under the title "Planned Scheme," *Al-Ahram* writes that the American Administration has begun to release information to lessen the shock which the public has already felt. The paper adds that the government has begun to put the question of secret deals with Iran in a new perspective that is more or less acceptable. The administration managed to set this up perfectly by deliberately leaking the information a few days ago. The matter then reached the level of official publicity with Reagan's confessions yesterday. It was an attempt by the administration to set priorities in America's policy toward Iran so as to be palatable to the public. According to the paper, these priorities are as follows:

First: To get Iran to abandon the idea of exporting terrorism and revolution to the Gulf region.

Second: To secure its agreement to enter into negotiaitions on ending the Gulf war.

And finally: To obtain its support for the release of American hostages held in Lebanon.

Closing its commentary, the paper describes America's clandestine delivery of arms to Iran as being in flagrant contradiction to its declared ban on weapons sales to Tehran. This is something that exposes the U.S. Government to a new crisis of contradictory words and deeds, and to the loss of its trustworthiness and credibility in the Third World.

Deal Unmasks 'Lies'

NC162148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Interview with *Al-Jumhuriyah* Chief Editor Mahfuz al-Ansari by unidentified correspondent, carried on the "Newsreel" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] America's clear-cut announcement that it supplied Iran with arms through Israel, which acted as a middleman in transporting the weapons, proves that Libya and Syria were aware of the situation. It also shows that those who used to brag about a front of steadfastness and confrontation were deeply involved.

They knew about these consignments, which were intended, first and foremost, for use against a fraternal Arab state that has been subjected to Iranian aggression. Mr al-Ansari, how do you view this development, which follows America's admission and its arms deal with Iran through Israel?

[Al-Ansari] Actually, the disclosure of the most recent arms deal implies and reveals a great many things. Some people have tried for years to hide their true positions. They said they would liberate Jerusalem through Lebanon, and through the liberation of Iraq and Kuwait. All these are empty claims. The export of American weapons to the Israeli port of Elat and then on to Bandar Abbas in Iran unmasks these lies, and points to the existence of an alliance against Arabism, the Arab world, and the real interests of the Arabs, including their principal cause, the Palestinian issue. All their claims have been exposed. I believe this is something new, which has been established through the recent collusion in supplying Iran with weapons. This comes at a time when the war has entered its 7th year, when Muslim money is being wasted, and when Muslims themselves are being killed. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict will enable Israel to annex and devour the Arab territories in their entirety. Iraq has indeed tried, and is still trying, to reach a peaceful and honorable settlement that would preserve the dignity and resources of both countries, and spare the blood of their peoples. Iran has rejected this for many reasons. Tehran, which has gone on and on about the archsatan, the United States, and Israel, the enemy of Islam and Muslims, is now receiving American weapons through Israel. All this lays bare their lies. I can say that this is an important factor, which may have contributed to the rearranging of the regional situation, and which has exposed the lies of Arabs and non-Arabs about our basic issue.

Reagan Remarks Cause 'Anxiety'

NC162219 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Editorial by Amal Yusuf from the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan revealed some, but not all of the facts concerning his administration's contacts with the Iranian Government. He took pains to emphasize that their purpose was to restore normal relations with the ruling regime in Iran, and not with opposition forces inside or outside the country.

In his address to the American people, Reagan described Iran as a country with considerable influence in the Middle East. He noted that it serves as a political and geographic buffer between the Soviet Union and the Middle East, a region considered vital to U.S. interests. Reagan also explained that the quantity of arms delivered by the United States to Iran could fit in a single cargo plane, and that all of them were defensive weapons. In addition, the President denied that Iran was involved in any acts of terrorism against the United States. Despite all these revelations, Reagan declared that his country remained neutral on the Iraq-Iran war.

Listing the reasons for this turnaround in U.S.-Iranian relations, the President said that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan poses a threat to Iran, Pakistan, and the Gulf. Therefore, he argued, the initiation of a dialogue with Iran would help safeguard the Gulf.

Anyone attempting to respond to these justifications should do so carefully. Reagan's remarks have caused considerable anxiety in the United States itself, and among its European allies. The Gulf and other Arab states, along with countries elsewhere in the world, are worried too. All nations are most uneasy about the duplicitous policies of President Reagan and their possible outcome.

At this point, we must note that of all people, Israeli agents served as middlemen in the supply of arms to Tehran. This is something that the American President avoided mentioning in his speech. The fact, which we must state, is that international relations, rather than being the reflection of openly announced policies, have grown into clandestine affairs conducted by rulers behind the backs of those whom these policies affect.

Reagan Justification 'Feeble'

JN170759 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 15 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan's Admission"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's admission that the United States supplied Iran with U.S. arms and his insistence that the supplies consisted of only small quantities of defensive weapons and spare parts confirm the duplicity of U.S. policy toward the Iraq-Iran war and the Middle East situation in general. At a time when the Gulf leaders depend on the United States to abort the Iranian efforts to purchase weapons from the world market, Reagan himself admits that Washington is the side which supplies Iran with weapons.

Reagan tried to justify this duplicitous policy by saying that he sought to establish contact with moderate elements inside Iran. This justification is as feeble as the justification that the economic sanctions against South Africa would harm those who are suffering from racist oppression. Reagan's adminission damages Washington's credibility in any role it might undertake in the Gulf war or the Middle East in general. It also confirms the theory that interests, not principles, govern policy.

Reagan 'Encourages' Terror

JN132044 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Nov 86 p 12

[From "An Idea" column by Mustafa Amin]

[Text] World public opinion has denounced the secret talks between President Reagan and Iran to bring about the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon in return for arms and spare parts for Iran. People ask how can this happen when Reagan is asking his government's allies to boycott states accused of supporting terrorism. How can the United States ask France to sacrifice its trade interests with Iran while at the same time the United States supplies Iran with arms and spare parts? The world believed secret deals between states no longer took place and that deals were now made out in the open. However, it transpired that the U.S. President was negotiating secretly behind the backs of his secretary of state and secretary of defense and that Secretary of State Shultz was, like the deceived husband, the last to know.

President Reagan has made Shultz appear ridiculous: He sent him to Europe to persuade European leaders to take a hard line on terrorism while at the same time he was bargaining with the Iranian Government which had instigated its men in Lebanon to kidnap Americans. It appears Iran has discovered that the best way to blackmail Americans is to kidnap their men and then ask for a large ransom in return for their release. Iran did just that a few years ago when it held Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The submission of the United States to terrorism in Lebanon will blunt the enthusiasm of European states for combatting terrorism and economic interests will take priority in any decision made by the European states. We cannot combat terrorism with two faces: a tough face, and a smiling face; a threatening face and a pleading face. President Reagan's action encourages terrorism and furnishes Iran with proof that terrorism is profitable. Countries encouraging terrorism must realize terrorism is harmful and does not pay and that anyone resorting to it will lose, not win. It is a mistake for which President Reagan will pay in the next presidential elections. Such strange behavior will be one of the weapons with which the Democrats will fight the Republican Party, which is arming those who kidnap Americans.

Iraqi Speaker Arrives; To Confer With Mubarak

NC161948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1908 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit that will last several days. Hammadi will meet with President Mubarak during his stay, and will hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was on hand at Cairo Airport to receive him. In a statement, Hammadi said he has come to Cairo on the instructions of President Saddam Husayn to confer with President Mubarak on bilateral relations and the overall Arab situation. He noted that Iraq and Egypt have been exchanging information for some time, and hold consultations on significant issues.

Hammadi also referred to the Iraq-Iran war in the course of his remarks. He said Tehran resorted to missiles to strike at Baghdad

and residential areas in Basra once it recognized the efficiency of Iraqi air raids on strategic and economic targets in Iran. He added that Tehran is employing this tactic in a bid to deter and stop the activities of the Iraqi Air Force. Hammadi continued: Iran wants to divert attention from its relationship with the United States and Israel, and the understanding among them. He pointed out that his country has outlined its position on U.S. arms supplies to Iran.

Sudanese Official Arrives for 3-Day Visit

NC171100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0951 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, member of the Sudanese State Council, arrived in Cairo this morning on an official 3-day visit. During his stay, the Sudanese guest will hold official talks with a number of Egyptian leaders on strengthening bilateral relations. Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and land reclamation, and NDP secretary general, who received the Sudanese official on his arrival, will lead the Egyptian delegation at these talks.

In an arrival statement, Muhammad Yasin said that the purpose of this visit to his second homeland, Egypt, is to discuss relations between the two peoples of the Nile valley, as well as ways to strengthen them. His talks will also focus on inter-Arab relations. He added that he will extend the greetings of the Sudanese people and government to President Mubarak and the other Egyptian officials. He affirmed: We hope that this visit will have good results for the future. Replying to a question about the possibility of holding talks on party cooperation between the two countries, the Sudanese official said that current discussions will be conducted at an official level. Partisan affairs will be discussed within another sphere, he added. With regard to the problem of the south, he stated that the Sudanese Army is now exercising complete influence in this area.

Concluding his statement, the Sudanese official said that the relationship between Egypt and Sudan does not need much discussion since it is an eternal one. He added: I will brief President Mubarak on all the talks which have taken place at the executive level of the State Council. Dr Yusuf Wali welcomed the guest to Egypt, his second homeland. He stated: We hope that this visit will be fruitful and successful.

Beirut Paper Reports Secret Visit to Algeria

NC170821 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Exclusive report from Cairo]

[Text] Sources in the Egyptian presidential office said yesterday that a high-ranking Egyptian diplomat made a 2-day secret visit to Algeria this week. The sources said that the aim of the visit was to hold talks with Algerian FLN leaders on a number of Arab issues including the Lebanese crisis, the Iraq-Iran war, and developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly the Palestinian meeting which is expected to take place in Algeria soon.

Guerrilla Operations Against Israel Urged

PM131355 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Nov 86 p 5

[Dr Muhammad Ahmad Khalafallah article: "I Approve of Terrorism!"]

[Text] As far as I am concerned, I recommend and urge terrorism; I recommend it to everyone against whom aggression has been committed and who has had his human rights usurped; I also recommend it to everyone who has failed to recover his usurped rights because of the usurper's strength, refusal to return the rights to their claimants, and rejection of all resolutions by the international organizations, which reject force as the legitimate support for everyone who usurps a right and wants to keep it for himself.

I urge in particular every Arab in the greater Arab homeland to deal with Israel on the basis that it is a usurper that has decided to keep what it has usurped regardless of the Arab stand in particular or the international stand in general.

Israel was first to use terrorism in our Arab territories and the first to work to eliminate the people seeking to repel agression against their holy land. It is amazing that resistance to aggression should be called terrorism and aggression itself not called terrorism; it is amazing that Arabs who are defending their rights should be described as terrorists yet those who are still using terrorism to this day are not.

The Arabs have only one way to repulse aggression against their rights; their way is the way of self-sacrifice, the way of guerrilla warfare.

Experience has taught the Arabs that Israel always wins in official lightning wars because of its own strength and the strength of international Zionism and imperialism. Experience has also taught the Arabs that Israel does not heed international organizations' resolutions which do not suit Israel, Zionism, and imperialism.

The Arabs have realized that nothing can satisfy Israel except Arab recognition of it as a legitimate state among the region's Arab countries, regardless of its usurpation of the land on which it established its state, which is unjust.

The Arabs have also realized that Israel, backed by imperialism and Zionism, sees bilateral agreements as the only way to such legitimate recognition; as for negotiation at the national level, it is rejected, and negotiation at the international level is unlikely, unless it is an umbrella for bilateral agreements.

The Arabs have known all this, sometimes through experience and at other times through intuition, and have come to the conclusion that there is no other way to deal with Israel except struggle.

Arab cultural values say: If anyone attacks, you attack him the same way. They also believe that what has been taken by force can be regained only by force.

The Arabs have also realized from their experience of struggle

that an official war is unlikely because of the superiority of Israel, imperialism, and Zionism. They know at the same time another fact, that self-sacrifice through guerrilla warfare is the only way to disturb Israel, imperialism, and Zionism. This disturbance will force them to reconsider the matter of Arab territories.

The Arabs do not fear death, especially when it is in order to make truth prevail and recover the usurped rights; they are ready to sacrifice scores of their children for a single child of Israel, as they win because of their superior numbers.

The Arab experience in Algeria yesterday and the Arab experience in Lebanon today have taught Israel and imperialism that it is easy for Arabs to sacrifice themselves for their homeland.

There is no way for the Arabs other than the way of guerrilla warfare, with the self-sacrifice that that involves. Regarding the word terrorism, the Arabs should understand that this is an accusation leveled against them to distract them from fedayeen action.

The terrorists are the Israelis and the imperialists, but the Arabs have right on their side, for which they must struggle, and so there is no harm in them repelling the aggressor.

Once again: If anyone attacks you, attack him the same way.

Violence in Occupied Territory Not 'One-Sided'

NC170746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — The *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspaper emphasizes that violence in the occupied Arab territories is not a one-sided affair. Both historically and in fact, Israel has perpetrated acts of violence against the Palestinian people. This violence, which began a long time ago, has continued until the present without interruption. The Israeli occupation forces, the paper adds, react to the skirmishes and popular uprisings of those who own the land with the same level of violence. These Israeli forces always resort to acts of revenge as though we still lived in the darkness of the Middle Ages.

In its editorial today, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that the violence practiced by the Arab people in Palestine cannot in itself be labelled action; it is instead a reaction to Israeli violence. Armed and peaceful resistance in the occupied territories will only stop when all forms of military, economic, and political occupation end the paper notes, particularly military occupation. The paper urges Israel to respond to the calls for peace from throughout the world. It must not adhere to outmoded utterances such as "the land of Israel" which stop any efforts for peace.

Mubarak Receives Envoy to Israel 16 Nov

NC161631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met today with Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni, who is currently in Cairo. The president also received Eng William Najib Sayfayn, the former minister of state for immigration and Egyptians abroad. His excellency then spoke with Sa'id al-Najjar, the IMF's former executive director for the Middle East and economics professor at Cairo University. In addition, the president had an appointment with Abraham Rosenthal, visiting executive editor of *The New York Times*. That meeting was also attended by Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority.

Basyuni Departs for Tel Aviv

NC162126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad Basyuni left for Tel Aviv this evening. In a predeparture statement, said he had come to Cairo for consultations with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In response to a question from MENA on the positions taken by the new Israeli Cabinet, Basyuni noted that Egypt deals with governments, and not individuals.

Hungarian Trade Official Arrives for Talks

NC150827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0637 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — Zoltan Gombocz, Hungarian deputy minister of trade, arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 4-day visit. During the visit, the Hungarian official will hold talks with Egyptian officials on boosting cooperation and increasing trade within the framework of the cooperation agreements signed by the two countries.

Government 'Strongly Denounces' U.S.-Iran 'Deal'
JN151347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Iraq has strongly denounced the U.S. Administration's act of supplying the Iranian regime with quantities of military hardware, regardless of their size or nature, within the framework of its attempts to establish relations with Iran. This came in a statement made by an Iraqi official spokesman today to INA. Following is the text of the statement:

As reports spread about U.S.-Iranian contacts and about the deal to supply Iran with quantities of U.S. military hardware, we preferred to be patient until the picture became clear. After the announcement made by President Ronald Reagan on this issue on 13 November, it has become necessary for us to define our stance in an accurate and clear way:

1. As a responsible country, Iraq does not object to any endeavors by any state to establish normal, honest relations with any other state, even if this state is Iran, which is launching a war of aggression against us, as long as these relations do not threaten Iraq's security, safety, and sovereignty or contribute to prolonging the war of aggression against it.

2. In the past, Iraq welcomed the announced U S. stands calling for an end to the war and for achieving an honorable peace according to UN Security Council resolutions, which the United States endorsed. Iraq will continue to welcome any honest and serious effort exerted by the United States to this effect.

3. Iraq deeply bemoans, in fact, it strongly denounces , the fact that the U.S. Administration's attempts to establish relations with Iran or with circles in the Iranian regime should also include supplying that Iranian regime with quantities of military hardware, regardless of their size and nature.

4. The U.S. Administration knows full well — and said this many times — that Iran is the stubborn party insisting on continuing the war and on threatening Iraq's security and safety, as well as regional security and stability. Iran rejected all the resolutions of the Security Council, of which the United States is a permanent member. How could the U.S. military hardware given to such a regime lead to the objectives defined by President Reagan in his abovementioned speech? The U.S. Administration itself affirmed in the past that the best way to put pressure on Iran to make it change its stand is to not supply it with weapons and military hardware.

The steps disclosed by the U.S. president completely contradict this policy as well as statements made by senior U.S. officials, particularly the U.S. secretary of state's statement to the 7-member Arab foreign ministers committee during his meeting with them in Washington in October 1985 and with the GCC foreign ministers during his recent meeting with them in New York in October 1986.

5. This clear contradiction between deeds and words is regrettable and casts doubt about the policy of a superpower,which is supposed to assume great responsibilities for safeguarding world peace and stability. It also makes one raise questions and doubt the credibility of the declared policies of this country as well as its commitments.

6. In his 13 November speech, President Reagan ignored Israel's role in the deal with the suspect Tehran rulers. The U.S. Administration is fully aware that Israel's objectives vis-a-vis the war Iran is waging against Iraq conflict with the objectives President Reagan announced in his speech. The Zionist role in this operation is one of the things enhancing the uncertainty about the reality of the declared objectives of the secret contacts with Iran, so long as there are no clear and tangible steps for eliminating these doubts and suspicions.

7. Our analysis of what has taken place is that it was a dirty plot in which Zionism played an effective role. The aim of the plot was to strike suspect deals to prolong the Iranian aggression against Iraq and to continue threatening security and stability in the region to achieve Zionist designs of aggression and expansion there.

For our part, we would like to reiterate on this occasion that this dirty game, irrespective of its dimensions, will not change the basic facts and results of the situation. It only demonstrates the lowliness of the Iranian regime, which is founded on charlatanism, shows its political and military bankruptcy, and confirms the strength of the Iraqi position in its political, ethical, and military aspects.

Radio Cites Foreign Media Reaction to 'Arms Deal'
JN141700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Arab and world media have disclosed further facts about the arms deal between Iran and the United States. They affirmed the real U.S. stand on the Iranian aggression against Iraq, a stand that aims to prolong the aggression and to encourage the Iranian regime to continue the aggression.

In an editorial published in its 15 November issue, the Kuwaiti Magazine *Al-Nahdah* says the U.S. stand refutes all U.S. claims on the need to end the Iranian aggression. The magazine says the U.S.-Iranian arms deal has exposed the truth about the labels of all those organizations in Lebanon which are in fact affiliated with the Iranian regime. The magazine says that, by the announced deal or by other deals, which are still secret, the U.S. Administration has set a serious precedent unknown in politics. By submitting to terrorism, it encourages it and prompts others to practice terrorism.

The [Kuwaiti] magazine *Al-Majalis* says the U.S.-Iranian deal affirms that U.S. credibility is words for consumption and mere ink on paper when the matter concerns U.S. interests. *Al-Majalis* asserts that, by reneging on the principle of not supplying the aggressor Iranian regime with arms, spare parts, and hardware, Washington has provided the Iranian side with all the means it needs to continue its aggression, and all the justification that makes it persist in its rejection of the peace efforts and continue with its threats to expand its aggression.

Al-Majalis adds that the United States has opened its arsenals and the arsenals of its friends and allies to supply the Iranian military machine with the means and equipment it needs to continue its aggression against Iraq and to carry out its daily threats to area countries.

The Soviet news agency TASS says all evidence confirms that the Reagan administration did not only dispatch certain weapons to Iran but also approved the wide-scale export of U.S. arms to Iran. TASS adds that Zionist businessman (Goren Eisenberg), who, together with 19 others, was accused by a New York federal court of secretly selling U.S. arms to Iran for $2 billion, said the deal was approved at the highest levels in the Reagan administration. He requested that U.S. Vice President George Bush be summoned by the court as a witness.

AFP says that U.S. President Reagan attempted to justify his negotiations with Iran when he said to Congress that the aim of exporting military hardware to Iran is to win over some of the moderate elements in Tehran as a prelude for the post-Khomeyni era.

'Aziz Affirms Military Superiority Over Iran

JN141916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 14 nov 86

[Text] London, 14 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed Iraq's ability to confront and wipe out any coming Iranian aggression. In a statement to *Al-Tadamun* magazine to be published here tomorrow, Saturday, Tariq 'Aziz said Iraq has proved, on the political, military, and human levels, its ability to remain steadfast and to inflict heavy losses on Iran. He added that Iran has been defeated politically and it has been proved that Iraq's stand is sound, thus gaining the respect and support of its fraternal Arabs, as well as that of the world.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the Iraq-Iran war will be a major topic at the next Islamic summit in Kuwait for many reasons, including the continuation of the war for 6 months, the fact that the summit conference will be held in a country that is directly affected by the war, and the existence of a broader Islamic will to discuss the issue of the war.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Iraq demands a just and final solution to the conflict based on international law and the UN Charter. He added that Iraq will not allow any maneuvering similar to Security Council Resolution 242 — a maneuver that will remain a bleeding wound forever.

'Aziz said if Iran announces its intention to end the war and to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict, Iraq will immediately accept this because this is what Iraq calls for.

On the Israeli stand toward Iraqi aerial superiority, the foeign minister said the Zionists are worried over any Arab progress in any field, including Iraqi progress in the Air Force. They are plotting by all means, particularly through their weapons cooperation with Iran, he said. 'Aziz said Israeli support for Iran is aimed against Iraq's air and navy forces, its political will, and economic resources. We expect such plotting, and all Arabs must also expect it if they want to succeed.

Jasim on Residential Shelling, U.S.-Iran Ties

JN151714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Replying to the suspect Iranian regime's practices against civilian inhabitants, the exposure of these inhabitants' security and stability to danger, and the shelling of purely residential areas in Baghdad, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim made a statement to INA in which he said Iran's strikes against purely residential areas in Iraq is not new but a daily practice. He added the Iranian regime unethically strikes at defenseless civilians whenever it possesses the means and the opportunity to do so. He indicated that several residential areas in many Iraqi cities are bombed almost daily and civilian victims fall, including women and children, as mentioned in the Iraqi military communiques.

He pointed out that when the Iranian regime possessed some missiles which could reach Baghdad, it used them to strike at the residential areas in this city. The minister added: Despite its overwhelming superiority in this regard whether in terms of destructive power or the means of using it, Iraq has thus far desisted from striking at residential areas for well-known principled and humanitarian reasons. He questioned the new developments which prompted the Iranian rulers to blare out their threats to expand their strikes against residential areas and said: What is new is the exposure of the relationship between some of the Iranian regime's leaders and the United States and Israel, as well as the United States' arms supplies to Iran, whether directly or through increasing the quantities of weapons shipped to it by the Zionist enemy to include the share of both the United States and the Zionists.

He stressed that this scandal prompted the Iranian rulers to blare out their empty threats because these rulers hope these practices will compel Iraq to reply in kind and strike at residential areas. The Iranian rulers will then get a chance to cover up the scandal and divert the Iranian people's attention from this important issue which sparked off the conflict among the regime's leaders in an accelerating manner.

He emphasized that Iraq's patience over strikes against residential areas will not last long and that Iraq will undoubtedly reply at the time and place it chooses, so that the Iranian regime will continue to face the scandal of the relationship with the United States and Israel — a relationship which is shaking its entity — and so that we do not give this regime's leaders a chance to escape from their people's punishment.

Minister Yasin Receives Soviet Republic Official

JN161524 Baghdad INA inArabic 1425 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin received Yevgeniy Kalenik, first deputy prime minister in the Moldavian SSR [title as received], and the delegation accompanying him here today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them between

the two countries. Kalenik praised the progress and development in Iraq in all areas in general, and in the construction and industry areas in particular.

Ramadan Confers With Kalenik

JN162117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1452 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Yevgeniy Kalenik, first deputy prime minister of the Moldavian SSR [title as received], and the delegation accompanying him here today. During the meeting, they discussed relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union and stressed the importance of promoting cooperation among the popular and professional organizations in order to deepen ties of friendship between the two friendly peoples. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, youth minister and chairman of the friendship societies with peoples, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

The Soviet delegation is currently visiting Iraq to attend the celebrations to be held during the Iraqi-Soviet friendship week.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Romania's Ilie Vaduva

JN151837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Ilie Vaduva this evening. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and issues of common interest.

Armed Forces General Command Battle Report

JN141804 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,440 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of the birth of the prophet, may God's peace be upon him. Our valiant Armed Forces embody the true belief in the tolerant Muhammadan mission by their heroic struggle in defense of the land of divine missions and Islam's values and by confronting the shu'ubi [anti-Arab] currents of distortion and and falsification. It is a good omen that this immortal day in our nation's history should coincide with the anniversary of the pledge made by the masses of the people to the prophet's descendant, who is following the prophet's line, the honest custodian of the nation's values, the struggler leader Saddam Husayn.

O God, on this blessed day we ask you to protect our country and to grant our leader a long life and to bless his efforts and struggle, preserve him for Muslims, and to consolidate our victory, which you promised to believers for you always keep your promise.

Following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Further to our Communique No 2,439 issued today, our Air Force continued its heroic activities against the centers of aggression. At 1635 [1335 GMT] today, scores of our aircraft launched a devastating raid on the Kermanshah military air base, which is used by the Khomeynite clique in its aggression against our country. Our brave pilots destroyed all of their targets at the air base. There were explosions at the air base and columns of smoke were seen rising from it. Our pilots returned to base safely and victoriously.

The combat missions carried out by our Air Force in the abovementioned communique totaled 138 combat missions, after which all of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. An enemy force estimated at one infantry company attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave men engaged the enemy force and compelled it to withdraw, having killed or wounded a number of its soldiers.

In other areas of the same sector five enemy personnel were killed and two observation posts were destroyed.

3. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, eight infantry positions were destroyed; seven enemy personnel were killed; one 106-mm mortar was destroyed; and one antiaircraft gun was destroyed and its crew was killed. One large vehicle was damaged and the enemy engineering work was halted.

4. In the VII Army Corps sector, one machine gun emplacement, one shovel [preceding word in English], and one infantry position were destroyed.

5. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, our forces engaged an enemy patrol, killed a number of its members, and seized one (GS) rifle and one RPG-7 launcher, and destroyed two observation posts.

6. The aggressor Khomeynite clique fired one of its missiles at Baghdad. The missile hit a residential area, martyring a family consisting of a father, a mother, and their five children. The attack also wounded 63 civilian citizens, destroyed 4 houses, and damaged 4 other houses.

The charlatan clique also shelled residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra using long-range artillery. Five civilian citizens, including 3 children, were martyred, and 20 civilian citizens, including 7 children and 5 women, were wounded as a result. Two shops, one school, and one civilian vehicle were damaged, and one house was destroyed.

In the Halabjah District, enemy shelling martyred one child and wounded a child and a pupil.

Once again the Iranian rulers demonstrate their disregard for international law and the principles and norms that govern a state of war. By their cowardly acts the despots demonstrate their failure in achieving their aims on the battlefield.

We declare to the world, the Arab public, international organizations, and to our great people that Iraq's patience with such vile

actions will not last long and that, at the appropriate time, it will adopt all measures to safeguard its citizens' security, lives, and property.

Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to the wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1986

Communique No 2441
JN151743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,441 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 Novemebr 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continues to deal devastating blows to the despotic Khomeyniites to destroy their means of aggression against our country and their attempts to prolong the war. At 1315 [1015 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Our bold aircraft carried out 122 combat missions today, during which they launched daring raids against the Khomeyniite forces in various sectors and destroyed some of their rogues, weapons, and equipment. After carrying out all of these missions, the brave hawks returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. The valiant IV Army Corps units spotted an enemy group consisting of approximatel; 15 persons opposite our positions in the East Maysan sector. Our units fired on them, killing 10 elements. They also fired on some enemy vehicles, destroying one and damaging three. In other parts of this sector, five enemy soldiers were killed and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed and its men killed.

3. The brave III Army Corps soldiers in the East Al-Basrah sector destroyed one bulldozer; halted the enemy's engineering works; destroyed one vehicle loaded with ammunition; killed three soldiers; and destroyed one medium-caliber machien gun, eight infantry positions, and one ammunition dump.

4. An enemy group was pounded and forced to flee in the II Army corps central sector. Three knaves were also killed and one infantry position was destroyed.

5. Two enemy aircraft penetrated our international border and attacked a hospital in Al-'Amarah in the Maysan Governorate, injuring 13 civilians, including a child; demolishing 1 house; and damaging 4 other houses, 13 ambulances, and 5 civilian cars.

6. The immoral Khomeyniites shelled the residential areas in Basra and in the Al-Qurnah and Mandali Districts with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred 5 civilians; wounded 26 civilians, including 2 children and 4 women; and damaged 1 house and 3 civilian cars in Basra. It also martyred three civilians; wounded three other civilians; destroyed one house; and damaged four houses and four civilian cars in Al-Qurnah District. One house was destroyed in Mandali District.

Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our injured, God willing. We will take revenge on the wicked ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1986

Communique No 2,442
JN161840 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,442 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Great Iraq moves from one victory to another while its enemies are sinking in the abyss of defeat. God Almighty has revealed their ties to Zionism and imperialism in order to be defeated during their lifetime and punished in the hereafter. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force, Iraq's strong arm, which brandished swords in the face of the homeland's enemies and fists beating the Khomeyniite heads who insist on war, are continuing to destroy the bases of injustice as well as all of the vital military means and targets which are being exploited by the Khomeyniite clique in its aggression against our country. The brave Iraqi hawks carried out the following heroic duties in 117 combat missions:

a. At 1200 today [0900 GMT], scores of our fighter planes carried out an intensive, destructive raid on the petrochemical complex in the port of Bandar-e Khomeyni where our hawks, who are known for their skill and courage, managed to hit and destroy selected new targets in this vital complex. They also raided the targets previously hit to prevent the enemy from repairing them. The explosions and the smoke and flames covered the raided area.

b. At the same time, a number of our fighter planes were raiding the air defense networks in the port to destroy them.

c. At 1225 today [0925 GMT], a large number of our fighter planes raided the concentrations of the charlatan Khomeyniite guards in the Ahvaz area, causing severe damage to their camps installations, equipment, weapons, and ammunition depots and hardware and inflicting losses on the enemy personnel.

d. At 1615 today [1315 GMT], a large number of our fighter planes raided another extremely important petrochemical complex in the city of (Mashahr) in southern Iran. Our brave hawks managed to penetrate the enemy's defenses and all of the measn it has prepared to protect this complex. After flying over their targets, our fighter planes bombed the targets to destroy and burn them.

e. At the same time, other fighter planes were dealing blows for the second time today to a large petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni to destroy other new targets in this vital complex, the machine of the Iranian war, adding new destruction to the raided installations. After carrying out these heroic missions, our Air Force hawks returned to the homeland safely and victorious with their planes. Glory to great Iraq, to its brave Army, and to its brave Air Force — command, hawks, officers, and ICO's. God be praised for granting us victory.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector in the East Al-Basra sector opened the fire of their weapons at the enemy's units opposite them, killing seven people; wounding others; destroying two mortars, three infantry positions, two vehicles, one shovel [preceding word in English], one machine gun emplacement; and killing its personnel.

3. One of our units in the central sector of the II Army Corps observed a group of enemy personnel numbering 15 soldiers. Our unit attacked them and killed all of them. In other areas of the sector, a heavy machine gun was destroyed; an ammunition depot was burned; and one enemy soldier was killed.

4. During their missions in the no man's land in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, our patrols seized a light machine gun and a quantity of equipment which had been previously abandoned by the enemy.

5. Expressing its grudge and its failure to face glorious Iraq, the Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in our brave border cities, martyring 3 civilians, including a woman and a child; wounding 12 civilians; and damaging 4 shops and 15 houses in the city of Basra. In the Al-Qurnah district, the enemy shelling martyred two civilians; wounded seven others; and damaged a mosque, the city's hospital, and eight civilian cars. The criminal enemy also shelled the city of Halabjah, martyring 3 civilians; wounding 18 civilians, including a woman; destroying 25 houses; and damaging 4 shops.

Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to our injured, God willing. We will take revenge against the wicked ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 November 1986

Reaction to Iran Arms, Reagan Speech Cited

Husayn: Arms Deal 'Shocking'

LD141737 Kuwait KUNA in English 1546 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 14 (KUNA) — King Husayn of Jordan has warned that an Iranian victory in the Gulf War could lead to the destruction of the Arab world. He said if the United States was actively providing arms to Tehran it would be "regrettable, shocking and sad."

The king pointed out in a television interview carried out before President Reagan's admission that America had sent "defensive weapons" to Iran, that it would be unlikely to lead Jordan into breaking diplomatic relations with Washington. The Jordanian monarch gave his views to an audience of British youngsters in a satellite link to Amman for BBC Scotland.

In the interview recorded last Saturday, [8 November] and to be broadcast on Monday night [17 November] King Husayn said of any U.S.-Iran arms deals: "We would have to look at all aspects of relations with the United States in the light of what transpires in the near future."

Quizzed about the Iran-Iraq war, he said "Jordan's policy was one of continued support for Iraq".

The Hashemite monarch went on "I do believe if Iran should succeed, the dangers are great to the entire area and maybe to the world because there is a dimension of fomenting the creation of a rift within the Muslim ranks between Sunnis and Shi'ites and creating dangers throughout the area".

He also warned of dangers to the "very Arab identity."

The king added "we certainly hope this war will not end with the Iranians over-running the area and destroying the very world in which we believe and to which we belong".

U.S. 'Double Standard' Hit

JN150932 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Customary U.S. Double Standard"]

[Text] A full week after prevaricating and dodging questions, President Reagan admitted to having held direct contacts with the rulers of Tehran and to providing them with U.S. weapons and military spare parts in contravention of pledges and commitments by Washington over the past 6 years. With this acknowledgement, coming as it did from the highest official in the U.S. Administration, one can only describe what has transpired between Washington and Tehran over the past months as an act which goes beyond the question of violating a U.S. law or declared policy. The world is now convinced that while the U.S. Administration urged others to fight terrorism, it betrayed its principles and has made world governments and peoples question its principles.

What President Reagan's administration did has no parallel in contemporary international relations. U.S. arms were being sent to Tehran from several countries while the United States publicly adopted combating terrorism and terrorists as the cornerstone of a multifaceted international campaign to isolate terrorists and their sponsors. Hence we do not regard this bizarre discrepancy between the U.S. Administration's rhetoric and deeds as a domestic U.S. affair, given Washington's intensified anti-terror efforts with some U.S. circles linking Arabs with this reprehensible scourge, especially after U.S. bombers attacked an Arab country which allegedly sponsored terrorism.

We condemn this U.S. flouting of ideals and principles shared by all countries opposed to terrorism in all its forms and we disapprove of involvement in this scandal by President Reagan's administration itself. We are not unaware of the implications of supplying Iran with U.S. arms and spare parts not only for the Iraq-Iran war, which has recently seen alarming escalation, but also for overall U.S. Arab relations, already wanting in trust and credibility even before this scandal came to light.

Reagan Remarks 'Unconvincing'

JN151028 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 24, 28

[Article by the political affairs editor: "The United States and Western Democracies Encourage Terrorism; the Ransom Comprises Weapons and Funds"]

[Text] At last, U.S. President Reagan has broken the silence and officially admitted the White House was involved in intensive negotiations and contacts with Iran, interspersed with arms shimpments, while the United States proclaimed Iran was a country which encouraged terrorism and that it had implemented laws against Iran banning any dealing with it and any arms shipments to it.

The U.S. President put forth the unconvincing justification that he was arming and dealing with the moderate elements in Iran such as Hashemi-Rafsanjani and that he was seeking to release the hostages and end the Gulf war.

Observers wonder: What went wrong with Western countries regarding terrorism after all this hue and cry about condemning terrorism, refraining from negotiating with terrorists and offering concessions, and refusing to deal with governments supporting terrorism? Following all these affirmations, we find that France, the United Kingdom, and the United States are submitting to terrorism. They negotiate with it, cooperate with it, and offer concessions at the expense of their laws, principles, and friends.

France gives $1 billion to Iran with compound interest as ransom for the release of two hostages in Beirut and the remaining part of the political and military price of this suspect deal has not been disclosed yet.

The United Kingdom keeps silent about a kidnapping carried out by the Israeli services in London, but raises a hue and cry against Syria merely because Al-Hindawi contacted the Syrian Embassy in London, seeing this as an involvement in terrorism calling for severing of relations and enciting of allies to take measures against this Arab country which daily continued to deny having

any connection with terrorism. Chirac, a Western prime minister, admitted in a moment of truth that the theatrical piece of the El Al explosion had been prepared by the Mosad which sought to embarrass an Arab country and make itself appear to the world as an efficient and alert body.

As for the United States, the leader of democratic countries, it submits to terrorism in a disgraceful manner, violates its own laws and declared policy, permits the export of weapons to Iran which insists on continuing the war against the Arabs, and dispatches McFarlane to Tehran to plead on his knees for the release of the hostages and to respond to financial, political, and military demands.

Finally, there is President Reagan's admission to Congress men that he has given in to blackmail, allowed U.S. weapons to be sent to Iran, and has negotiated with Iran for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. However, he does not repent or apologize, but tries to justify this disgraceful action by saying he did not send the U.S. weapons directly from the United States but through a third country, Israel, that he did not negotiate with terrorism through official figures since McFarlane is retired, that he did not negotiate with the terrorists face to face but through mediators, Japan in this case, that he did not conclude the deal with the terrorists in Lebanon but with their masters in Tehran, and that he did not violate any U.S. law.

He said his only aim was to establish contacts with the moderate elements in the Iranian regime. This shows moderation is a relative question. Iran will be seen as moderate by just agreeing to negotiate with the Arch-Satan and by imposing its conditions on it, while for Arabs to be seen as moderate it could go as far as the point of expelling Saudi Oil Minister Al-Yamani as part of the price asked for releasing the hostages. [Sentence as published]

The Western stand submitting to international terrorism engenders scorn and anger. The United States does not only insult Arab intelligence but also gives weapons and funds to the Arabs' terrorist enemies, Israel and Iran, and offers Arab interests and Arab security as part of the ransom. It has now become clear that the pragmatic polices Western Democracies adopt are the best inducements for terrorism, as these policies provide funds and weapons for terrorists and highlight the fact these democracies do not respect moderation, ethics, and the supremacy of the law. These are stupid policies which can only encourage more terrorism and kidnappings.

As for the Arabs, they now know the source of the missiles fired on Basra and Baghdad and on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. It has suddenly become clear that the United States and terrorism are in the same trench. The United States and Israel have been caught red-handed. It goes without saying that terrorist organizations and governments in the world will understand the clear signal given by the United States and its allies. They will act accordingly and resort to the language producing guaranteed results in terms of funds, weapons, and concessions.

'Fatuity' of Speech Hit

JN160817 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "What a Sham!"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan Columbus is all of a sudden rediscovering the strategic value of Persia. Or so at least is what the U.S. president appeared to be saying in his speech to the American nation on Thursday.

That speech was much worse than a "public relations game," so Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd had put it. It was at best an exercise in fatuity.

Why were the Reagan men secretly sending arms to Iran, for a period of 18 months, if not to exchange those arms for the American hostages held by pro-Khomeyni terrorists in Lebanon? Ronald Columbus, of course, had all the answers:

— to renew a relationship with the nation of Iran;

— to bring an honourable end to the bloody six-year war between Iran and Iraq;

— to eliminate state-sponsored terrorism and subversion; and

— to effect the safe return of all hostages.

So far so contradictory. But wait for the back-up statements to see just how much more misleading and fatuous the U.S. president chose to be in his address to his fellow Americans. "without Iran's cooperation, we cannot bring an end to the Persian Gulf war...For 18 months now, we have had underway a secret diplomatic initiative to Iran," he said.

As if diplomatic initiatives are usually and normally launched by barrels of guns, or on board of planes loaded with military spare parts and anti-tank missiles, that Mr. Reagan justifies his actions. As if the U.S. has not always been committed, at least publicly, to halting arms supplies to Tehran as a necessary prerequisite to stopping the senseless war, that he acknowledges seeking Iranian cooperation and concurrence.

Not a word in his speech did the super president mention about the role of Israel in coming up with the idea and partly executing the "staunch" operation. Why?

Not a word of apology did he have for those Europeans whom he had pressured to take steps against countries supporting terrorism. Why?

A superpower stoops so low, compromises its principles and abandons its long-standing policies in order to justify its dealings with sponsors of international terrorism. Nobody did any wrong. Everything was in America's and peace's interest. That is the only way the president of the United States of America wants it and would have it. What a sham!

U.S. 'Two-Faced' Policy Hit

JN161048 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Lessons From Reagan's Speech"]

[Text] Yesterday, Iraq condemned the U.S. Administration's deals on the arms shipments to Iran — the shipments that have been going on for a long time. These shipments have now been revealed and the U.S. president was forced to announce them in public on television.

Although President Reagan tried to convince the U.S. and international public opinions that these deals were necessary for improving Washington-Tehran relations and that they were not aimed at bargaining over the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, his argument failed to convince large sectors of international public opinion, especially in the Arab arena. Quite the opposite, the president's argument strengthened the belief that the U.S. credibility has diminished and that U.S. policy attaches more weight to the deterrent strikes it receives than to the ties of friendship it maintains with other parties.

In light of all this, we conclude that President Reagan has given observers a lesson on how to deal successfully with his administration and the method to which this administration finds itself inclined to respond.

On another level, it has become obvious that Washington is interested in prolonging the Iraq-Iran war, fanning its flames, and escalating the danger which threatens the Gulf region. It has also become clear that the U.S. Administration wants to exploit this danger in order to impose its hegemony on the region, that the arms shipments it sent to Tehran were meant as a message of intimidation to the Gulf states, and that these shipments were aimed at encouraging the Iranian rulers not to respond to the international, Arab, and Islamic mediation efforts to end the war with Iraq. This take places while the U.S. Administration claims to be interested in ending this war and backs efforts exerted in this regard;

If Reagan's speech contained anything can be of benefit to the Arabs, it is that it has exposed the two-faced policy with which Washington has deluded the Arabs for a long time. Washington has been deceiving the Arabs into believing that it is adopting a stand on the Iraq-Iran war that is completely different from its true stand on that war. Now, it has become clear that the United States is a party to this war and that it is practising strange political bargaining to benefit from that war.

In the final analysis, the lessons that are to be learnt from Reagan's speech will not be in the interests of the United States. The important thing is that the Arabs must benefit from these lessons and draw the proper conclusions.

Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Arrives in Amman

JN161742 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member, Iraqi National Assembly speaker, and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, arrived in Amman this morning on a short visit to Jordan. Dr Hammadi said that he will convey a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Husayn on fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries, ways to enhance them, and the current issues in the Arab arena. He added that the message falls within the framework of consultations and the exchange of information and viewpoints between His Majesty King Husayn and President Saddam Husayn on the current situation in the Arab region. Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Iraqi Ambassador in Amman Ghafil Jasim Husayn received him at the airport.

King Husayn Receives Hammadi

JN161744 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member, Iraqi National Assembly speaker, and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's envoy, at the Al-Nadwah Palace today. Hammadi conveyed a message to his majesty from his brother President Saddam Husayn. The message deals with relations between the two fraternal countries and current developments in the Arab arena. Attending the meeting were the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the Court minister, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

AL-DUSTUR Denounces U.S. Measures Against Syria

JN160929 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Rejected Measures"]

[Text] Within the framework of the coordinated western campaign against fraternal Syria, the United States decided to adopt a number of political and military sanctions against this Arab country in a feverish attempt by the western alliance to undermine the Arab position and blackmail the Arabs under the spiteful accusation of terrorism.

No doubt this new aggressive stand which was announced by Washington the day before yesterday will increase tension in this highly volatile region. This tension directly serves Israel's interests and aggressive schemes.

Therefore, the party that welcomes the rejected U.S. measures most is Israel, the creator of genuine systematic terrorism, which found in the U.S. sanctions against Syria a unique opportunity to cover up its terrorist policy, and to escalate tension in the region in preparation for implementing its aggressive intentions under the cover of the official U.S. campaign against the Arabs in general and Syria in particular.

It is the most amazing paradox that at a time when the United States admits to having concluded secret deals and paid a large ransom to terrorists openly backed by the Iranian capital, it adopts military and economic measures against fraternal Syria under the same pretext of terrorism.

Hence, we view the U.S. Administration's denounced measures against Syria as an explict declaration of blatant hostility toward

the Arabs, as well as a premeditated attempt to charge them with terrorism. Moreover, the sanctions constitute a step which will exacerbate tension in this region of turmoil, and will encourage the Zionist enemy, which rejoiced over these measures, to carry out a premeditated aggression against fraternal Syria.

Therefore, while denouncing the provocative anti-Syrian U.S. measures, we draw attention to what Israel might plan in such an atmosphere which increases the Zionist enemy's appetite for further expansion and aggression.

Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Arrives
JN162052 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Egyptian People's Assembly speaker, arrived in Amman today heading a parliamentary delegation on a 5-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of 'Akif al-Fayiz, House of Representatives speaker.

In a press statement, Dr Al-Mahjub said that the strong relations between Jordan and Egypt, the foundations of which were laid by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, require that we always meet within the framework of consultations, coordination, and the exchange of viewpoints on political Arab issues in general, and on the relations between Jordan and Egypt in particular. He indicated that this visit falls within the framework of the consultations, coordination, and the bolstering of relations between the Jordanian House of Representatives and the Egyptian People's Assembly. Al-Mahjub added that he will convey a verbal message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to his brother His Majesty King Husayn. He said: We convey our sincerest congratulations to His Majesty King Husayn on his happy birthday and wish him a long life and further success in serving the brotherly Jordanian people and the Arab causes.

Al-Mahjub was received at Queen Alia International Airport by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of the Representatives; a number of the House's committee chairmen; secretary general of the Parliament; and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Officials Receive U.S. Congressional Delegation
JN152021 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this evening Lee Hamilton, chairman of the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, who is currently visiting Jordan within a tour of some countries in the region. The meeting was attended by a number of U.S. House of Representative members accompanying Hamilton and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Staff Lietenant General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff, received the U.S. congressional delegation at the General Command this morning. Talks dealt with the military situation in the region and with issues of interest to the Armed Forces. The chief of staff explained to the delegation members the basis of Jordanian military policy. A number of aides to the chief of staff and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman attended the meeting.

Prince Hasan Leaves for Geneva, Netherlands
JN141421 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Royal Highness Princess Tharwat left Amman for Geneva and the Netherlands today on a working visit that will last several days. During his stay in Switzerland, his royal highness will chair the sessions of the Islamic-Christian dialogue which will be held during his visit. He was seen off by Ra'd ibn Zayd, Chief chamberlain; the higher education minister and chairman of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research; the planning minister; the mayor of Amman; chief judge; secretary general of the Royal Court; and a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials.

Islamic Jihad Endorses U.S. Initiative

NC150959 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0948 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization has declared that the release of David Jacobsen was the fruit of a U.S. initiative, adding that if the U.S. Government proceeds with this initiative, the issue of the hostages will be resolved. In a statement sent to a foreign news agency in Beirut with a photograph of U.S. journalist Terry Anderson, who was kidnapped on 16 March 1985, the organization asked the U.S. Administration to proceed along the same road which led to the release of Jacobsen. The organization asked the U.S. administration to adopt swift measures to meet our demands, as the statement puts it, so that the rest of the hostages can be released.

Reaffirms Buckley 'Execution'

NC151142 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Nov 15 (AFP) — Islamic Jihad, a pro-Iranian extremist group holding Western hostages in Lebanon, on Saturday urged the United States to continue its initiatives if it wants all of its hostages released.

President Ronald Reagan caused a domestic and international furore on Thursday when he admitted there had been secret arms deliveries to Iran, but denied that he was paying a ransom for the American hostages.

In a typewritten communique in Arab distributed to Western news agencies here and accompanied by a photograph of Terry Anderson, 38, one of the American hostages it is holding, Islamic Jihad said the U.S. Government should take "more rapid and consistent measures to meet our demands" if it cared about the hostages.

The communique said the release of David Jacobsen on November 2, had been due to "a U.S. initiative, which if continued will bring about a solution to the hostage affair."

It said news reports that followed Mr Jacobsen's release were a "comedy" aimed at "disarming the peoples of this region (Middle East) in their battle against imperialism".

Islamic Jihad, which is holding at least two of the seven U.S. hostages missing in Lebanon, warned that it would not deviate "one jot" from its (unspecified) demands for the release of the hostages. [passage omitted]

In the communique Islamic Jihad reaffirmed its "execution" on October 4 of U.S. diplomat William Buckley, whom it seized in March 1984 and accused of being Lebanon station chief of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

It said it would "in time" publish "numerous documents written in his hand" and release video cassetes found in his possession, "revealing (U.S). plans to dominate the region and smash the Islamic movement." [passage omitted]

Hizballah's Musawi Meets French Officials

LD171135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 17 (KUNA) — Leader of the Lebanese Hizballah Party Husayn Musawi was recently in Paris for talks with French officials, it was reported here Monday.

Without sourcing its information, the *"Le Point"* weekly magazine said Musawi met with ranking officials at the Foreign Ministry.

The report did not indicate when the meeting took place, but it comes a week after the release of two French hostages in Beirut.

News on Musawi's visit to Paris coincides also with attempts by the French Government to normalize relations with Iran.

Hizballah is a hardline pro-Iranian organization centered at the Al-Biqa' valley and southern Lebanon.

Israelis Raid DFLP, Fatah Positions 16 Nov

NC161603 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1549 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] At 1645 today, four Israeli warplanes staged three raids on military positions in (Jabal al-Halib), which is east of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, Tallat (Sirub) between Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and Maghdushah, and in areas as far as Darb al-Sim. The Israeli planes came under antiaircraft fire. According to initial reports, one person was killed and four others were wounded in the attacks. Our latest information indicates that posts held by the DFLP and Fatah were the targets.

17 Nov Israeli Air Raid on Sidon Reported

Targets Identified

NC171424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1408 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] With regard to the Israeli raid against southeast Sidon, we can now report that the targeted areas were Durb al-Sim and Jabal al-Hadid in the vicinity of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. This is the second raid within 24 hours. A squadron of enemy aircraft flew over Sidon at 1550. Two planes fired four rockets at the target area from a high altitude. The rockets were a type that do not make sound. The raid lasted for more than 10 minutes. The planes were met by antiaircraft fire.

Sea Clash Reported

NC171617 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Palestinian sources told our correspondent in Sidon a short while ago that the recent Israeli air raids follow a clash at sea, which occurred at 0400 on Saturday. The action, which took place off Tyre, involved two rubber dinghies and an Israeli warship. There were a number of enemy casualties in the course of the fighting. The crew of the Zionist warship detained those

aboard one of the rubber boats, while the other managed to return to base.

Further Details on Raid

NC171540 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1508 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] According to our latest reports from Sidon, the Israeli raid on 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and Darb al-Sim was the work of four Cobra helicopters, protected by two planes flying at a high altitude, and by gunboats and other warships off Sidon. Security sources note that a rocket fell in the vicinity of the Muhammad Zughayb barracks. The Israeli helicopters are said to have dropped bombs with delayed action fuses on their targets. Tariq and Yusuf Salih were among those wounded in the attack.

The Israeli enemy began his assault at 1550 today.

Spanish Paper Interviews Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah

PM141415 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Nov 86 p 6

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Tomas Alcoverro in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Alcoverro] In Iran, Your Grace, a conflict between two political tendencies has emerged. Ayatollah Rafsanjani, with whom, so I understand, you are well acquainted, and who is reputed to be a very influential man in the republic, announced on the 7th anniversary of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran the terms for resolving the matters in dispute with the United States and hence the resolution of the issue of the Western hostages in Beirut.

A few days earlier, 15 October, it was announced that Mehdi Hashemi, the son-in-law of Ayatollah Montazeri, who has been chosen to succeed Imam Khomeyni, had been arrested, accused of abductions, arms smuggling, and underground activities.

Since Hashemi was the man in charge of the Islamic movement in the Muslim countries and the leader of the extremist tendency, it was deduced that there could be a change in the international Islamic policy, and that the pragmatic, conciliatory current in favor of an agreement with the United States had prevailed.

Shortly afterward, the announcement of the journey by McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy, to Tehran aboard an aircraft loaded with arms to negotiate with the republic's leaders, hastened events and confirmed these assumptions. How do you assess this important conflict in Iran? [question ends]

Nodding gently and interlocking his fingers, the shaykh replied to me:

[Fadlallah] Hashemi has tried to recover his position and has failed. Ayatollah Rafsanjani is undoubtedly the thinking head of the state. At any event, bear in mind that this conflict of tendencies in the Tehran government has been exaggerated in the West. This conflict will not affect Ayatollah Montazeri's designation as Imam Khomeyni's successor.

[Alcoverro] Do you believe that Iran will improve its relations with the United States?

[Fadlallah] It is possible to establish balanced relations with the Washington administration. Moreover, the U.S. attitude toward Iran has not been rigid, as is, for instance, its stance with respect to the regime of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic attempts to keep itself at an equal distance from the United States and the USSR.

[Alcoverro] Could Hashemi's fall into disgrace influence the Islamic revolutionary movement which the Tehran leaders support in the Muslim countries?

[Fadlallah] You know that Hashemi was the person in charge of directing the policy of the national liberation movements. The fact that there has been a change of leadership does not mean that the institutions which deal with them have ceased to exist. The Iranian movement will continue to struggle against imperialism through the revolution and the state, but in a studied and rational manner.

[Alcoverro] Unfortunately the West frequently does not understand Islam. The issue of the Western hostages in Beirut has exacerbated this attitude of lack of understanding. How do you assess, Your Grace, the issue of the hostages, taking into account the political changes by some governments with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran? [question ends]

Shaykh Fadlallah, always with a calm voice, with great clarity of expression, and with a teacher's demeanor, continued to reply, without being perturbed for even a second by the explosions in Burj al-Barajinah, so close to his new house. The ambulance sirens did not disturb our relaxed and calm conversation.

[Fadlallah] There is clear hostility toward Islam on the part of the West. Its cause is not the hostages. The Western policy is imperialist; it seeks the political, economic, and cultural exploitation of the Muslim peoples. If there have been postponements and delays in this matter it is because the West has sought to use this issue in order to mobilize its public opinion against the Muslims and against the Arabs by presenting them as if they were terrorists.

The West has not acted with sincerity... However, the Islamic currents have benefited from the issue of the hostages because they have used them as a means of political pressure. This matter has arisen from some specific factors and is not due to a general attitude in the Muslim camp. From an exchange — the exchange of hostages for Islamic activists — it has become an instrument of pressure which could lead to a general policy stance and not just a short-term policy. Iran has sought to pressure the United States with respect to its interests in the Middle East to push it into dialogue from a declared position of strength.

The same thing has happened with France. Through the trump card of the hostages Iran has succeeded in initiating a discussion with the French Government to discuss the pending bilateral

issues. Results have already been achieved. This is not yet clear in the case of the United States, but something tangible is being prepared. [answer ends]

I also discussed with the shaykh the need for coexistence between Christians, the endless conflict of the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war.

It is a political war, not a national war, Fadlallah said. Its aim is not the conquest of territories but the overthrow of Saddam Husayn Takriti — "the Bokassa," "the Idi Amin" of the Middle East, with whom all the enemies of the Islamic revolution have allied themselves. [passage omitted]

Minister al-Hashim Leaves for Algeria 16 Nov
NC160732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications, public health, and social affairs, left today for Algeria via Paris on an official mission, accompanied by Muhammad Shuqayr, the president's adviser. Al-Hashim is carrying a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

This morning Minister al-Hashim said that his visit falls within contacts and attempts being made to resolve the Lebanese situation at the local, Arab, and international levels. He added that Algeria enjoys prominent Arab and international standing and has maintained its strong and friendly relations with all Lebanese leaders of various sects and political affiliations.

Christians Reportedly Cutting Food Supplies
NC151943 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Voice of the Mountain has learned that Amin al-Jumayyil and Ja'ja' have given strict orders to confiscate shipments of wheat and flour arriving at the port of Beirut and to store them in silos. They have also issued instructions not to allow this food to be brought into the nationalist areas [of West Beirut] by truck. This is part of a plan being drafted for use in the near future, as the policy of blackmail and of holding the prime minister and the nationalist ministers responsible for the worsening economy remains in force.

A number of trucks loaded with wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs have indeed been prevented from crossing into West Beirut from the East. [passage omitted]

Palestinians: 2 Amal Men Killed 'By Mistake'
NC152149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] According to a joint statement issued by the DFLP, the Fatah Revolutionary Council under the leadership of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], and the Palestinian National Salvation Front's military command in Burj al-Barajinah, the two Amal members of the camps security coordination committee were killed by mistake yesterday when they approached a forward position at the western entrance to the camp.

The Amal Movement has accused the Palestinians of murdering the two men and has demanded that those responsible be publicly punished.

Casualties Reported in Burj al-Barajinah Fighting
NC160731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The camps war is continuing intermittently. Last night the axes of Burj al-Barajinah camp and the Al-Rashidiyah in the south witnessed intermittent clashes involving artillery, rocket, and machinegun fire. Some sources have said that a number of shells fell last night on areas in the [southern] suburb, particularly Jarat Hurayk and Al-Ruways. Security sources said that yesterday's fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah camp left 6 persons dead and 43 others wounded. According to security sources, 42 persons have been killed and 239 others wounded since the renewal of clashes in the Burj al-Barajinah camp on 29 October. [passage omitted]

New Organization Formed in West Beirut
NC162118 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] A number of West Beirut officials met at the Beau Rivage Hotel this evening with representatives of Syrian intelligence. It was announced afterward that an organization called the Arab Ba'th-Lebanese Nationalist-Nasirite Grouping [Tajammu' al-Ba'th al-'Arabi al-Qawmi al-Lubnani al-Nasiri] had been formed.

Dr Samir Sabbagh will hold a news conference tomorrow to explain the aims of this new body.

Al-Asad Addresses Trade Union Conference

JN161551 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1202 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at the 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions at the Al-Fayha' Hall in Damascus — live]

[Text] Brother members of the conference and dear guests: I am happy to open your conference today, the conference of the productive and toiling men, the builders of the progressive and socialist society, those who produce material goods and who lay the groundwork for the unified socialist Arab society. The labor class enjoys a prominent status in our people's militant march. Our labor class deserves this status through scores of years of struggle, sweat, efforts, and sacrifices, as well as many martyrs who gained the honor of martyrdom struggling against exploitation and injustice, and defending the homeland against its enemies in Syria and abroad. One can deduce from this fact that the labor class and its trade unions have always been the vanguard of the struggle among classes and the national and pan-Arab struggle. They assumed a pioneering role in the march of our people for the establishment of the progressive and socialist homeland. [applause]

The General Federation of Trade Unions has once again chosen to convene its 21st conference, which begins today, under the slogan "There is No Life in this Country Except for Progress and Socialism" as it did during its 20th conference. By doing so, it adopts a dictum which embodies our people's will and expresses the essence of the struggle of the masses with the workers at their head. Progress is the ambition and goal of those who seek to keep life permeated with offerings and good, and to prevent stagnation which means death, something which is contrary to our will. We want progress to be the law of life in our country as well as for others. Socialism is the means toward progress. It is on an equal footing with justice and struggle and within whose framework progress and advancement are attained. Socialism is also the emblem of an honorable and quiet life for all. Under socialism, there can be no misery, exploitation, injustice, or despotism but rights and obligations for all on an equal footing, work and construction for all, and bountiful benefits to be enjoyed by all. [applause]

If the workers are not the builders of progress and socialism and their protectors, then who would be? The role of the workers in the establishment of a society of progress and socialism and in protecting this society is an essential role which they have enhanced by escalating struggle, doubling efforts, deepening maturity, and achieving better organization. I greet you, builders of the homeland of progress and socialism [applause] and the protectors of this homeland, from the depth of my heart and I warmly welcome the guests of your conference — brothers and friends — to our country which safeguards brotherhood, appreciates friendship and values them. [applause]

Brothers, the 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions convenes following trade union elections, which covered all trade unionist levels and which were held in a democratic atmosphere where the workers chose their representatives in complete freedom. They resorted to conscience and principles and reaffirmed the constancy of the labor class in its choice of the class, national, and pan-Arab struggle. They also reaffirmed the importance of this struggle for building, defending, and enhancing socialism; for protecting socialist achievements; and for defending the homeland and its causes.

It was natural that in these elections the working class renewed its confidence in pioneering trade unionists whom it knew well and in whom it had confidence in previous sessions. It was also natural that the working class placed confidence in new trade unionists who deserved the working class's confidence due to their activity, genuineness, and zeal to work for serving the workers and the homeland, and also due to their commitment to the line of progress and socialism. Among the old and new trade unionists the trade unionist women occupied a position that calls for more optimism over the growing role of the Syrian Arab woman in the trade unionist movement and in the national and pan-Arab struggle in general. [applause]

I warmly congratulate the male and female winners, wishing all of them full success in peforming their trade unionist missions. I tell them that our confidence in them is high and deserves that you exert every effort to maintain this confidence. While I am happy at these results of the trade union elections in general, I am particularly happy at the increasing number of trade unionist women. This development is important because it indicates women's growing activity in public life. It also indicates that we are supplying the homeland with a growing, propelling force which, until recently, was a latent force that did not assume its real dimension and effectiveness in society's activities and in pushing society toward realizing its will. This development also indicates that the society is showing more understanding of the importance of a complete women's role and of women exercising their rights, of which they were long deprived.

I need not repeat what I said on several previous occasions about the great loss suffered by a society whose half is paralyzed or obstructed and also about the great profit obtained by a society that rejects the phenomenon of paralysis and obstruction and that removes such a phenomenon and repairs its effects. Once again, I want to stress my happiness at seeing women occupying leading trade unionist posts. This proves that the woman is qualified to work with and alongside men in all fields of life and on all levels. [applause] I have deep-rooted confidence that this development will assume its full dimension after the Syrian Arab woman has proven her presence in the party leaderships, popular councils, government and administrative bodies, and in all levels of popular organizations, and also after women have joined all fields of work. It is worth mentioning here that not a single woman delegate participated in the 16th conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions in 1970. Two women became members of the 17th conference; three women became members of the 18th conference. At the 19th conference, the figure rose to eight female trade unionist workers. At the 20th conference in 1982 the figure was 43 female trade unionist workers, 7 of whom the conference elected to membership on the General Federation's Council, until their number reached the figure we see at this conference today which calls for great optimism. [applause]

The 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Syria constitutes a new advanced station on the road of the working class' struggle, whose trade union is about to be 50 years old. The working class has reached this station through relentless struggle. It will continue its march to reach a more serious and advanced station. The last third of the years of struggle of the working class has been the richest part of its activity and progress. These years, which accompanied the corrective movement in our country, have witnessed unprecedented activity in our country; and organizational, economic, and social activity, which covered the administrative field, popular organizations, agriculture, industry, education, culture, and defense. It is natural that this activity was accompanied by a large growth in the working class and an important expansion of its trade union's activity. The Ba'th Party command's care for the popular organizations helped achieve this activity. These organizations have become pillars of the revolution's march, performing their giant role in our society. Our popular organizations, particularly the General Federation of Trade Unions, the General Federation of Peasants Union, the Revolution Youth Federation, the National Union of Syrian Students, and other popular organizations have proved that they constitute a force on which we can rely to build the homeland, to confront the homeland's inside and outside enemies, and to achieve victory over them. [applause]

The working class' honorable role, alongside the students and peasants throughout the years of struggle against colonialism, feudalism, and exploitation, was reinforced by the workers' stand during recent years and by their brave confrontation of the plots which were hatched by imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces. A conference such as the 21st conference, which represents half a million workers who participated in the recent trade union elections, is by all standards an important conference. This importance does not lie in quantity, but also in quality in terms of organization, activity, capability, and strong relations on the international and Arab levels. The developments which occurred in the structure of the working class and its trade union necessitated the issuance of Law Number 29 for 1986, which aimed to put these developments within their legal framework. [applause]

The 20th session of your trade union was rich in its organizational efforts, and its class, national, and pan-Arab struggle. In light of my experience regarding the workers' movement and its conferences, particularly since the 17th conference, I feel confident that every session of the General Federation of Trade Union's sessions will reinforce the previous achievements, entrench the bases of the trade union's activity, and strengthen the working class' trade unions ability to continue struggle. Our party command's confidence — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [applause] — in the efforts of the working class and its trade union is a great confidence, its assessment of the trade unionists is a high one, and its belief in the General Federation of Trade Unions' ability to remove all obstacles in the field of trade unions activity is a great belief.

Brother members of the conference, your prestigious position in our society, in the country's leadership, and in the constitutional establishments and productive centers is your right and one of your achivements which you realized after a long struggle and great sacrifices. This position will be further entrenched and expanded as we expand our steps on the path to realize our great aims. [applause]

I have carefully read the documents of your conference and the discussions that were conducted in the preliminary meetings. I have sensed from them your great political, economic, and social awareness and your great sense of responsibility, which is part of the great responsibilities of your country in the big pan-Arab battle which your country is waging in defense of its principles and the Arab nation's dignity, pride, land, and rights. You have accurately understood the progressive transformation in our country and the development it necessitated in the trade union movement and struggle. This is an important introduction to further work to strengthen trade union organizations in the political, economic, and social life, especially in the field of production and improving the economy and its effectiveness in ensuring people's needs and those of the Armed Forces. [applause]

While it is true that the trade unions played a role in the productive centers and contributed toward solving many production- related problems, their role should develop and their production should increase. They should be effective in solving problems that crop up with each phase of the economic construction in our country. The trade unionists should be a model in both work and production. You are producing for yourselves, your brothers, your sons, your people, and your country. The larger the production the better its quality, and the less it costs the better this will be in terms of your living conditions and those of your families and people. You possess the factories and the establishments which were built by your effort, your sweat, and your sacrifices, and you are qualified to develop their work and production. Nothing will hinder your creative initiatives. [applause]

Brothers, the economic situation and the living conditions took a great part of your discussions and documents. This is only natural. Your care to promote your country's economy and to improve the living conditions was apparent in your documents. This was clear in the proposals that were made and the discussions which took place in your preliminary meetings. We must work to protect and develope our economy and to improve the living conditions of our people within the framework of long-term planning. We do have economic difficulties but we do not have an economic crisis that is difficult to resolve. This should be made clear to every one of us because over the past years, we have fought a big battle for development despite all the difficulties that we faced and which we are facing, and despite the circumstances of the battle imposed on us by Israel and its allies.

We now have a productive industrial foundation. We have a productive agricultural foundation. We also have a broad network of services, and, before anything else, we have a productive and industrious people. [applause] We have a mature labor class and peasants who extract wealths from the ground to put them at the citizens' disposal. The public sector is carrying out its vanguard role in the economy alongside the private and mixed sectors which are also carrying out their role in our economic plans and policies. In spite of the burdens it shoulders, our economy is far better than the economies of many neighbor and

developing countries. By increasing our efforts, work, and the exploitation of the reserve potentialities that are available in all branches of the economy, we can enhance our economy, consolidate it, and make it more suited for the fulfillment of the society's needs in all fields.

The economic difficulties we are experiencing stem from the state of affairs that we consume more than we produce despite the fact that we have a broad productive foundation. The relationship between these two aspects of the economy should be corrected so that the two aspects of this equation become balanced as a first stage in the process of making production outstrip consumption. In the operation of achieving a balance between production and consumption, we should proceed simultaneously along two parallel lines: an increase in production and a decrease in consumption. These two lines have their own integrated programs and plans.

Brother workers, you are the primary party that is concerned with the study of these plans and programs. I am here not to propose plans or programs. However, I find it appropriate to put forth some remarks which should be taken into consideration as long as we wish to confront these difficulties and overcome them, and to proceed along the march toward further development and the betterment of our people's living conditions. In the sphere of increasing production, we should search for available raw materials or those that can be found in our country, and use part or all of them to replace the raw materials we purchase from abroad, whether in industry, agriculture, services, or the other sectors. If we give this matter the importance it deserves, we would achieve great gains and surpluses, and get rid of many of the bottlenecks in raw materials which periodically take place in this or that establishment. It is worth mentioning here that within the framework of the operation of increasing production, improving its quality, and reducing production costs, one can rationalize the consumption of imported raw materials.

2. [as heard] We must intensify our efforts to exploit and increase the exploitation of our national mineral resources, particularly those resources which studies, experiments, and explorations have proven the existence of, such as phosphates, oil, asphalt, diamonds, and others. [applause] Perhaps this is the first time we have discussed the discovery of diamonds in our country. The brother trade unionists know that diamonds have been discovered by the competent authority, and that experiments are being conducted on their production. [applause] As the comrade technicians told us, diamonds are found in large areas and supposedly in large quantities. [applause] Here I say that we are now extracting some of these resources, and we have begun to study the production of other resources. However, we began very slowly and are still creeping like the turtle. Therefore, we must surpass the stage of creeping to reach the stage of running.

3. In serving our society, we must encourage individual and collective initiatives in all fields, especially in the field of industry machines and spare parts — for which we spend millions in hard currency to import — taking into consideration that through local initiatives and measures in the factories and institutionswe can make a large number of these machines and spare parts. It is true that there are creative initiatives in this field in some factories and institutions. I thank and greet those who are behind these initiatives; however, these initiatives are insufficient. It is necessary to expand our experiments and initiatives, to generalize them, and to exchange expertise among the institutions in order to achieve the best possible results.

4. We must exploit the machine as much as possible in all factories, institutions, and farms whether they belong to the private or public sectors. If some institutions and factories occasionally face obstacles which prevent this, most of our institutions and factories do not get the maximum and possible capacity although those officials and workers in them have nothing to justify this [sentence as heard].

5. We must exploit time, which is the most serious element in waste. Wasted time is a problem which we must overcome. We must work seriously during our duty hours. We must benefit from our work hours in our factories, institutions, fields, and offices. Discipline in our work, the abidance by duty hours, and the disposal of wasting time are required. They have a great effect on the total production process and on work in departments and institutions. We must intensify efforts to stop this waste.

In the field of consumption, we must rationalize our expenditures, particularly those pertaining to field administration and services which do not increase production but decrease it and increase its costs, especially that consumption which constitutes a kind of waste: beginning with the office whose costs most often exceed the work needs [applause] and ending with the fuel which is used in work and which exceeds the production needs [applause], including the waste of raw materials and the utility services which are used in the production process.

Naturally, this requires details in terms of the specific plan or program. Private consumption, which we must know how to cut down and take care of, requires the cooperation of all citizens; otherwise, we will not realize our aims. The problem is an economic, moral, and national one. Will we succumb to difficulties and allow them to aggravate and thus weaken our country, submit to our enemies' plotting, lose our freedom and will, and face the subsequent threats to our destiny, or confront these difficulties, cut them down to size, and reduce them until they are completely gone and then continue our march while preserving our dignity, health, and national pride? Will we accept to sacrifice the dignity, interests, freedom, and long-term targets for the sake of some of our needs, or will we sacrifice some of our needs for the sake of our country's dignity, freedom, and long-and short-term interests? [applause]

Brother workers, brother citizens: I am sure everyone of you is prepared to sacrifice most of his needs when the country's interests demand this [applause] because the people who offer blood for the homeland are prepared to offer what is much cheaper than blood. As these people proved their readiness to court martyrdom when the nation called for it, they will also prove that they are ready to forego many of their needs — nay — all their needs when the country demands this. [applause]

Economic difficulties are now facing all the world's states despite the fact that they are not in a state of war, face an enemy like the one we are facing, or shoulder responsibilities similar to the ones we are shouldering. These countries adopted their special

measures which, in many cases, were harsh. On 8 March of this year, I told the sixth peasant conference that our enemies — the aggressors, and the rapacious ones who came from all over the world to occupy our land and to fight us and to live a frugal, harsh life in addition to committing murders and bloodshed — must know that because our land is being exposed to invasion and colonization and because our future is exposed to danger we would bear all kinds of difficulties and would offer sacrifices and blood; that they should know that our people are more capable than they are in bearing all this because our people are shouldering their rights and their fate. [applause, slogans in support of socialism, progress as well as strategic parity with Israel]

We know that our enemy Israel — which is receiving billions of dollars from the United States, the world Zionist movement, and from several West European states — is suffering from well-known economic crises. In tackling these crises the Israeli enemy was compelled to adopt very harsh measures, such as repeated price increases, repeated currency devaluation, and dismissing thousands of workers, as well as other measures. I do not mention this so that we emulate our enemy or other states, but merely to remind you of what is happening around us and away from us despite the different circumstances and the burden which we are shouldering and which other countries — which I have mentioned — are shouldering.

In the past I have talked at the People's Assembly about some of the reasons for our economic difficulties; they are both objective and subjective. Although it may not be necessary now to elaborate on the causes, I believe it is useful to say that among the most important of these causes is the world economic crisis whose effect on the economy of developing countries, including our country, is unavoidable. The increase in population is also one of the reasons. We were approximately 6 million people in 1970, while now we are more than 12 million. There is no doubt that the industrial, agricultural, cultural, and services base has accompanied the population increase. However, production in the past few years has fallen short and failed to accompany the increase in population. There are reasons for this and there is no need to go into them now. It is production and the pillars of production that are the focus of our attention now, and the principal part of the economic debate is on them.

There are also the burdens of confrontation. In the confrontation with Israel we have no choice. Facing us is a racist and aggressor Zionist entity that seeks to establish greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. It is a threat that faces us every day. It defies us and looks forward to swallowing up our land and enslaving our people. We must confront it and prevent it from achieving its objectives.

The rulers of Israel who talk about peace have sought and are tirelessly seeking to expand in Arab territory. It suffices to glance at a map of the partition of Palestine, a map of Palestine and the region in 1948, and at a current map of the region in order to conclude that the talk by Israeli leaders about a biblical Israel extending from the Nile to Euphrates — which their God Jehovah gave to the people of Israel as they claim — is talk about a plan for which world Zionism has harnessed all of its strength and influence, and to which U.S. imperialism has given its political, military, financial, and moral support so that it can be implemented within the framework of the overall U.S. strategy to dominate our region and our Arab homeland.

In the face of the Israeli plan to establish a biblical Israel on Arab land, we have no other choice but to confront Israel and shoulder the burdens and sacrifices this defensive position requires. This is the great national [qawmiyah] battle that we are waging in defense of the Arab nation, the Arab homeland, and the Arab future.

There are also the economic pressures exerted on us. They are part of the tactics of neocolonialism and one of its means. In confronting the designs of imperialism and Israel we are subjected to economic pressure in addition to other forms of pressure and threats. They tried that kind of pressure on Egypt during the time of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and they failed. [applause] Failure will also be waiting for them in Syria [applause] because our people who defend our country and who are the masters of our national decisions will only become more determined by these pressures to resist.

We are certainly capable of overcoming the present economic difficulties. We shall overcome them with our own capabilities, with our work, our efforts, and our awareness of the consequences of the battle we are waging, relying on a firm agricultural, industrial, and services base, and on a solid cultural and political ground, and on an unshakable belief in our ability to achieve victory in the face of all challenges, including economic challenges. [applause]

Brothers, the battle of construction and liberation is long and complex. We are determined through our will, our work, efforts, and capabilities to achieve victory in the battle. Our decision is to be victorious in the battle of construction and the battle of liberation. Our decision does not please the imperialist powers which — despite their successive historical defeats — are still dreaming of turning back the wheel of development in the world. Therefore, they are now directing their terrorism against us, unleashing a psychological war against us, and dealing with us with their historical imperialist rancor.

The old terrorists whose hands are stained with the blood of the peoples of the world want to brand those who are struggling for the emancipation of peoples, their progress, security, and safety with the stigma of terrorism. We are against terrorism: we have said this in the past and we say it today. However, terrorism is one thing and national struggle against occupation is another. We are against terrorism: We do not practise it and we do not allow anyone to practise terrorism from our country, but we support struggle against occupation, we support the national liberation fronts of peoples. That is a principled stand from which we will never deviate. [applause, chants: "We do not accept terrorism, Zionism is the monster of the jungle"; "U.S. is terrorist"; and "we will not remain silent on reactionaries."]

They want to terrorize us with their terrorism. They want to depict every action against the aggressor Israel which occupies Arab territory, expropriate's the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and occupies part of Lebanese territory as

terrorism. Their false stand on terrorism becomes clear in their stand on Israel's terrorism, which for Israel is a state policy. They raise a hue and cry at any small matter that is connected with Israel. They remain silent on Israel's terrorism even when it violates their sovereignty and the laws of their territory. A few days ago the Israeli intelligence service kidnapped the Israeli nuclear technician — as they called him — Mordechay Vanunu from the heart of the British capital, London, and transferred him to Israel, after having exposed the secrets of nuclear production in Israel. However, the Thatcher government did not raise a furor. It did not raise a single word of protest rejecting terrorism and championing Britain's sovereignty and laws that have been violated.

In 1984, the Israeli intelligence service tried to kidnap former Nigeria Minister Umaru Dikko in the heart of London using three of their agents. They dragged the man from his house in broad daylight, drugged him, and placed him in a wooden trunk on which they wrote: diplomatic pouch. The operation was busted but the issue was covered. Thatcher's government did not swear at Israel and did not protest against terrorism and the violation of human dignity by the most hideous means on British soil and in the British capital. Those who today raise the banner of fighting terrorism in defense of Israel are intentionally ignoring the fact that it was Israel which began mass and individual terrorism in the Middle East. The greatest terrorist operation witnessed by humanity in contemporary history is the expulsion of millions of Palestinians from their houses and lands over many years.

Of Israel's terrorism against an individual was the assassination of the Palestinian writer Ghassan Kanafani in Beirut in 1972 by placing explosives in his car. Here I mention some examples in order that Thatcher and Reagan might hear them. They hate... [changes thought] if they go back to their records, they will find these examples but they hate to hear them. However, we must tell them what they hate to hear. [applause] They assassinated Wa'il Zu'aytir in Rome in 1972 by opening fire on him. They assassinated Mahmud al-Hamshari in Paris in 1972 by placing an explosive device in the telephone at his home. In 1973, they assassinated Husayn Abu al-Khayr in Cyprus by placing an explosive device under his hotel bed. They assassinated Basim Qubaysi in Paris in 1973 by shooting him down. They also assassinated Muhammad (Boudia) in Paris in 1973 by placing explosives in his car in the Latin Quarter. They assassinated Moroccan laborer (Boucheki) in Oslo, the capital of Norway, because they suspected he was a Palestinian struggler. They assassinated Egyptian nuclear scientist Yahya al-Mashadd in Paris.

These terrorist murders were committed by Israeli official and government agencies. However, the gladiators of the false campaign against terrorism in London and Washington did not bat an eye. They did not bat an eye when Israel committed acts of piracy in the United States itself. In 1968, Israel stole 200 pounds of enriched uranium from the U.S. nuclear reactor in the city of Apollo, in the state of Pennsylvania. U.S. intelligence admitted that the uranium reached Israel. It stole the secrets of the U.S. Defense Department through the spy Pollard and stole the secrets of Congress and the Defense Department through agent Stephen Bryen who was given an important post in the Defense Department following his exposure as a spy for Israel. Israel stole 810 pieces of the electronic (Kryton) timers which are used for accurate timing in nuclear explosions and transferred them from the United States to Israel. George Carver, a former senior CIA official, says official U.S. secrets are leaked quickly and in broad daylight to the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The U.S. rulers were unperturbed by the pro-Israeli elements committing murders against the Arab Americans and their centers on U.S. soil. They killed Alex Odeh and blew up the headquarters of the Arab-American antiracial discrimination committee in the United States. Twice they tried to kill the American journalist of Syrian origin Mustafa al-Dabbas, proprietor of the newspaper *Al-Rayah* of Philadelphia. They ransacked his offices and press three times.

All of these crimes did not prompt the false knights of the campaign on combatting terrorism to accuse Israel of terrorism, or to call for severing diplomatic relations with Israel. Their zeal against terrorism and anxiety over it were not manifested even when Israel stole 200 tons of uranium in November 1969 which were shipped aboard a West German ship from a Belgian port to an Italian port and commissioned by the EEC. Their zeal against terrorism was also not manifested by the fact that Israel was the first party to introduce the method for hijacking planes to the Middle East and the first to shoot down civilian planes, killing more than 100 passengers. As for the crimes of collective terrorism and mass extermination, Israel's record is replete with such crimes in Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, and other countries. One would take days to enumerate these crimes. The Israeli intelligence services did not hesitate in throwing explosives on Jewish synagogues and Jewishgathering places. This took place in Baghdad in 1950 and 1951.

I mention all of this to show that the end justifies the means for the Israelis. Israel committed many massacres against the Jews in many countries. Many books discuss this issue. Israel did this to make the Jews immigrate to Palestine, or to stigmatize this or that individual, this or that country with the accusation of killing the Jews in order to achieve a political objective it had planned. This makes us conclude with confidence that it was Israel that planned the bombing of the Israeli El Al plane, and that planned and drew up a scenario so that the attempt would stop prior to the actual blowing up of the plane — and that is what happened. An Israeli journalist said in an Israeli newspaper in 1977 that Mordekhay Ben-Porat, one of the most prominent Labor Party's politicians, was the one who directly organized Israeli terrorist operations against the Iraqi Jews in 1950 and 1951. Another Israeli journalist also confirmed the occurence of these terrorist operations in the Black Panthers newspaper in 1972.

The colonialists, the allies of Israel, who wish to revive their black and treacherous days in our region resort to the issue of combatting terrorism as a means to put pressure on the strugglers for freedom, progress, and peace. When they dream and plan to turn the clock back, we should reopen the file of their black record. In its biased and provocative stand, the British Government is driven by a historical rancor against the Arab nation. Britain's black history with the Arab nation is well known. Britain has betrayed its pledges and welched on its promises. Instead of helping the Arabs to win their freedom — after World War I as

we all know — it enslaved them and helped others to enslave them. Instead of helping them to achieve their national unity, or at least leave them as they were, it divided their homeland and created artificial borders between parts of the same homeland. Not content with this, it divided the homeland into many parts. Under the Ottoman colonialism, there was some kind of Arab unity. But they came and divided. Historically, Syria once included the land extending from the Taurus mountains to Gaza. The British came and divided Syria. We now see that historical Syria has become many states or statelets. This is what Britain has done.

Who does not remember the McMahon letters, the Balfour Declaration, and Britain's role in the establishment of the racist Zionist entity in Palestine? Who of us has not heard of the British fleet's bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 on the pretext that the Egyptians were restoring the port's walls? Who of us does not remember the incident at Dinshiway, that small Egyptian village: A British officer died of a sunstroke so they crushed the villagers of Dinshiway on the charge that they were responsible for the British officer's death. The terrible thing was the crushing of the villagers by shooting, hanging, and imprisoning them. For many years our brothers in Egypt commemorated the Dinshiway incident.

History also records Britain's crime in demolishing the Egyptian village of Kafr 'Abduh over its inhabitants, making thousands homeless while others died under the rubble. History records the massacre perpetrated by Britain in Ismailiya in 1952, which claimed the lives of hundreds of Egyptians and the massacres perpetrated by the British in Iraq, the Gulf countries, Yemen, Sudan, many African countries, India, and other Asian countries. Many volumes are needed to record such massacres. Above all we must not forget that Britain divided our homeland into statelets, betrayed us, and handed Palestine over to the Zionist Jews.

It is an irony that the London government should raise the banner of combatting terrorism to cover up the shameful role it is carrying out against the Syrian people and the Arab nation, and against the steadfastness of this people to implement the orders of its masters in Washington. Everyone knows that the London government has turned Britain into a small dummy, a small satellite that rotates in the U.S. orbit. It cannot and does not want to be free of that shackle.

Britain was not content with declaring its hostility toward us, but sought to incite European states against us, thus embodying the most contemptible form of rancor and an imperialist behavior that was customary in the era of colonialism when there were calls for blocs and alliances to commit aggression against others. Britain was always accustomed to embroiling others with it — as it did in the aggression against Egypt in 1956. If the London government is not inspired by its imperialist heritage why then call on Europe to adopt its stand? Europe is a group of nations and not one nation with various languages and with each nation having its own history and interests. These nations are linked only by being European, just as we and all the other countries of Asia are linked by being countries on the Asian continent.

Nevertheless, many European officials understand the true situation and were not totally pushed into what the London government wants. We appreciate the stand of several European officials who attended and were represented at the London conference. We thank them. Although, we are surprised and cannot understand how they went along with the Thatcher government as far as adopting the communique issued, regardless of its contents, because they were anxious to preserve European solidarity.

On behalf of all of you I thank the Greek people and Government [applause, chants: "The United States and Britain are bastions for international terrorism"] for the principled, noble stands it adopted in the EC meetings in Luxembourg and London. The stand adopted by Mr Andreas Papandreou and his aides was commensurate with the true and ancient Greek tradition. Their stand was sincere in fighting terrorism, true to the tradition of the greak Greek people from among whom the great philosphers came: Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato, who gave humanity one of the greatest civilizations. The people of Syria and the Arab nation will appreciate this principled stand and its signficance of struggle. We salute Mr Papandreou and the Greek leadership. [applause]

Questions arise in quick succession: Why does the United States seek to incite everyone? Why does the United States insist on carrying out the role of the international policeman? Why does the United States insist on being hostile to the Arabs represented by the Syrian people? Why does it insist on exacerbating tension in the international climate? Does the interest of the American people lie behind all that? It is difficult to analyze all such matters in such a situation. I shall directly answer and say: Behind all that lies Zionist Judaism and its interests. Is it logical that the U.S. Administration accuses us of terrorism while it is a master of terrorism? Can he who invaded Grenada, the small, secure country,with fleets and aircraft, removed its government, killed or imprisoned [its people], and occupied the country, preventing any voice to come out of it, and formed the government he pleased and retained it in his grip — can anyone who did this accuse Syria of terrorism?

Can anyone who committed aggression against Libya, the leader of a superpower, send his aircraft from thousands of kilometers away loaded with thousands of tons of bombs to bombard the home of a head of state to kill him, his wife, and children? Can anyone who did this accuse Syria of terrorism?

Can the hijackers of the Egyptian plane and those who vetoed the condemnation of Israeli air piracy and the hijacking of the Libyan plane accuse Syria of terrorism?

Can anyone who arms Nicaraguan citizens so that they attack their country from abroad and kill their citizens accuse Syria of terrorism?

Can those who killed thousands, indeed hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of the Vietnamese people accuse Syria of terrorism?

Can anyone who extends all assistance to Israel so that it will kill people and make them homeless, destroy houses in villages and

cities, make the Palestinian people homeless during the past years, make the Lebanese people homeless, and kill women and children, can they be anything but terrorists? Can a terrorist of this kind who has attained the height of terrorism and its ugliest form in this age accuse Syria of terrorism?

It appears that U.S. officials, it appears that the U.S. administration did not hear the saying people who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. [applause] The terrorism about which they are talking is not the real reason for their moves. They know that we are struggling for our freedom and for liberating our land in Syria, Palestine, and Lebanon — all Arab land. They know that we do not practice terrorism. They want us to capitulate, but the distance between us and capitulation is further than the distance that separates them from the remotest planets which their spaceships have not reached and will not reach — if they do reach them at all — except after scores of years. [applause] There is no doubt that they are extremely mad if they imagine that we will capitulate after all their experience with us.

During my visit to Greece, as you know — and there was no terrorism campaign against Syria at the time — I proposed that an international committee be set up to define terrorism and terrorist actions, and to draw up bases for combatting terrorism. I declared the readiness of Syria and the Arabs to cooperate with such a committee. [applause]

Why didn't the knights of combatting terrorism in Washington and London support and adopt the proposal? Because they did not want to combat terrorism. Indeed, they do not want to prevent terrorism. Had the committee been set up and had it drawn up bases for combatting terrorism, and precisely defined terrorist actions, they would have been deprived of much of the fun they enjoy in killing peoples and killing strugglers everywhere. They do not want to combat terrorism, but they want to combat and kill the spirit of resistance to Israeli occupation. They want to kill the spirit of struggle for liberation in us, we the Arabs in particular, and in every people who want to build an independent life in accordance with their free will and aspirations in general. [They are pursuing] a road that is firmly blocked, with strength and determination. They should waste their time and effort on other roads and for other objectives.

Despite all the deception and falsification that had happened out of our sense of responsibility and self-confidence, and from a position of strength and of challenge to them in both London and Washington, and in view of Syria's historical role, I propose the idea of forming an international committee which could be an Arab-European, or a European-Arab-American-Soviet committee, or in any other form whose task is to define the meaning of terrorism and the lines separating terrorism and the peoples' struggle for their causes and liberating their territories. Syria is prepared to discuss this idea in further detail and to present its ideas and the formulas which it finds fit to this effect. [applause] That is the challenge which we put to the others. It will separate the terrorist from the non-terrorist, and the supporter of terrorism from he who does not support terrorism.

As for those who believe that they can frighten or terrorize us, their eyes and hearts have become blind. [applause, chants] Syria the bearer of the pan-Arab [qawmiyah] mission, Syria the heart of the Arabs and Islam, Syria the heir of the glory of the Umayyads who took the Arab and Muslim civilization to the furthest corners of the globe is not frightened or terrorized. [applause] If it wants to, it is Syria that frightens and terrorizes. [applause] He who extends a hand toward us in goodwill we will extend to him a hand in goodwill [applause]; and he who extends to us an evil hand we extend to him a knife that will cut off the evil. [applause, chants] They threaten us with aggression believing this can make us sever our connection with our sons and brothers struggling in Lebanon and Palestine. [applause] It is appropriate in such circumstances to reiterate a simple fact; namely, every inch of Lebanese territory is exactly the same as every inch in Syria [applause]; every inch of Palestinian territory is exactly the same as every inch in Syria. [applause] Our feeling toward the displaced Palestinian is exactly the same as our feeling toward the displaced Syrian. [applause] Our feeling toward the woman in southern Lebanon, in Al-Biqa', and throughout Lebanon who is killed by the Israelis is exactly the same as our feeling toward the Syrian woman who has been killed or could be killed by the Israelis. [applause]

Our victory in Beirut, Sidon, or in any other Lebanese or Palestinian city is exactly like our victory in Damascus. [applause] We are one people from one nation. That is how God created us. That is history and geography. [applause] Reagan, Thatcher, or Israel will not be able to obliterate such a fact. No one must doubt for a moment that our stand will continue to be that we will strongly support all strugglers in Lebanon and in Palestine, and we will continue — now and forever — to support every wronged person in the world and every just cause. [applause] Let Thatcher and her master understand this well. The time has gone forever when colonialists used to decide destinies in our region and what path they should take. The time has gone forever when the colonialists had the power to suppress and crush the will of peoples. [passage omitted]

No will can be stronger than the will of our masses in this nation. History and geography in this land will be written and drawn by our masses — our workers, peasants, intellectuals, and Armed Forces. The unjust, false, and fabricated campaigns against us in the name of combatting terrorism are terrorism itself. Indeed, these are the most hideous forms of terrorism. They want to conquer us, confiscate our decisions, prevent us from voicing our desires, and prevent us from exercising our right to liberate our usurped land and restore our rights. But our will will not be conquered. We will not submit or be subdued. We will not sell out our dignity. We will not abandon our position of struggle at all.

Brothers, we are looking forward to establishing good relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, and the endeavors to rectify international relations, preserve world peace, curb the arms race and ward off a nuclear disaster. Our principles in international relations are based on the stands of states toward our pan-Arab causes.

International relations have been further complicated following the failure of the Reykjavik meeting as a result of the U.S. attitude. The clouds of tension are appearing in the skies of the world. Therefore, we call on all peaceloving forces to stop the

nuclear arms race, ward off the danger of a nuclear disaster, and prevent the transfer of weapons of mass destruction to outer space. We also welcome the USSR's proposal and initiatives to save humanity from the nuclear destruction and realize international detente. We support these Soviet proposals and find them to be a way out of the present impasse in international relations that respects and ensures the interests of all sides concerned.

Brothers, we are unionists. We look forward to comprehensive Arab unity as a pan-Arab aim. We will never abandon this aim. If unity is difficult to attain because of reasons that are outside our will, we look forward to genuine Arab solidarity. We worked and will continue to work for an Arab solidarity based on struggle against the Zionist danger that overwhelms the Arab homeland and against the imperialist attempts to contain the region and spread the U.S. umbrella over it. Our hand is extended to every Arab hand working for Arab solidarity that would unify our efforts and pool the great Arab resources in the fateful battle against Israel and imperialism, which extends to it the means of aggression, expansion, and occupation.

We support a just peace in the region within the UN framework and in accordance with UN Charter and resolutions, a peace which would restore the occupied land to its owners and give legitimate rights to those whose rights were usurped. The U.S. military, financial, economic, and political assistance to Israel, including sophisticated weapons and advanced technology as well as billions of dollars, makes the realization of peace in the Middle East very difficult. Israel, which feels that it is the stronger state cannot resort to peace. And in view of the threats against us posed by the Israeli plans of expansion and the U.S. plans of domination, we cannot but continue strengthening our defensive capabilities and our persevering efforts to realize strategic parity [with Israel]. [applause] The main obstacles to realizing a just peace in our region are the Israeli aggressive, expansionist ambitions, the Zionist Jewish domination over the U.S. decision-making, and the U.S. interests in the Middle East. The Zionist hegemony in the United States makes Israel capable of exhausting the American people's resources and swallowing hundreds of millions of dollars from the U.S. tax payers despite the fact that in the United States itself, more than 30 million U.S. citizens are living below the poverty line in accordance with official statistics.

Our struggling masses are determined to stand fast in the fateful battle, the battle to protect the Arab presence and future, the battle to liberate occupied Arab territory and usurped Arab rights. And because the Arabs' dignity is connected with Syria's stand and steadfastness, and because future Arab history is tied to the stand and steadfastness of the Syrian masses, we will endeavor to strengthen ourselves. Regardless of the role of the weapons, we will continue to believe that the more important and sharper weapon is man's will. No one can conquer the will of a man who is determined and who believes in his cause. [applause] Our will is strong, our conviction is deep, our decision is victory, our path is martyrdom, our model is the martyr, and our motto is: Martyrdom or victory. [applause] We are strong by our will and determination, by the solidarity of the nation's masses by the support of the forces of progress, freedom, and peace in the world. We are strong by our internal front, by our national unity, by our Progressive National Front, and by our brave Armed Forces. [applause] We are strong by our friends in the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. [applause, chants] We are strong by the mutual support between us and the movements of freedom and liberation throughout the world. We are strong by the mutual support between us and all Arab strugglers led by the strugglers on the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas. [applause] We affirm our support for the strugglers in these two arenas and reiterate our permanent support for them. We are with them in entrenching the Syrian-Lebanese nationalist- Palestinian alliance to the extent they wish. [applause]

From this conference, I send greetings of love, appreciation, and trust to our Armed Forces, to the soldiers, NCO's and officers on the lines of confrontation with the enemy [applause] and at the positions from which they defend the homeland, its achievements, and its pan-Arab role and I tell them that the nation's eyes are looking with hope, love, and trust to the Army of the October war of liberation, the hope of the nation. [applause]

Sons of our Armed Forces, you possess an important, strong, and effective weapon. You must use it very well. You must possess it and master it. You have proved that there is no contradiction or incompatibility between the Arab and advanced technology. Yet, the soldier who uses the weapon is more important than the weapon. You are our stronger weapons. Bear in your mind and learn by heart that there will be no movement in facing the enemy except in the forward direction. There is no retreat in facing the enemy. [applause] He who retreats before the enemy is a traitor and he must die. You are the pioneering and armed section of our people. You hold a trust handed to you by the nation. Behind you are our masses giving you more fighters as well as moral and material support. The hearts of the entire nation are with you. An army that defends a just cause, that possesses a strong, effective weapon, and that is supported by its masses and nation is a victorious army. [applause]

Greetings to every Lebanese struggler [applause], to every Palestinian struggler [applause], to our friends in the socialist states [applause], to our friends in the nonaligned countries. We will continue to support our people in Lebanon until they triumph. [applause] We will continue to support our people in Palestine until they triumph [applause] and will continue to fight injustice everywhere until it is defeated. [applause] I greet you and wish you success in your deliberations. [applause]

Rif'at al-Asad Reacts to U.S. Sanctions

JN151230 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The official spokesman of Syrian Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad has said the Syrian vice president considers the U.S. stand against Syria, which in effect means the severing of relations, a provocative stand, affirming the real intentions of the Reagan administration toward the Arabs and Syria in particular. The spokesman added that the vice president believes that Syria, without which peace cannot be realized in the region, is strong, is determined to face any hostile stand regardless of its source, and is confident of the solidarity of the Arab brethren with it and of its friends' support for it in its confrontation of the fierce plot to which it is being subjected.

IDF Spokesman Announces Air Strike 16 Nov

TA161705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon attacked a terrorist base near Sidon. All our planes returned safely. The IDF spokesman reports that the pilots reported accurate hits on the targets.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the target that was attacked served as a naval terrorist base for purposes of training and launching attacks. News agencies report that four people were wounded.

17 Nov Air Raid Confirmed

TA171508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The IDF spokesman reports that Air Force assault helicopters have attacked terrorist objectives south of Sidon. All the helicopters returned safely, and their pilots reported accurate hits.

Lebanese radio stations report that two Air Force fighter aircraft and helicopters attacked the targets in the Sidon area this afternoon. Reports picked up by our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus said that a building in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah that served as a headquarters for the terrorist organization called the Popular Struggle Front was hit. No reports have yet come in on the number of casualties, but it has been reported that ambulances were spotted rushing to the scene of the area.

AP has also reported that our helicopters attacked bases manned by 'Arafat's men near the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camps. According to the reports, the terrorists fired antiaircraft missiles but missed.

Student Killed in Jerusalem; 3 Suspects Arrested

TA151950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A 22-year-old yeshiva student from Jerusalem was murdered this afternoon in the Old City of Jerusalem. The victim was attacked by three Arab youths while walking on his own in one of the alleys. Reinforced police and border police units that were immediately summoned to the scene succeeded in arresting the three youths a short while later. The police say that they have confessed to the crime.

In these pictures we see yeshiva students trying to resuscitate the victim until a Magen David Adom medical team arrived on the scene. Unfortunately, all the efforts were to no avail and the student died. In the last picture one of the three suspects in the murder is seen lying wounded on the floor of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. He was apparently stabbed by one of his friends for some yet unknown reason. He received medical treatment on the spot. [passage omitted]

Murder Attributed to PFLP

TA161220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Report by Steve Weizman]

[Excerpt] This morning's meeting of the government opened with a report by Acting Police Minister Yiga'el Hurwitz on yesterday's killing of yeshiva student Eliyahu 'Amadi in Jerusalem's Old City. Describing the report, Cabinet Secretary Eli Rubinstein said that despite claims of responsibility by the PLO's Force 17, the government sees the attack as the work of George Habash's PFLP terror group.

[Begin Rubinstein recording] It was a George Habash faction murder as far as we understand. The suspects were two brothers and another one, all of them probably from the Janin area, and they attacked the late 'Amadi, and he tried to defend himself and that is how one of them was wounded. Unfortunately it was in vain and he was murdered. The Border Police that was on a different mission in the area did, as you know, arrest the three, and one of them, the one who was wounded, is in the hospital. [end recording] [passage omitted]

City Quiet Following Violence After Stabbing

TA160632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Quiet now prevails in the Old City of Jerusalem. Beefed-up police and Border Police forces are continuing to patrol the eastern parts of the city, particularly the Muslim Quarter, to prevent Jews from retaliating for the murder of Yeshiva student Eliyahu 'Amadi. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that last night a shop near the cite of the stabbing was set on fire. During Eliyahu 'Amadi's funeral ceremony, vehicles belonging to Arabs that were parked along the funeral route were damaged, and shop windows were smashed. An Arab truck driver was attacked near Gethsemane. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a tractor, and a municipality sewer truck was set ablaze near the Intercontinental Hotel. An Arab resident was also wounded this morning near Jaffa Gate and was evacuated to the hospital. His assailant, a Jew, has been detained. The Jerusalem Police have detained another person suspected of having participated in the scuffles.

The late Eliyahu 'Amadi was brought to burial on the Mt of Olives early this morning. With the family's consent and the approval of the police and the Burial Society, it was decided to hold the funeral at such an early hour due to the great tension. The funeral procession departed from the site of the murder not far from the Western Wall, via Damascus Gate to the Mt of Olives.

Three Arabs suspected of having perpetrated the murder were captured yesterday after a pursuit. One of them sustained medium injuries while fighting with Eliyahu 'Amadi. Fatah announced in Beirut that his men are responsible for the murder of the Yeshiva student.

'Great Tension' in Old City

TA161615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] There is great tension in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City in Jerusalem. Reinforced police units are trying to prevent Jews from rioting. This afternoon two Molotov cocktails were thrown from the area of the Shuvu Banim Yeshiva, where the late Eliyahu 'Amadi was a student, toward homes belonging to Arabs. One of the Molotov cocktails ignited and started a fire in a warehouse and on the roof of a house. The Jewish rioters hurled stones at passersby and at policemen.

Shamir Views Jerusalem Murder, Reaction

TA170639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir says the PLO is responsible for the murder in Jerusalem. However, according to Shamir Israel has not adopted a policy of retaliation, and there is no connection between the bombardment in Lebanon yesterday and the murder of the Jerusalem youth; we fight terror today whenever we find it proper to do so and whenever this is possible. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik heard these remarks yesterday, after the prime minister's speech to hundreds of participants in the opening session of the Israel-U.S. trade week.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] This is not a new type of terror. The terrorists are thus fulfilling instructions received from the PLO terrorist organization leadership. We will continue to fight against this until we uproot terrorism and such attacks are not repeated.

[Sukenik] Mr Shamir was asked about the ferment in Jerusalem in the wake of the stabbing incident.

[Shamir] The riots should be stopped. It is vital to have order in Jerusalem and to eliminate disturbances there. [end recording]

Cabinet Briefed on Vanunu, Jerusalem Murder

TA161044 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1038 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The weekly Cabinet session ended a short while ago, and here is the initial report: Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir briefed the Cabinet on the Vanunu affair. This briefing was heard by the Cabinet in its capacity as Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, with everything that this implies.

Acting Police Affairs Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz reported to the ministers on the murder in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday and on police operations following it. The above was reported by our correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

The Cabinet also began discussing the situation in the higher education institutions and heard reports on the subject by Education and Culture Minister Yitzhaq Navon and by the head of the universities' planning and budget council, Prof Ya'aqov Ziv. Our correspondent Ronen Gurevich, who covered this aspect of the Cabinet session, reports that the debate was cut short and will resume in an upcoming Cabinet session.

Shamir Says Crisis With Britain Passed

TA171214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reiterated today that Mordekhay Vanunu was not kidnapped on British soil. Speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Shamir said that in his opinion the crisis with Britain has already passed.

The prime minister was also asked about the reports on arms shipments from Israel to Iran, and he replied that Israel adheres to the rule that there be no official statements on the matter of arms sales.

Referring to another issue Mr Shamir said that the disturbances in the wake of the murder of the yeshiva student in Jerusalem are only making things more difficult for the defense establishment and should not be tolerated.

Shamir Interviewed on Iranian Arms, Vanunu

TA150900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir — "the first he has granted the Israeli media since entering into office" — by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, during the course of this past week, Israel was either directly involved, or was a witness to several political events. Toward the week's end, it appeared that, at least from the political standpoint, the Vanunu affair, over the man involved in nuclear matters who was transferred to Israel, had reached its end. Can you say that in view of the clarifications the Israeli Government has given the British Government, this affair has indeed reached its end, from the political point of view?

[Shamir] I would like to hope that there will be no further harassment in this respect. I do not, furthermore, believe there was any reason for special concern on the part of the British Government because right from the onset we said that as far as we are concerned, we did nothing to violate British law.

[Ben-'Ami] But it is Britain which has tried, and has succeeded somewhat, in leading Europe and other Western countries to war againstinternational terrorism, mainly against Syria. What is your reaction to the fact that Britain is the leading force in this campaign?

[Shamir] From the very start, we said that we regard this British move as confirmation of the international struggle against terrorism, which should focus primarily on action against countries which support terrorism. This is the most important objective, because no terrorist organization can achieve meaningful success without the help of a country. The weak point of the worldwide

anti- terror campaign is precisely in the fact that there are countries that support terrorism, providing it with very substantial support. This assistance should be stopped, hence we greatly praised Britain for this move, although we did not regard it as heralding any change in British policy or an expression of the British position on the Middle East conflict. We regarded it only at its face value: The sincere desire to attack international terrorism.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, you said that no terror organization could function without the aid of some country. This leads us to the second political event of the week, namely the affair involving the sale of arms to Iran. Iran supports the terrorist organizations in Lebanon, and yet at the end of the week President Reagan said that the United States had indeed cooperated with, and even sold arms to, Iran, a country to which we attribute a great many terrorist operations.

[Shamir] We must comprehend President Reagan's statements accurately; and he discussed a political move aimed to bring about a change in Iran's political goals. Iran is a very important Middle Eastern country, and it is both important and vital for the Western, free world to make sure that Iran does not act against it. This is what lies behind the U.S. attempt to persuade influential elements in Iran to change their policy. In describing the U.S. objectives, the President also included this angle involving the saving of hostages, but he said this would only constitute a shift in policy if it actually takes place. I would therefore urge people not to regard this U.S. move as any sort of digression from its avowed war against international terrorism.

[Ben-'Ami] Israel's name, or rather names of Israelis, were linked to this affair of the sale of U.S.-made weapons to Iran. Would you care to comment now, after President Reagan's remarks, on our involvement or role in this business?

[Shamir] The President did not mention Israel in even one word, and I consequently do not think that we must push ourselves into this affair. There are a lot of elements in the world who are trying to link Israel to any murky business anywhere around the globe, and I donot believe it is our business or in our interest to further that effort.

[Ben-'Ami] Then could you say that Israel never sold arms to Iran throughout the course of this longstanding war with Iraq?

[Shamir] We have been saying this all along: Israel does not supply Iran with arms.

[Ben-'Ami] Are you saying this despite the statements by the vice prime minister and the defense minister, who claimed that Israel did not sell U.S.-made weapons [to Iran] without U.S. license?

[Shamir] These statements, too, are correct, and both the vice prime minister and the defense minister have repeatedly said that Israel does not sell arms to Iran.

[Ben-'Ami] The reason we are pressing you on the issue is simply because it was the press that has nagged, and I presume continues to harass the decision-making echelons, and with regard to the Vanunu case, too, [as heard] and in his address to the nation, President Reagan admitted that he was doing this because he wanted to dispel rumors emanating from the press. Are the press-generated rumors, reports, or speculations totally unfounded?

[Shamir] There is always speculation and the media is forever spreading rumors surrounding any political occurrence in the world. Very often the publicity hampers the politician's attempts to reach their goals in such cases. When the objectives are highly justified, there is room for regret over these interferences. However, this is not to say that everything that has been printed in the papers is accurate; there are very many reports that have had no foundation in reality.

[Ben-'Ami] With your permission, Mr Prime Minister, let us move on to another topic, which is extremely vital to this country: the October consumer price index [CPI] published at the end of last week, which stood at 2.4 percent. We have already gotten used to lower indexes, so is there here a sign of some difficulties which the economic program is encountering?

[Shamir] It is true that this index was worse than those that preceded it recently, but it was predictable. It came as nosurprise, and everyone realized that the October CPI would be higher than the indexes to which we have grown accustomed. Some people even thought that it would actually be higher than it finally was. I would not say that this is an encouraging sign, but at the same time we know that after this index, perhaps next month's, the indexes will be lower and the trend of lowering the rate of inflation and of perpetuating the stability we have achieved will continue.

[Ben-'Ami] Will it be possible to preserve the framework of the economic program and perhaps even talk about growth in anticipation of the debate over the budget, in which the Defense Ministry is demanding a 10-percent increase, with the Health, Education, and Social Welfare Ministries demanding their fair share, too?

[Shamir] Naturally, we never lack problems. Each time we discuss the budget, there have always been demands for greater expenditures despite the need to increase income, which means taxes. We will have to contend with all these things. Yet there is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind that in the end we will have to stick to the goal, which is to lower inflation, and to continue the stability together with a move toward growth, which would initially be modest but which would hopefully expand. It would otherwise not be normal for us to make do or be satisfied with an economy that is not growing. Thus, growth is essential, and we indeed plan to see the growth stage start as early as in 1987.

[Ben-'Ami] You have already held meetings with the leading manufacturers and the Histadrut secretary general. Do you believe that all the partners from the Cabinet in the economic program will really pitch in and the Histadrut will lend a helping hand just as it has during the first part of this Cabinet's term?

[Shamir] Everything I heard and saw last week during my intensive meetings with the various bodies involved in the economy proves that there is a shared and sincere desire to cooperate

and joinin a concerted effort so that stability truly continues and we can move on to growth.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister.

[Shamir] Thank you, and a good Sabbath.

DAVAR Details U.S.-Iranian Arms Dealings

TA141105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
14 Nov 86 pp 1,2

["Exclusive Report from Washington" by Amnon Dankner, Gid'on Kouts, and Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] The *Davar* correspondent has learned new details on arms deals by the United States and Israel with Iran from well informed Irani exile sources. The sources said that the key man in the contacts was (Sayrus Hashimi), an Iranian weapons dealer who operated in London and New York and who was assassinated in London in December 1985 by representatives of the "hawkish camp" in Tehran.

(Hashimi) was a cousin of Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament and head of the "moderate" faction, who has admitted to carrying out contacts with the United States. He was also close to Admiral Madani, former defense minister in Khomeyni's regime, who is now an exile in France.

(Hashimi), who operated in the United States as early as 1980, cultivated relations with Elliot Richardson — who was attorney general in the Nixon and Ford administrations — in 1984. Arms sales in the framework of the direct contact between Iran and the U.S. Administration began in September 1985. Two months later (Hashimi) was murdered.

In February 1985 Iran sent its former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi to the United States, where he held many meetings with National Security Council officials, notably with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, head of the political-military department in the council.

The United States sent Robert McFarlane to Tehran. According to one version McFarlane visited Tehran once, last July. According to another version he visited there twice. The weapons and spare parts shipments in exchange for which American hostages have been freed were sent on "Galaxy" planes from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. Israel transferred its shipments to Madrid, Italy, or Denmark from where they were transferred to Iran, usually aboard ships. It is known, however, that on two occasions the weapons were transferred on planes.

The Iranian sources said that until the beginning of the national unity government Israel supplied weapons to Iran of its own initiative. Upon entering office Prime Minister Peres ordered a stop to the shipments. They were renewed at the initiative of the Americans only towards the end of 1985.

Among the Iranian exiles there is a camp which opposes the supply of weapons to Iran and another which supports it. The pro-Iraqi elements are against the shipments. Among them is former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiyar and the Mujahidin Organization, headed by Mas'ud Rajavi, who was extradited by France to Iraq. The monarchist circles, who center around the Shah's son, Reza Pahlevi, and the nationalists, including Admiral Madani, support the supplies to Iran, in order to help it. [passage omitted]

Shamir Ready To Meet Mubarak 'Anytime, Anywhere'

TA160958 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
16 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that he is prepared to confer with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak "anytime and anywhere" to bring about an improvement in bilateral relations.

Shamir said this on Friday during a meeting in Jerusalem with members of the U.S. House of Representative subcommittee on Middle Eastern affairs, who are touring several countries in the region.

The prime minister emphasized that he would pursue his predecessor's policy and again called on King Husayn to join the process.

Peres Returns From U.S. Fund-Raising Trip

TA170620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Peres has returned to Israel from a 6-day trip to the United States. During his visit he met with American Jewish leaders. The foreign minister refused to answer reporters' questions, though his spokesman said that during his visit Peres was able to raise funds for investments in the Negev.

Peres on Al-Asad Speech, Relations With Britain

TA171313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami on 17 November; place not given — recorded]

[Text][Ben-'Ami] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, did you see anything special in President al-Asad's speech yesterday, in his deadly attack on the United States and Britain?

[Peres] I believe this was a very interesting speech because Al-Asad wanted to deny, to say that the Syrians are against terrorism, when in fact he confirmed they are for terrorism. He simply wants a high-class terrorism. He wants to get all the great and important people around the world to confirm that what he calls a war of liberation, or terrorism for the sake of liberation, is permissable, that it is permissable to kill men, women, and children. He needs international approval on this. I have never seen such an unimportant but such a revealing speech as this one,

with Al-Asad being unaware of this. The entire speech is based on make-believe. Syria's economic situation is truly difficult, although he defined this as stemming only from economic problems — one can, of course, describe an economic crisis in this way.

Al-Asad's threats to more or less settle accounts with the entire world leave very little impression, since the time has come for him to see to his own affairs rather than think about the rest of the world. If I read this speech correctly, it describes Syria as a country which conceals the truth from its citizens, which advocates terrorism under an appropriate title, and which finds itself under a great deal of international isolation as a result of its actions. Syria is trying to cover for its weakness by expressing anger.

[Ben-'Ami] Is all this a result of the isolation caused by Britain and adopted by the United States — the sanctions they imposed on Syria?

[Peres] The story is not over yet. We are currently witnessing a second Al-Hindawi affair. If the second brother of this glorious family says he received a bomb from the Syrian Embassy, I do not know how it all will be treated. This too may have been done without the Syrian president's knowledge.... The first time the Syrians defended themselves by claiming that neither the president nor the government knew; so who did know? What guarantee do we have that they will know in the future?

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, the question that always arises is whether, under the pressure exerted on it, Syria will not kick, with us being such close neighbors?

[Peres] Syria would have tried to kick a long time ago if it had thought its legs were strong. What stops it is not a moral consideration but rather the lack of certainty that it can indeed score achievements in this way. The fact that it is so inclined need not surprise anyone.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Peres, we may be at the end of the Vanunu affair, at least from the political point of view. Can you state that Israeli-British relations are as stable and good as they were before this affair?

[Peres] I had a talk with Mrs Thatcher 2 days ago when she was at Camp David. The talk was very friendly. I believe that the misunderstanding between us was completely eliminated. I certainly assess that relations have remained friendly. They carry the potential for further improvement, which we will try to materialize in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] This affair is over then, from the political point of view, right?

[Peres] I do not know why journalists have an axe to grind when it comes to politicians. We have at long last given the press an affair that it can hash out time and again. From the political point of view the matter has subsided.

[Ben-'Ami] Another question, sir: A leftist delegation left for Romania and met or talked with PLO representatives, but it seems that this affair has also subsided. Has it?

[Peres] The true story of this meeting has not been told. I think that the Israeli side to this meeting is also trying to cover up the truth. The story is that a PLO delegation arrived in Romania and was afraid to meet the Israeli delegation. Some of them did not even show up for the meeting. Instead of sitting together for a few days they sat for 1 or 1 and 1/2 hours, as if forced to do so, and then fled the meeting. I am not even talking about our side, about the fact that it was clear in advance that they were traveling for a farce [preceding word in English]. The truth was not told; It was not reported that the PLO simply took fright and that the already miserable meeting became even more so because participants were absent, because in effect the meeting was not really held, and because it again proved the PLO's true positions.

Yitzhaq Rabin Arrives in Sweden on Private Visit

For coverage of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's private visit to Sweden, including his visits with Prime Minister Carlsson, Foreign Affairs Minister Andersson and Defense Minister Carlsson see the 17 November issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Further Reportage on Franco-African Summit

French Position on Chad Stated

LD141808 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] As expected in Lome, Chad is uppermost in the minds and all the talks — both official and unofficial — at the Franco-African summit, and it is this subject that has led to the presence in Lome of representatives of GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] and of a U.S. envoy. In addition, even before the official opening of the summit this morning, Francois Mitterrand, Hissein Habre, and Jacques Chirac had breakfast together. Here's the latest from Edouard Dore:

[Dore] It is a fact that the Chad issue is consuming a lot of energy here because, after all, the framework of the Franco-African summit makes this the right time, and the recent change of fortune for Goukouni lends itself to discussion here too. Immediately on his arrival, and even prior to the opening of the conference, President Habre had talks successively with Zairian President Mobutu, Senegalese President Diouf, and Taj al-Din, leader of the Sudanese delegation.

The Chadian head of state also received yesterday evening an American delegate — the under secretary in charge of African affairs and Chester Crocker's aide. The Washington envoy reaffirmed to President Habre that the United States is ready to back any initiative on the ground if France, however, makes such a decision.

The extent of this French support for a possible reconquest of northern Chad was one of the major points of this morning's breakfast at 0900 this morning at the VIP quarters in Lome, where the French president is staying, between Francois Mitterrand, Hissein Habre, and Jacques Chirac. The meeting lasted 50 minutes, and those taking part were not very forthcoming when they left. Let's listen now to Francois Mitterrand after the breakfast, talking to Jean-Karim Fall:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] We spoke, of course, about Chad, about the war taking place there, and about the regrouping taking place around the head of state. It is in keeping with France's wishes, as you know, that Chad should regain its dignity, independence, and sovereignty over the whole of its territory. [end recording]

[Dore] The regaining of Chad's territorial integrity — in other words the recapture of the north — and the possibility of an offensive against the Libyan forces; the French position on this is known. It agrees to back the Chadian troops, but this backing can be solely logistic. There is therefore no question at present of providing air cover for a possible offensive to the north. There were thus two French representatives at this breakfast with Hissein Habre, but one point of view only.

On the Chadian side, President Habre pleaded, of course, for a rapid reconquest of that part of his country lying north of the 16th parallel. In brief, the discussion between the three men was frank, and that is what President Habre told Jean-Karim Fall:

[Begin recording] [Habre] I can say that we spoke frankly and as friends who tell one another the truth, and I can tell you that the meeting was very positive and very satisfying.

[Fall] It must have been very pleasing to hear such truths from each other, wasn't it?

[Habre] Yes, we always tell one another the whole truth. We trust one another. [end recording]

[Dore] Having said that, there was also talk during the breakfast of a possible relaunching of a peace process. On this subject it must be said that a large number of Chadians have made the journey to Lome, apart from the official delegation from Ndjamena, of course. For example, a personal representative of Goukouni Oueddei has been in the Togolese capital since Tuesday, expecting to be received by some of the politicians present here. In addition, a delegation of members of the GUNT who are still supported by Libya and opposed to Goukouni, led by Facho Balaam, is also in Lome. These people are currently gathered in Cotonou and are expected to set about forming a new executive organ for the GUNT in the next few days. In short, it is probable that a certain number of contacts will be made here in Lome with varying degrees of discretion between Chadians. Officially, in any case, a certain number of proposals have been made to contribute to a relaunching of talks. Yesterday you heard Taj al-Din, member of the Sudanese Supreme Council, offering himself as mediator between Chad and Libya. Let's now listen to what Malian President Moussa Traore told us regarding his willingness to help towards reconciliation between the Chadians:

[Begin recording] [Traore] It is no secret. Several weeks ago GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei called in my ambassador to ask me to intervene with the Libyan authorities for him to come to Bamako. Unfortunately I was indisposed, and I believe his coming to Bamako would certainly have contributed to finding a solution to the Chadian problem. Since the problem will probably be raised during this summit conference, I think that my friend Hissein Habre will propose solutions for the attention of this summit.

[Correspondent] If I properly understood what you have just said, it is Goukouni Oueddei who took the initiative for a summit meeting with Chadian President Hissein Habre in Bamako?

[Traore] Absolutely right, I can confirm this, and he asked me to intercede with the Libyan authorities to make this meeting possible.

[Correspondent] If I were to ask you if you are willing to hold such a meeting in Bamako in the next few weeks what would you say?

[Traore] If the interested parties confirm this as they have already done previously, if this happens, it is not Mali's role to refuse to mediate between the Chadian parties to ensure their national unity. [end recording]

Ministers Discuss Agenda
LD141224 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The 22 heads of state and the 40 delegations invited to participate in the 13th French-African summit, which will start in 2 hours exactly, have arrived in Lome, Togo, for the traditional opening session. For 2 days, the participants will debate important current affairs, in particular the economic situation of the African continent, and also the situation in Chad and apartheid in South Africa.

Last night, while the invited heads of state were taking part in a banquet given in their honor by General Eyadema, the foreign affairs ministers of the delegations present were participating in a discussion on the questions to be entered on the agenda of this 13th summit. From Lome, here is a report by Stephen Smith:

The meeting of the foreign ministers began with an introductory report by their Togolese counterpart who outlined the problems and the current issues in the African continent. The minister recalled in particular the grave economic difficulties which African countries face which have as a consequence an increasing and more and more heavy debt. The French delegation then outlined France's cooperation policy, which tends to be egalitarian and notably in harmony with the efforts of international institutions. French Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac underlines in this respect that in sub-Saharan Africa, where France is the main sponsor, one-third of the external aid comes from French cooperation, one-third comes from multilateral cooperation, and one-third comes from bilateral cooperation of various origins, a fact that does not provide a position of dominance to anyone which could be exercised at the expense of African countires, said the French minister before concluding that we want to turn Africa into a continent of justice, stability, and peace.

Habre on Chadian Situation
AB151501 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The summit of heads of state of Africa and France ended in Lome this afternoon. In the Togolese capital, the 39 heads of delegations examined the political and economic problems facing relations between France and its African partners. Our country, as you are aware, is represented in the Togolese capital by the head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, who, moreover, has never missed any conference of heads of state of Africa and France since becoming president in June 1982.

On problems facing Chad, especially Libya's constant attacks, the president of the Republic seized the opportunity at the meeting to explain to his counterparts that the Libyans persist in occupying the north of our country. The summit which has just ended was held at a time when Chad is at the height of its battle with the Libyan invasionary forces.

This morning the president of the Republic asserted during a news conference that the 16th Parallel was perhaps a French or Libyan concept which did not concern Chad in any way. The 16th Parallel does not exist as far as we Chadians are concerned, the head of state told journalists, adding that the current situation in the northern part of the country is dramatic. In northern Chad a real genocide is taking place.

On the country that could help Chad to recover its rights, the president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, said that Chad would accept any support in its liberation struggle. France, for example, said the president of the Republic has never overlooked the problem of Libya's occupation of northern Chad, even if for economic reasons France is not in a position at present to support Chad in the battle to reconquer the north.

Nevertheless, the situation is henceforth straightforward. The Chadians are on one side of the battle while the Libyans are on the other, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre stated at the press conference this morning.

Franco-African Summit Ends
AB152035 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The main theme of our newscast this evening is the 13th summit conference of heads of state of France and Africa which opened yesterday at the RPT hall in Lome and ended late this morning. The closing session at the RPT hall was marked by speeches by Presidents Eyadema and Mitterrand and by a press conference at the Hotel du 2 Fevrier by the president of the French Republic which was held in the presence of President Eyadema.

In his closing speech, the RPT founding chairman, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, expressed his thanks to all the participants at this conference. Security, economy, peace, apartheid, and world conflicts were the main themes in Gen Eyadema's closing speech. Gen Eyadema thanked the heads of state and government, the French prime minister, the heads of delegations, and the guests on behalf of the Togolese people, their party the RPT, and on his own behalf, for their active participation in the summit and for their contribution to the success of this summit, an expression of their deep attachment to the ideal of working together to create a new world. [passage omitted]

'Final Communique' Issued
AB171040 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The 13th Franco-African summit ended in Lome and a final communique was issued. Here is the content of this final communique:

The 13th Franco-African summit of the French and African heads of state was held in Lome on 13, 14, and 15 November 1986 at the invitation of His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of the Togolese Republic.

The various countries which attended the meeting participated as member states or observers.

As members: Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, the Comoro Islands, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Chad, Togo, and Zaire.

As observers: Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Republic of Haiti was invited to participate in the conference by the Togolese president.

The heads of state and government took this opportunity to examine economic and cultural issues as well as topics of common interest in order to strengthen the cooperation between the member countries. The deliberations took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship, solidarity, and understanding.

The apartheid issue was discussed and given special attention.

The Chadian head of state made a statement on the serious situation prevailing in the northern part of his country. The participants expressed their concern as well as their sympathy with the civil population of that region.

The issue of international terrorism was discussed in a speech by the Togolese president. The French head of state also described international terrorism as one of the calamities of our time and stressed the need to strengthen the cooperation between member states in this field through the exchange of information.

Other heads of state suggested the adoption of a fundamental document based on ways and means to discourage and punish terrorists and all acts of terrorism regardless of their countries of origin and the countries where the acts of terrorism are perpetrated.

The heads of state and delegiations expressed their gratitude to President Eyadema for the quality of the welcome received and for the organization of the conference.

They agreed to hold the 14th conference in France in 1987.

Mitterrand News Conference

LD160522 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Chad and cohabitation were the main topics of the press conference that Francois Mitterrand held in Lome at the end of the 13th Franco-African summit. It is worth noting that Jacques Chirac did not attend the conference, unlike Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond and Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac.

On Chad, Francois Mitterrand recalled that France had not changed its policy: it supported President Habre's efforts, but it did not intend to intervene militarily north of the 16th Parallel — in other words, a word to the wise is enough.

On cohabitation, Francois Mitterrand made the following remark: I am implementing the law because I want to spare France useless crises out of respect for the choice of the people.

Francois Mitterrand is going to continue his African visit by going to Mali, then Burkina Faso. As for the prime minister, he flew to the Ivory Coast.

ALGERIA

'At Least' 2 Killed in Constantine Riots

NC142104 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, Nov 14 (AFP) — Three days of student demonstrations in Constantine, northeastern Algeria, last weekend left at least two dead and dozens of injured, various sources said here Friday.

Witnesses said there were casualties both among the students and the security forces, who harshly quelled the disturbances.

According to unconfirmed reports one person died and several were injured in nearby Setif where similar demonstrations broke out on Tuesday and Wednesday.

No official reports have been made on casualties following the demonstrations but the press on Wednesday and Thursday reported jail sentences of from two to eight years against 136 "troublemakers."

Witnesses in Constantine said demonstrations by students and schoolchildren against poor living conditions and proposed changes in the school curriculum quickly degenerated when they were joined by unemployed youths, drawn in from the outer suburbs.

Children as young as ten were seen taking part in looting and harassment of the security forces.

State property was the main target of looting. The offices of Algeria's sole political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), came under attack and portraits of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid were smashed.

Witnesses said local people appeared to support the demonstrators, frequently giving refuge to demonstrators escaping pursuit by the security forces.

The Algerian authorities have accused "enemies of the revolution" of being behind the rioting.

Ibrahimi, Nigeria's Akinyemi Begin Talks

LD160600 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Talks were held today between Algeria and Nigeria at the Foreign Ministry. Taking part were Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and his Nigerian counterpart [Akinyemi]; members of both delegations later joined the talks. Bilateral relations and ways to bolster political consultations and economic cooperation were reviewed. Following an in-depth analysis and exchange of views on Africa's liberation and the development of the continent, both parties shared identical views on the situation in Namibia, South Africa, and the Western Sahara, as well as on the need to intensify cooperation among African states. Both parties also discussed the situation in the Arab east and west in addition to issues concerning the consolidation of African solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people. At the end of their talks they reviewed international political and economic issues and other questions of mutual interest.

LIBYA

U.S. Sanctions Against Syria Criticized

NC150658 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The terrorist U.S. Administration decided yesterday to impose what it called sanctions against Syria. A U.S. State Department spokesman announced several hostile measures against Syria, once again emphasizing the venomous U.S. hatred of the Arab nation and proving that the United States will try to bring every Arab who seeks to free himself of U.S. hegemony to his knees.

The U.S. spokesman said that the secretary of commerce, after consultations with the secretary of state, will issue a list detailing the U.S. boycott of Syria in scientific, military, and oil-related areas, as well as in the exchange of visits. The spokesman mentioned that the sale to Syria of spare parts for aircraft will be banned and that U.S. oil companies operating in Syria will be instructed to stop prospecting and drilling operations there. The number of U.S. diplomats in Damascus will be reduced as well.

Further on U.S., EEC Sanctions

LD151546 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Syria has described the spiteful steps taken by the U.S. Administration against it as a new aggressive and provocative step in the context of a campaign of fabrications and pressures with the participation of Britain, the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier, and the Zionist enemy, in a desperate attempt to compel Syria to abandon its line and policy rejecting the Stable David agreements and to surrender everything in the face of U.S. ambitions. A presidential palace spokesman yesterday emphasized that Syria is studying this hostile attitude and ways of answering it.

The EEC economic measures against steadfast Syria are part of the escalating crusade of imperialist-Zionist plots against the Arab nation in an attempt to make Syria abandon its rejection of the policy of submission and capitulation which the U.S. Administration is trying to impose on the Arab nation.

The European Parliamentary Council has ratified the EEC decisions against Syria and voted overwhelmingly in favor of withholding the development aid which Syria was supposed to get from the EEC as part of a 500 million pound allocation for seven Arab countries, including Syria. Dropping Syria from the list of countries benefiting from this aid is the first practical EEC step in the hostile crusade campaign launched by the West against progressive forces in the Arab homeland.

The imperialist U.S. Administration was not content with such measures. It announced a series of political and economic sanctions against Syria in a desperate attempt to break its steadfastness against imperialist-Zionist designs aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue and imposing hegemony and subservience on the Arab nation. A Black House spokesman said the sanctions include a ban on exports of sensitive equipment to Syria, a ban on sales of Syrian Airways tickets, reduction of the number of U.S. Embassy personnel in Damascus, and a ban on the sale of civilian aircraft and helicopters.

Observers note that the announcement of these measures comes as child killer Thatcher meets with Israel's rabid dog Reagan to receive Black House instructions. It is now clear that the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain, and the U.S. Administration form a political and military alliance within NATO. The U.S. aircraft carrier wants to use U.S. cover in its endeavor to become Europe's trustee, having lost its weight as a pressure force in Europe.

Despite all the feeble justifications which the U.S. Administration and its stationary carrier try to fabricate against Syria, many countries have strongly resented these measures. These countries include EEC member Greece, which refused to sign the EEC statement providing for sanctions against Syria. In the Arab homeland, the Mauritanian Government has firmly condemned the fabrication and deception campaigns launched by the stationary carrier, the U.S. Administration, and the Zionist circles against Syria. The General Federation of Arab Farmers and Cooperatives has strongly denounced the EEC economic measures against fraternal Syria. In an appeal to all farmers and cooperative organizations in the Arab world, it urged them to immediately stop importing agricultural equipment and machinery, seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides from all European states that have signed the London declaration.

The Great Jamahiriyah stands with Syria against these crusade campaigns against Arab existence.

JANA Editor on U.S. Measures

LD161523 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The administration of the rabid dog of Israel, Reagan, has exposed its abominable, terrorist, aggressive face and its intentions and imperialist designs against the Arab nation. In all impertinence it announced yesterday a series of provocative measures against fraternal Syria on a flimsy pretext and fabrications that cannot deceive even a little child.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on these false U.S. allegations against fraternal Syria. He said: Since its assumption of power the administration of rabid dog Reagan has been daily preparing aggressive designs with the aim of liquidating the Palestine cause, imposing imperialist hegemony on the Arab nation, and dominating its resources and destinies. These designs aim to strike at the Arab nation as a whole, starting with the progressive revolutionary countries that are the spearhead against the U.S.-NATO imperialist designs in the region.

The JANA editor added: The false fabrications and charges against fraternal Syria, coming now as they do, are only a prelude to a fresh open aggression against the Syrian Arab people. Such allegations were leveled in a provocative open campaign against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah prior to the abortive U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression on the Libyan Arab people on 15 April, which resulted in the martyrdom of innocent children, women, and old people, in a bid to divert the Great Jamahiriyah from attending to its leading role in resisting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist reactionary designs against the Arab homeland.

The JANA Arab affairs editor affired that the U.S.-NATO imperialist measures against fraternal Syria now and those previously against the Great Jamahiriyah clearly vindicate the truth of the revolutionary vision of the leader of the great 1 September Revolution, who has never ceased to alert people to the dangers threatening the Arab nation and its progressive revolutionary forces by U.S. imperialism and NATO and their protege, racist Zionism.

Yesterday the crusading, aggressive, terrorist design was directed against Lebanon, and in the recent past it was directed against the Great Jamahiriyah. Now it has come to threaten fraternal Syria and soon, because of the current deteriorating conditions, the turn of Yemen, Algeria, and other revolutionary progressive Arab countries will come.

The editor added: We are not children to be taken in by these aggressive designs which are brandished occasionally against one Arab country and then against another Arab country. This is the line followed by the imperialist U.S.-NATO-Zionist train against the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

This is a 10th imperialist crusade now being led by an aging maniac at the White House, who still imagines himself in a third-rate movie studio shooting a failed movie.

The JANA Arab affairs editor added that the Arabs and their forces, who are living in this ferocious and aggressive campaign, which is tantamount to a terrorism that exceeds all terrorism, have no alternative other than to face up to the crusading U.S.-West European terrorism with counterterrorism: not the kind of terrorism propagated by the administration of the rabid dog but that which enables them to defend themselves — something which is a legitimate right no one can deny them so long as they have chosen either an honorable, free life, or death.

The editor referred to the provocative conditions set by the government of child-killer Thatcher in return for what it called the improvement of its relations with fraternal Syria and which is tantamount to ugly, blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign, independent state. These ugly provocative conditions include the closure of the PLO offices and its training camps in Syria.

The editor affirmed that in view of their deteriorating conditions and in the absence of unity the Arabs should expect henceforth the dictation of conditions and open interference in even the formation of their governments, the appointment of their officials, the retention of so-and-so in the cabinet and the dismissal

of so-and-so, as is happening now in the agent reactionary regime led by the regime of the crouching one in the vanquished capital, Cairo.

The editor said that this imperialist-NATO crusading interference will continue and grow owing to deteriorating Arab conditions until it affects our daily lives, our family lives, and family matters such as divorce, marriage, and childbirth and so forth, right down to the most basic aspects of our lives. This is the utmost humiliation to a noble Arab nation that has of old recorded glories with sweat and blood. It is the utmost humiliation to every Arab and a strong kick in the back of the Arab rulers who deem themselves friends of these imperialist NATO powers and who continue to praise them, to conclude deals with them, and to wander the streets of their countries in both summer and winter.

JANA Editor on Thatcher's Opinion of Reagan

LD161824 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Nov 86

["Trade of Misery: Commentary by International Affairs Editor" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Nov JANA — Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative government, has renewed her description of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, following their meeting yesterday, by saying that he is amazing.

The JANA international affairs editor has commented on this, saying that this description immediately follows Reagan's exposure to a series of setbacks which could be described as political defeats.

He said that Thatcher, who has undoubtedly and deservedly won the title of child killer, has discovered what could be the cause of amazement in Reagan's personality when she shook his hand, which is sullied with children's blood, and smiled in his face, which is marked by the shame of the crimes he has committed against the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Libya, Grenada, and Angola.

He added: Thatcher probably discovered the secret of surprise when she reviewed Reagan's destructive intentions against the Arab nation, especially after his accusation against Syria and the Great Jamahiriyah of terrorism, according to U.S. logic and understanding.

The editor stressed that Israel's rabid dog is in fact amazing because he is leading the administration of a major power despite what is known about him, his triviality, baseness, [word indistinct] and credibility which has gone beyond all arguments, in addition to his sterile, foolish personality residing in his old body and the disclosure of his utter ignorance of politics.

The editor wonders how an observer can describe so-called United States democracy when he discovers that Reagan spent 18 months in secret negotiations with one of the region's states about a suspect deal, in utter secrecy and the unawareness of the United States Congress and Senate.

He said that Thatcher did not make a mistake, despite the deliberate attempt, when describing Reagan as amazing. In fact he is so because he managed, through the professionalism of traders and dealers in misery, to market his lies to the American people, to drug them in an attempt to make them lose their conscience. He pointed out Reagan's trivial attempts to bribe officials in some countries in order to glamorize his wrinkled face by releasing the hostages, thinking that they will accept this.

He added that Reagan really is amazing because he has so far kept spitting out his lies in the ears of his cowardly Arab friends who keep believing him, ignoring the fact that he personally led the overt misinformation and treason campaign against the Great Jamahiriyah, in a cheap attempt to distort its reputation. He is now using this same trivial game against Syria.

The editor said it is really surprising that the world remains silent despite what this sick person claims about a right to draw personal conclusions and issue decisions concerning them in a clear and deliberate attempt at procrastination and terrorism.

He added that this mentality still remains and is a hub of amazement and surprise, particularly now that the world has discovered the degree of its baseness and its unworthiness of respect. This fact confirms the need to expel him from the White House and to immediately present him for trial for all the ugly crimes he has committed against mankind and humanity.

The editor once again said that Thatcher could at last be convinced that the man who amazes her did not arrive in the Oval Office in order to lead the United States, but was thrown into this place to carry out his filthy program, for which flogging remains the least punishment.

The editor concluded his commentary by saying that even a president of a major power can by no means hide the sun. The blazing fire of reality which exposes his scandals will pursue him even when he fades away like a cigarette stub. The fact that Thatcher can express her liking, commitment, and amazement remains a matter which exposes her subservience and her readiness to sail against the current.

Tripoli Reports 'Uprising' in Egyptian City

NC160723 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The afflicted city of Al-Fayyum and its environs have been for the past 2 days the scene of a violent popular uprising that led to widespread clashes with the Egyptian regime's police. AFP, which carried this report, said that this popular uprising began after Friday prayers on 14 November and then spread throughout Al-Fayyum and surrounding villages. The Egyptian citizens participating in the uprising shouted slogans hostile to the agent regime in Egypt and demanded the overthrow of Husni Mubarak and his government and the establishment of a revolutionary government capable of solving the people's problems.

The demonstrators shouted slogans hostile to the U.S. Administration and Zionists and urged their death.

Reports from the vanquished capital [Cairo] have indicated that dozens of citizens who took part in the uprising have been arrested and detained in the regime's prisons.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Nigerian Foreign Minister
LD141857 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received (?today) Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi, who handed the leader a written message from Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to YAR President
LD152346 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today sent a message to YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

PANA Director Arrives To Discuss Links With JANA
LD151931 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Nov (JANA) — PANA Director General Auguste Mpassi-Muba this evening arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Mr Mpassi-Muba said he is visiting the Great Jamahiriyah to hold talks on strengthening relations and links between JANA and PANA so we may let the voice of the peoples of the African Continent be heard and confront the imperialist propaganda trumpets. He added that these trumpets are the main source of information in Africa at present, and they are controlled by the monopolies. The Western news agencies such as the French, Reuter, Associated Press, and others which offer Africa distorted news attempt to control African public opinion and distort the African scene. He further said he seeks to strengthen the relations and links between PANA and JANA in their confrontation with Western feverish propaganda campaigns which spread venom through fabricated news aimed at misleading the African public and directing it toward serving the interests of the imperialist monopolies and the colonial forces in Africa.

He underlined, in his statement, the role of PANA and the information duty it has undertaken in Africa toward African events, giving a true picture of what is going on in the African street, to stress the interests of the African peoples, a matter which calls for the rallying of African news agencies' efforts and insuring news exchange among African countries. [passage indistinct]

JANA Cited on Lome Franco-African Summit
LD150950 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 13th so-called Franco-African summit conference began its meetings in the Togolese capital, Lome, yesterday morning, with the participation of 19 delegations, including 20 heads of state.

Commenting on this conference, the JANA African affairs editor said that those who follow the meetings held by the French and African heads of states and governments readily realize that such meetings are always summoned to convene whenever France feels its influence in Africa being threatened. It has been established by practice that all the summits held in the past were dedicated to serving French influence in the African Continent and to abort any bold attempt to depart from the French imperialist sphere of influence.

The JANA African affairs editor affirmed that past Franco-African summit conferences have always been void of any positive results serving the interests of Africa and Africans. Indeed, all these conferences were devoted to consolidating the tying of Africa's destiny to the bandwagon of French policy on such pretexts as special relationships and other such terms invented by the masters of the Elysee.

The brother leader's call at the eighth nonaligned summit conference in Harare for rectifying this disgraceful situation, which squanders the African peoples' sacrifices in the cause of freedom, has had an effective and strong response among the peoples and progressive forces of the African Continent: Angola decided to respond to the call and withdrew from past Franco-African meetings as well as the current Lome meeting, and the Jamahiriyah of Burkino Faso also decided to boycott the francophone summit conferences, pointing out that these conferences were nothing more than an imperialist umbrella, whatever forms and names they acquire.

Concluding, the JANA African affairs editor said that if the heads of the African regimes participating in this imposed summit persist with their course and insist on squandering the sacrifices of their peoples for the sake of safeguarding their distinguished positions, the African peoples and their thriving forces, aware of what is happening and of where their true interests lie, are capable of throwing them and their like into the ash heap of history, as proven by the numerous lessons of the past: Where are Haile Selassie, Idris al-Sinusi, the vanquished Al-Sadat, and many others?

MAURITANIA

President Returns From 'Fruitful' Lome Summit
LD152250 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of

state, returned to Nouakchott this evening from Lome, capital of Togo, where he took part in the 13th summit of the leaders of France and Africa. [passage omitted]

At the VIP lounge Colonel Taya made a statement to the national press in which he said: [passage omitted thanking Togo for hospitality] The 13th summit of the leaders of France and Africa, which was held in Lome from 13 to 15 November 1986, was characterized by taking an important stride at the level of African-French relations. The summit was not only confined to discussing the outcome of the multidimensional cooperation, it was also an occasion to make an accurate diagnosis of our economic and political situation and to suggest a suitable remedy to the ills from which our continent suffers.

The fruitful contacts we made in Lome reflect our collective concern and the adherence of all sides to peace, security, and economic and social development in our countries. We studied, says his excellency the head of state, all the obstacles which limit the efforts aimed at economic and financial reform, whether they concern Africa's external debt burden, desertification, or the decline of the prices of raw materials.

The summit allowed us to study the current African situation and to analyze the current international situation. We denounced the slow pace of developments in South Africa where apartheid remains an open wound in Africa and in the countries loving freedom and dignity. I held consultations with my brothers the presidents of Mali and Senegal at a meeting that enabled us to discuss cooperation among our countries especially in relation to the revival of the program of the organization for the exploitation of the Senegal River in its three aspects: irrigation, navigation, and energy. The situation in Chad received our attention, and we support the efforts aimed at establishing a dialogue and consultation so that this country may recover, after 20 years of war, peace for all its sons.

The many fruitful contacts I have had on the occasion of this summit confirm the benefit of such a meeting. I am confident that French-African cooperation and the ties of friendship and fraternity will emerge from this summit strengthened.

SUDAN

70 Reported Dead in Sudanese Tribal Fighting

NC151326 Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 15 (AFP) — Seventy southern Sudanese villagers — most of them women and children — have been killed in a major outbreak of fighting between two rival tribes, the daily *Al-Siyasah* newspaper said here on Saturday.

The paper said the clashes, which involved house-to-house fighting with light weapons through five districts, had occurred in the west of Bahr el Ghazal Province between the local Jur and Fertit tribes.

The paper did not give an explanation for the fighting. The two tribes have in the past been close, and have inter-married.

It said a provincial security committee had been exerting great efforts to contain the crisis, which began last month.

The Jur is a branch of the Dinka tribe, to which southern Sudanese rebel leader John Garang belongs.

The paper quoted a spokesman for the Sudan-African Congress (SAC) organization, Edward Leino as demanding a detailed statement by the Interior Ministry on the fighting, which it described as a "dirty game."

The paper said that Mr Leino had expressed concern that the ongoing clash might lead to a tribal conflict and the creation of new militia groups similar to the Anyanya Two organization.

Anyanya Two has been collaborating with government forces in the fight against Mr Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army.

The SAC spokesman said the Sudanese Constituent Assembly would be asked to hold an urgent debate on the clash.

SPLA Radio Reports 11 Nov Clash; 77 Said Killed

EA142127 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Units of the SPLA (Koriom) special task force, stationed in the Bor area, under the overall command of Lt Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk, an alternate member of the SPLA-SPLM Political Military High Command and under the direct command of Major Bona Abang Dhol, have clashed with forces of the Khartoum regime's Army that attempted to advance towards Bor town. Our forces confronted them and drove them back, and they fled in disarray. That was on 11 November. The battle resulted in the death of 77 enemy soldiers, and a number of them were wounded. Our correspondent says that the enemy had sent its troops to strengthen the forces at Terakeka and these were the forces heading for Bor.

Our forces captured [word indistinct] the following: two T-55 tanks, the first number 9765384 and the second without a number and in good operating condition; one truck without a number; one Kalashnikov, number 6784; one G-3, number 331157. Two Bren guns were also destroyed.

Units from Zindiya, (Cobra Raad), Hadid, and (Asila Manju) battalions participated in this operation. [passage omitted on names of officers who carried out operation]

Committee To Discuss Ending War in South

EA142103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — A high-level meeting here today decided to form a committee to discuss appropriate ways of stopping the war in the south, to implement a cease-fire in the southern part of the country, and to follow up the dispatch of relief goods to the southern part of the country.

This meeting included Mr Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Council of the Head of State, and a delegation from the Sudanese Council of Churches that came to Khartoum from Juba recently "on a peace mission," in addition to Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik, member of the Council of the Head of State, Mr Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih, attorney general and chairman of the Supreme Council for Religious Affairs and Waqfs, and Shaykh Siddiq Abd al-Hayy as a representative of the Muslim scholars group.

The meeting decided to form the committee from the government, the Sudanese Council of Churches, and the Muslim scholars group.

The meeting was convened to discuss the provision of relief to those affected by famine in the southern part of the country and peace efforts to stop the war there.

Mr Idris al-Banna spoke at the beginning of the meeting, stressing the importance of this meeting which aims at [word indistinct] means of delivering relief goods to the south to stop the escalating starvation there because of the continuing unjustified war, as well as ways of stopping the war. He stressed that there was no quarrel between Islam and Christianity and that the messages of both call for peace and love.

Dr Pacifico also spoke, explaining the need to stop the war in the south because it is achieving nothing apart from depriving Sudan of its population. Pacifico emphasized the need to stop it. He said that the question was a humanitarian one because there were people dying of hunger [word indistinct] and provisions must be delivered [words indistinct], particularly as there were people who had not (?found) food for weeks, indeed months. Pacifico called on all sides to open the door to dialogue. He blessed the steps being taken by the delegation of priests of the Sudanese Council of Churches for peace and to provide relief to the hungry.

Mr Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih also spoke at the meeting, stressing that the government is not rejecting dialogue, but that Col John Garang should agree to sit at the negotiating table to submit his demands, pointing out that the Islamic and economic laws were all issues subject to discussion and a dialogue could take place about them.

Al-Haj Salih said that Garang was attempting to internationalize the problem of the south. He stressed that military action would not solve the problem. He said that in spite of Garang's announcement on his radio that he would attack any aircraft arriving in the south, the government would not despair and that it would strive to deliver relief materials. He said it was reviewing the work of relief organizations with the aim of rationalizing it in the interests and for the benefit of those affected by famine in the south.

Mr Paolino Lokudu Loro, head of the Sudanese Council of Churches delegation, also spoke at the meeting, explaining that the aim of their coming from the south on a peace trip is to provide relief to the victims and put an end to the ongoing war. He pointed out that the current method of providing relief was not adequate and famine still threatened large numbers of citizens. He asked the government and Garang's group to facilitate the arrival of foodstuffs. Loro said that dialogue and Sudanese sitting together was the ideal method for solving all problems.

Al-Shaykh Siddiq Abd al-Hayy stressed that differences of color, language, and religion would not be an obstacle to the unity of the sons of the single homeland. Abd al-Hayy said that Islam was a religion of peace and compassion. He praised the efforts of the priests delegation for peace and an end to the war.

CHAD

Government Troops Said To Cross 16th Parallel

AB142007 Paris AFP in French 1947 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Nov (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar's Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], the principal component of the Chadian armed opposition, said this evening that Ndjamena troops this morning crossed the 16th parallel, which separates the opposing forces in the north of Chad.

Ali Gaday, CDR spokesman in Paris, explained to AFP that President Hissein Habre's forces crossed the 16th parallel this morning to attack Fada on two fronts before they were beaten back by the National Liberation Army.

Government, GUNT Leader Agree To Cease-Fire

LD142123 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The situation on the ground in Chad appears to be changing very quickly. Goukouni Oueddei's People's Forces and the government have reached a cease-fire agreement. The news of this, which was given by the Chadian authorities, has been confirmed by the FAP, Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces, part of the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity]. [passage omitted]

Goukouni Aide on Cooperation

HK150528 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, Togo, Nov 15 (AFP) — The People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei are to cooperate with government troops following contacts at staff level, Mr Goukouni's chief aide, Kailan Ahmed, said here Friday night as Libyan troops and FAP units were reportedly locked in combat in northern Chad.

Kailan Ahmed said Libyan aircraft and artillery were bombarding all the oases in the north "in revenge for their military setbacks." He said the oasis of Gourma had been "wiped off the map and its entire population massacred."

The link-up with government forces would be in the higher interest of the country, Mr Kailan said. He added that Mr Guokouni was a prisoner in Libya and his life was in danger, and appealed to the Franco-African summit meeting here to secure his release.

Libya has until now supported Mr Goukouni, but he was replaced by Mahamat Issa as head of the coalition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) at a meeting of GUNT leaders this week.

Mr Kailan dismissed that move as a "last-minute Libyan manoeuvre," and said Mr Issa had been dropped from the FAP in 1983. Since then he had been a "Libyan reservist in a hotel in Tripoli," Mr Kailan said.

Ndjamena Said To Deliver Weapons

LD171005 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] In Chad, the former enemies, Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, have joined forces against the Libyans: Ground fighting is spreading north of the 16th parallel. The Ndjamena government is reported to have delivered French weapons and munitions to Goukouni Oueddei's troops. President Hissein Habre has even made an appeal on behalf of Goukouni Oueddei, who is being held prisoner by his former allies.

While it supports the Chadian Government, France refuses to get involved in a conflict in the north of Chad, which might lead to a direct confrontation with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

France Not To Aid Government in Capture of North

AB141610 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Last night, Jacques Foccart, the French prime minister's adviser for African affairs, said France will not intervene in the north of Chad. President Hissein Habre, he said, should not lead France into an adventure in the north by sending out his troops to attack the Libyan positions. For the time being, the French military operation "Sparrowhawk" maps out a line on the 16th parallel that the Libyans must not cross, he added.

This statement is a reply to Hissein Habre, who has asked France to help Chad recapture the north, which is under Libyan occupation.

GUNT Factions Meet in Benin to Choose Leader

AB141820 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] GUNT might be born again from its ashes. This is the option Libya is trying to promote in the face of the crisis plaguing the movement. In its new form, GUNT will be led, according to Libya, by Colonel Kamougue, former vice president of the movement. To be more precise, GUNT will operate without Goukouni Oueddei, its current president, who is reportedly still in Libya and in good health. Libya also indicates that the new GUNT should be formed after a meeting of the various factions that have broken relations with Goukouni Oueddei.

According to Tripoli, the meeting is expected to be held in Cotonou, Benin. The Libyan authorities are not the only ones to cite this city. Listen to the GUNT representative in Brussels, Issaka Rahmat, whom we are interviewing live from the Belgian capital.

[Rahmat] The heads of the GUNT factions meeting currently in Cotonou have formed a directorate in order to perpetuate the

GUNT's legal existence in the absence of its president. This formula, which is provisional, will be terminated when a new president is appointed by a consensus to replace Mr Goukouni. The directorate warns the Ndjamena group against any military attempt beyond the 16th parallel and appeals to the Franco-African summit to work toward a political solution to the Chadian problem.

[Reporter] Mr Rahmat, does this mean that the Goukouni Oueddei era is over?

[Rahmat] Yes, indeed. This is all the more so as his partisans, the People's Armed Forces, have come to an agreement with Ndjamena. This means the total exclusion of the GUNT president.

[Reporter] Mr Rahmat, do you plan to hold negotiations with Ndjamena with the aim of achieving national reconciliation in Chad?

[Rahmat] As a matter of fact, once the legal structures become operational, GUNT will work toward national reconciliation with the people in Ndjamena.

[Reporter] Once the legal structures are established, where will the new GUNT be based?

[Rahmat] The new GUNT will be based effectively in the north, in the liberated zone: either at Fada, Faya, Zouar, or anywhere else.

[Reporter] Can you please tell us the composition of the directorate set up in Cotonou.

[Rahmat] The new directorate comprises the People's Revolutionary Movement, the Revolutionary Democratic Council, the First Army, the Original Frolinat, the Fundamental Frolinat, the (?National Democratic Union), the Western Armed Forces, and breakaway elements of President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces.

[Reporter] According to Libya, it is Col Kamougue, former GUNT vice president, who will head the directorate of the new GUNT. What do you have to say?

[Rahmat] No. That is all nonsense. It is not true. This is only talk heard outside the meeting room. So far, no one has been appointed.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Rahmat.

Frolinat Opposes Acheikh Ibn Oumar as GUNT Chief

AB162123 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Statement by Frolinat Executive Bureau issued on 16 November in Cotonou condemning the choice of Acheikh ibn Oumar as the new GUNT leader; read by Frolinat Chairman Mahamat Abba Said]

[Text] The Cotonou meeting on the restructuring of the GUNT was not attended by all the factions that signed the Lagos accords. In view of this fact, any decision made at that meeting binds only those who made it. The appointment of Acheikh ibn Oumar as head of a ghostly GUNT was not made by general consensus and therefore marks the end of the very existence of the GUNT.

The First Army of the Frolinat, pioneer of the revolutionary struggle of the Chadian people to restore their independence and sovereignty and set up a popular, democratic, and socialist regime, is striving to ensure that any solution to the Chadian crisis takes into account the achievements, sacrifices, and aspirations of our people for the consolidation of their unity.

It appeals to Frolinat patriots and militants to wake up and accord priority to the basic interests of our people to save our country from division. The First Army, in its determination to restore peace at all costs, supports the efforts of the OAU and of its current chairman in the search for a global and long lasting solution to the Chadian crisis.

Signed in Cotonou on 16 November 1986 for the Executive Bureau of the chairman of the Supreme Council of the First Army of the Frolinat, El Hadj Mahamat Abba Said.

Correction to Army Communique on Fighting in North

Ndjamena Domestic Service in French at 1645 GMT on 14 November carries a repeat of the item headlined "Army Communique on Fighting" published in the 14 November Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, page S 1, allowing for the following fills and corrections:

Paragraph three, lines three and four read: ...just engaged in a totally desperate action in launching a large-scale attack against the patriotic... (rewording and providing indistinct words);

Paragraph four, lines one and two read: ...of FAP at Gouba and Ouori are being subjected... (supplying indistinct words);

Paragraph five, lines two and three read: ...determination, the invaders have set in motion an arsenal and a large number of troops that are only commensurate with their macabre design: to achieve their... (supplying indistinct words);

Paragraph six, line two reads: ...a battalion of heavy-armored vehicles, several armored (?BND)-type... (supplying indistinct words);

Same paragraph, lines six and seven read: ...and material losses: 1 fighter plane has... (clearing figure "1");

Last paragraph, lines four through six read: ...of us to carry out the struggle side by side. In the face of these developments, all the Chadians... (adding dropped words and supplying indistinct words).

CONGO

France's Chirac Holds Talks With Sassou-Nguesso

AB141945 Dakar PANA in French 1347 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 14 Nov (ACI/PANA) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, replying to the discontentment of African states over the visit to France by the South African president, has said his country "did not receive Pieter Botha." Mr Chirac, who made a brief stopover on Thursday, 13 November, on his way to Lome, where the 13th annual conference of France and Africa is being held as from today, added that no French political personality held discussions with the racist South African president. He said Mr Botha came to France to inaugurate a monument built in memory of South African soldiers who died on French territory during the Second World War in a domain belonging to the racist president. "Anybody can come to France, and I do not see why Pieter Botha should be refused a private journey," he said.

On the eve of that visit, the Congolese head of state, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso, had deplored the attitude of some European countries which have been visited recently by the Angolan rebel, Jonas Savimbi. The French prime minister emphasized in this regard the attachment of his country to the dignity of Africans, adding in this context that France will plead with the industrialized nations for the development of African countries.

Speaking on what he considered to be France's contribution to the Franco-African summit in Lome, he said France will try to convince its partners of the North about the prices of primary products through the adoption of prices acceptable to all. [passage omitted]

Mr Chirac, who is bound to the Congolese head of state by a "deep friendship," discussed with him topics related to the Chadian crisis and the situation in southern Africa. In this connection, he praised Col Sassou-Nguesso, current chairman of the OAU, for his efforts in favor of the dignity of Africans.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo Departs for Lome

AB141152 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Obiang Nguema Mbasago this morning departed Malabo for Lome, capital of the Togolese Republic, at the head of a government delegation. In the Togolese capital, the head of state will, beginning tomorrow, attend the 13th Franco-African summit, which will also be attended by French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as well as by many African heads of state. [passage omitted] President Obiang Nguema Mbasago was seen off at the Malabo International Airport by Prime Minister Cristino Seriche Bioko Malabo, Deputy Prime Minister (Isidoro Monsay Andeme), members of state institutions, and top officials of the national administration. Also present at the airport were the governor of Bioko Norte Province, the mayor of Malabo, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Equatorial Guinea and of (?constituted bodies).

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Returns From Lome Summit

AB170900 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the party, and Mama Bobi Ladawa [Mobutu's wife] returned home through Gbadolite yesterday, from Lome, Togo, where the president attended the 13th summit of French and African heads of state.

Before leaving Lome, the leader of the party and the state paid tribute to the Togolese people and their president for the perfect organization of this summit.

BENIN

Kerekou Returns From Lome, Makes Statement

AB160930 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, returned to Cotonou this afternoon from Lome where he attended, together with his African peers, the 13th conference of heads of state of France and Africa. President Kerekou and the important party and state delegation that accompanied him were welcomed at the Cotonou-Cadjehoun International Airport by members of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Central Committee, members of the National Revolutionary Assembly Permanent Committee, members of the diplomatic corps, the mass organs of the party, and a large crowd of militants from Cotonou districts. The informal Lome summit centered on two major issues: economic and political problems. Concerning economic problems, the issue of Africa's debts was discussed. Concerning political problems, the situation in southern Africa and in Chad was at the center of the discussions. The 13th conference of heads of state of France and Africa has obviously been a success. Our great comrade in struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, stated this in the statement he made upon his return to Cotonou. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

Mitterrand Gives News Conference on Relations

AB141342 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Nov 86

[News conference by French President Francois Mitterrand in Conakry on 13 November at the conclusion of visit to Guinea — recorded]

[Excerpts] As you know, yesterday I began my visit to Guinea, the first leg of a trip that will take me to four African countries. I will leave this afternoon for Lome to attend the Franco-African summit. But in fact, I have been able to hold talks with President Lansana Conte — just as the French minister of cooperation has done with members of the government and a number of experts — and we have been able to (?share) at this point our analyses, our views, and even the steps and measures we intend to take toward the development of our cooperation, keeping in mind some problems of a general or universal nature that interest Guinea and France as sovereign states, particularly those that affect Africa itself.

I am very happy to be in Guinea again. I have greatly appreciated the welcome accorded the French delegation. I think the conversation that I have just had with President Conte, which follows the one we held yesterday during the dinner, will enable us to advance and to strengthen the ties between the two countries. France's position is simple: It has friends and it cooperates with its friends; Guinea is one of those friends.

France has no other intentions, (?as) I stated yesterday evening during the toast I proposed before the state dinner. We understand very well that the Guinean people, in their own country, must search for their own goals through their own means. If they need the cooperation of countries that they know, we are ready to help them; it is up to them to propose it, it is up to them to decide to do so. What is happening today between Guinea and France, as with other countries, is perfectly normal.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you have any questions, you may proceed, indicating to me your affiliation, as this will make things much easier. I would like to ask you, especially the Guinean journalists, to kindly express my friendly and brotherly greetings through the means at your disposal to the Guinean people. Thank you. Now I am listening to you.

[Sylla] Mr President, my name is Cheikh Sylla from the Guinea National Broadcasting Corporation. More and more French citizens are entering Guinea for various reasons. (?Among) those who have decided to adopt Guinea as their country, most have presented their case to President Lansana Conte, with the aim of playing an effective and practical role in Guinea's economic recovery.

[Mitterrand] Well, gentleman, who are the French citizens who are in Guinea or who intend to come there? There are several categories. First, there are France's official representatives, with our ambassador, which is very normal and quite routine, so I will not dwell on that. There are the technical assistants, who, following agreements between France and Guinea, have fulfilled precise tasks contributing to the development of this country. And then there are the French people who represent big enterprises in particular and teachers [words indistinct], those who participate in the development of Guinea by choice. [passage omitted]

I am talking here of the identity of cultures, language; Guineans have at their disposal not only their own culture, nourished from various sources, but also often aspire to French culture. Thus, to the French, this amounts to being in an environment which can please them, and which does please them. Furthermore, it is a country whose natural resources are (?enormous), with traditions of all kinds — I am thinking particularly of those of agriculture — and those powerful, established institutions which create an environment for business and trade. It is therefore quite normal for French nationals to be interested in them. I just met a few hundred of them yesterday evening during the reception organized at the French Embassy. [passage omitted]

[Toure] My name is (Sako) Tore of the Guinea News Agency. After the military took power in Guinea, you stated that cooperation between France and Guinea will serve as a model of Franco-African cooperation. Could you define in concrete terms in what fields you intend helping Guinea?

[Mitterrand] You have asked me a very broad question. I am personally familiar with Guinea, as a result of a certain number of trips I have made to it since 1947. I have returned to visit on several occasions, irrespective of the regime. The last time was in 1972. I am now returning to Guinea for the first time in my capacity as head of state. This means that I have experienced all the stages of the development of Guinea since the last world war, from the most difficult time of Guinea's relations with France to

some aspects of its internal situation which has not always been smooth.

I don't claim to be a specialist on Guinea; there are many experts and eminent scholars who know Guinea better than I. But I have been able to observe and over the years cultivated such friendships in Guinea that I have some sort of sentiments for the Guinean people. As early as April 1984, I actually saw the movements which occurred in Guinea, and around the head of state and his governing team one can really see that they are determined to effect a profound change in the status quo and in terms of mentality. This is quite clear in the rural areas; but it also has repercussions in all other fields.

How can a French leader not be happy to see Guinea defend a certain number of principles which are dear to it. It is true Guinea has entered into the great movement of the African people; and without trying to speak for the Guinean people on the internal situation — it is not for me to do that, and it is not one of the issues I have come to discuss — I think the efforts of President Conte and his team are relentless, persevering, and intelligent, and should normally be supported by the Guinean people. Of course, since the economy is currently experiencing a period of redress, this calls for time; because passing from the first to the second republic and setting up different teams [words indistinct], but I have affirmed France's solidarity with those who are today assuming responsibility in Guinea. [passage omitted]

[Kante] Salioun Kante of the national newspaper *Horoya*. Mr President, in their relations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, some African countries do not take into account their political realities and are faced with a dilemma: whether to fulfill the draconian conditions under pressure from these institutions or whether to adhere to the socioeconomic realities of their countries. What role can France, which is the spokesman of the Third World, play in these institutions to bring them to take more into consideration these realities?

[Mitterrand] The role that France can play is one of common sense. It is true that the IMF and the World Bank are institutions which play a major role in the world economy, and participate in the economic redress of many countries. These institutions cannot for a moment seriously contribute to economic redress by forgetting the rules of financial management. Why did I say it is a question of common sense? It is because financial rules do not often take into consideration human realities. On the one hand, we must have these rules, and on the other hand the people who benefit from the aid of the IMF should not be crushed by the conditions of the IMF. Common sense dictates that if the IMF intervention would bring about a popular uprising, then the IMF should adopt a timetable which would enable these people to survive. [passage omitted]

On the basis of these two preoccupations — I would prefer not to mention names of any countries so as not to embarrass them — but I think I can say that France was quite helpful in finding a fair middle ground between two contrary obligations.

[Diallo] My name is Boubacar Niasse Diallo, journalist at the national radio station. Two days ago, Pieter Botha, the head of apartheid, was in France. Although this was an unofficial visit, it disturbed several African leaders. What is your opinion on this, Mr President?

[Mitterrand] This is not the first time Mr Botha has visited France as part of his tour of Europe. The same issue came up a few years ago. Some South Africans died during the Second World War. There is a common principle to which we were committed — that of our freedom. Why should we deny a head of state who represents families to remember their dead; to pay their respects to the tombs of their soldiers? Moreover, France does not prohibit foreign personalities [words indistinct] to tread on French soil. The problem arises simply on an official level. Was France represented at the state level or by leaders of the state? [words indistinct] this was not accepted by France. There was no official ceremony involving France. [passage omitted]

[Name indistinct] [Mostly indistinct question on expulsion of Africans in France]

[Mitterrand] The problem was not really mentioned. It must be admitted that we have been here for only a few hours. It is possible that the question will be raised sufficiently in countries where there have been actual expulsions of their nationals living in France. If I am asked that question in those countries, I will respond. This issue did not come up for discussion in Guinea [words indistinct]. France is committed by international conventions; there are regulations and everywhere there is the universal declaration of human rights to which France must adhere.

But right from the beginning it must be admitted that those who benefit from these human rights must respect the laws of the land in which they live. Countries have the duty to ensure security; and if there are foreigners who indulge in smuggling of all kinds contrary to our laws, then [words indistinct]. Any more questions?

Well, in the absence of any more questions, I think we will have to part company. I thank you very much for your questions. I hope to see most of you in Togo, Mali, and Burkina Faso. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand Ends Visit

AB141546 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpts] French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife left Conakry this afternoon at the end of their friendly visit to our country from 12 to 13 November. They were seen off by President and Mrs Henriette Conte, accompanied by members of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and of the government. [passage omitted]

As far as talks and discussions are concerned, there were many during the 24 hours of reunion, either between President Mitterrand and President Conte or between the two ministerial delegations. During their private talks, the two heads of state reviewed the wide spectrum of cooperation between France and Guinea, a cooperation which, according to Mr Mitterrand, professes to be a model in the North-South dialogue. In the same way and in accordance with directives from their presidents, the

two ministerial delegations examined the best way of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between Conakry and Paris.

After this inter-ministerial meeting, Michel Aurillac, French minister of international cooperation, made the following observations about our cooperation to our reporter:

[Begin Aurillac recording] We noted that on many issues progress has been made, and especially the issue of expanding bank loans to Guinea's provinces, [words indistinct]. We also noted that a certain number of major investments are under way, and especially, I was able to confirm that France is actively involved in the resurfacing of roads in Conakry. We are also going to participate actively in the improvement of the water supply system. I was also able to settle a certain number of these issues which were pending, especially [words indistinct] notably the World Bank. We also reviewed cooperation in the field of education and culture. We particularly spoke about Guinea's vast progress made with Liberia in the exploitation of minerals in the Nimba Mountains. France will participate in that venture. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

Fourth PAIGC Congress Held in Bissau 10-14 Nov

Liberal Economy Endorsed

AB142330 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 14 Nov 86

[By AFP special correspondent Jean Hountongbe]

[Text] Bissau, 14 Nov (AFP) — The endorsement of the new liberal orientation of Guinea-Bissau's economy constitutes one of the major results of the fourth congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), which took place in Bissau from 10 to 14 November. According to the PAIGC leader and head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, that orientation will prompt the disengagement of the state from several production and marketing activities and the intervention of the private sector after several years of state monopoly.

That new policy, which has already been implemented for 2 months, has been received with satisfaction, optimism, and also a bit of concern, observers in Bissau say. Indeed, though most of them have approved the change, following the first results (end of chronic lack of foodstuffs and goods), some militants, most of whom were trained in Eastern countries, have voiced their concern over the foreseeable consequences of the state disengagement. To dispel that concern, the congress requested the creation of mechanisms for determining traders' profit margins and expressed the need for price control and selecting the enterprises to work with. The new economic orientation, which has just been approved by the congress, should have positive effects on the productivity of the country's farmers, experts in Bissau affirm.

With the inflow of goods in the remotest areas, it could prompt farmers, who have benefitted from the appreciable hike of farm prices, to increase their production. The congress also reelected for a new 4-year term General Vieira as secretary general of PAIGC. That reelection is an endorsement of the pragmatic policy followed by the Guinea-Bissau head of state since he came to power on 14 November 1980 in the wake of a coup against President Luiz Cabral, observers note. The congress is expected to elect a Political Bureau (of 12 permanent and 4 alternate members), and a Central Committee (of 51 permanent and 10 alternate members). The structure of these two executive bodies is not modified so as "to have flexible bodies that can make quick decisions," it was learned from official sources.

Changes are, however, expected in the composition of these two bodies following the expulsion in recent months of several officials for embezzlement or participation in plots. Among these former officials are the former prime minister, Victor Saude Maria, whose release from prison was made public during the congress, and the former second in command of the regime, Colonel Paulo Correia, who was tried, sentenced, and executed last July. Finally, observers believe that national unity, which had been seriously jeopardized by Paulo Correia's abortive ethnic coup attempt, has become stronger during this congress.

New Political Bureau Elected

AB151137 Paris AFP in French 1041 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Here is the composition of the Political Bureau of the PAIGC, elected on Friday following the fourth congress of the party:

Permanent members:

-General Joao Bernardo Vieira (general secretary of the PAIGC, chairman of the State Council)

-Colonel Iafai Camara (minister of state for the Armed Forces)

-Vasco Cabral (minister of state for justice)

-Carlos Correira (minister of state for rural development and fisheries)

-Tiago Aleluia Lopes (minister of state at the Presidency)

-Carmen Pereira (speaker of the People's National Assembly)

-Fidelis Cabral de Almada (minister of education, culture, and sports)

-Colonel Manuel dos Santos (minister of trade and tourism)

-Jose Pereira (minister of security and public order)

-Coronel Jose Marc Vieira (chief of staff of the Armed Forces)

-Major Lourenco Gomes (commander of the police)

-Francisca Pereira (secretary general of the Guinea-Bissau Women's Union)

Alternate members:

-Mario Mendes (secretary general of the Guinea-Bissau Workers Union)

-Colonel Joseph Nancassa (chief of the political division of the Armed Forces)

-Mario Cabral (resident minister for the Northern Province)

-Filinto Barros (minister of natural resources and industry)

IVORY COAST

President Returns From Lome Summit 14 Nov

AB142140 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The president returned to Abidjan late this afternoon from Lome, where he took part this morning in the opening ceremony of the 13th Franco-African summit.

France's Chirac, Raimond, Foccart Arrive

AB152200 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Yamoussoukro this afternoon for a short visit. Our correspondent in Yamoussoukro, Ali Coulibaly has the report:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in Yamoussoukro exactly 1 hour ago. He was a bit late since he was expected in Yamoussoukro at 1700. As you are aware, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was in Lome where he participated in the 13th summit of heads of state of Africa and France. It is likely that the closing session did not take place on time.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac was met by Minister of State Camille Alliali and other members of the government. Minister of State Camille Alliali represented the head of state. The French prime minister is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Jean Bernard Raimond and by Jacques Foccart, adviser on African affairs. This is the French prime minister's second visit to Ivory Coast since becoming head of the French Government on 16 March. His first visit abroad after his election was to Ivory Coast on 12 April and 8 months later he is visiting Yamoussoukro to hold talks with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. He said on arrival that it was always a real pleasure for him to stop over in Yamoussoukro to hold talks with President Houphouet-Boigny because it is particularly interesting and enriching to hold talks with this great statesman. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Chirac Leaves for Paris

AB160749 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpt] After the Lome summit of French and African heads of state, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac yesterday visited Yamoussoukro. The French prime minister, who arrived in our political and administrative capital at 1830, held private talks with President Houphouet-Boigny before departing at 0015 [Sunday morning] for Paris. [passage omitted]

MALI

President Traore Returns From Lome Summit

AB142152 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President General Moussa Traore returned to Bamako this afternoon from Lome. The president, who participated in the Franco-African summit, was welcomed at Bamako-Senou Airport by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government [words indistinct] and the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

French President Mitterrand Arrives for Visit

AB152148 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The president of the French Republic and Mrs Francois Mitterrand arrived in Bamako this afternoon for their first official visit to Mali. They were welcomed by the secretary general of the party [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the Republic and Mrs Moussa Traore; by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Modibo Keita; the governor of the District of Bamako, Mr Yaya Bakayoko; and the French ambassador to Mali, His Excellency [name indistinct]. The entire capital was enlivened by the population which came out in droves to chant the names of the two presidents and to wish a happy stay to the president of the French Republic and his wife, Danielle Mitterrand. Mr Francois Mitterrand, though on his first visit here in his capacity as president of the French Republic, told our reporter Daouda Ndiaye that he is quite familiar with the great and beautiful country which Mali is. Listen to him.

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand] Mali is a country which one can never know well enough. It is a country which I appreciate. I am happy to come back here, although this is the first time that I come here as president of the Republic. I have desired it for a long time now, but circumstances have delayed this moment. I am very pleased to be with President Traore this evening, and with those who are welcoming the French delegation. You have a beautiful and great country that has its difficulties which we shall discuss. But what we know of the welcome of Africans, of Malians, is enough to let us believe that we are going to have a good visit here.

[Reporter] You will also visit Timbuktu?

[Mitterrand] Of course, that is true. Who has not heard of Timbuktu? Who has not seen famous pictures of it? We will have the great satisfaction of spending several hours there. [end recording]

President Francois Mitterrand is at this very moment meeting his compatriots residing in Mali. Beginning at 2100 hours GMT, he and his wife will be the guest at a dinner hosted by the Malian presidential couple at the Hotel de l'Amitie. Tomorrow, the president of the French Republic will lay a wreath at the War Memorial before flying in the company of General Moussa Traore to the mysterious city of Timbuktu. [passage omitted]

SENEGAL

President Returns From Franco-African Summit

AB150935 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The president returned to Dakar late this afternoon from Lome where he attended the Franco-African summit. He was welcomed by members of the government, the speaker of the National Assembly and top ranking officers of the national Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Eyadema, GUNT Group Discuss Chad Reconciliation

AB161537 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] This morning at his private residence in Lome Two District the head of state received a delegation of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, the GUNT. The 2-member delegation was led by Adoum Togoi, delegate of external relations of the GUNT Supreme Revolutionary Council, and included Ahmad Tailane, personal undersecretary of the GUNT president, Goukouni Oueddei.

The two GUNT envoys arrived at the Lome Two residence at 0755 in the company of Gbenyon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of information who also attended the meeting. After the talks with General Eyadema, the delegate of external relations of the GUNT Supreme Revolutionary Council spoke to the press. Mr Togoi said he had met the Togolese head of state to seek advice, as he is involved in the search for ways and means of uniting the Chadians. He also said that the GUNT armed forces were winning the battle against the attackers, the Libyan attackers, in the northern region and that they had arrested 300 prisoners. Mr Togoi also disclosed that his delegation held talks with President Hissein Habre here in Lome in view of the reconciliation of all the sons of Chad. Let us now listen to Goukouni Oueddei's envoy.

[Begin recording] [Togoi] We have come to see the Togolese president, Brother Eyadema, to seek advice on how to deal with the situation in the northern part of the country. President Eyadema has always contributed to the search for peace in Chad. The Chadian people remember Eyadema's peace efforts in 1980. During the war, President Eyadema went to Ndjamena by canoe, and we are also aware of President Eaydema's courage. That is why we are here. We have begun negotiations with Ndjamena, and as President Eyadema is concerned with the Chadian affair, we have also come to seek his advice about national reconciliation.

[Unidentified reporter] According to some information, the situation in northern Chad is of great concern. There is news of bloody clashes and acts of vengeance. Some even speak of genocide. What is the exact situation?

[Togoi] Since October, the GUNT forces have been fighting against the Libyan forces. The Libyans began bombing villages, people, and several areas. But militarily we have the situation under control. We have arrested nearly 300 Libyan soldiers. We arrested them in two stages: 100 and 200 in the first stage, and later 15, or rather 14. The last Libyan offensive was a failure so at present we have the situation under control.

[Reporter] We also learned that the GUNT president was seriously wounded, and in fact he earlier said that he was being held prisoner. At present, how is he faring and what is his situation?

[Togoi] At present he is no longer in danger. It is true that he was wounded by the Libyan security forces. At present he is in a Tripoli hospital called (Sal Hadjin). He is no longer in danger. We are also taking this opportunity to launch an appeal to all brotherly and friendly countries and to humanitarian organizations to bring pressure to bear on Libya to free President Goukouni and his close associates. We also made this request to our brother, Eyadema, to use his influence to obtain the release of President Goukouni.

[Reporter] It also appears that you have made peace with President Habre.

[Togoi] We have not reconciled with each other, but we are negotiating. We have now brought the situation prevailing in the northern part of the country under control. The internal problem is secondary to this one. We must face the external situation created by Libya, so we have also reached an oral agreement on a cease-fire, a nonaggression pact between our forces and their forces. With regard to reconciliation, we will meet in Brazzaville for national reconciliation in order to solve the Chadian problem in a concrete manner.

[Reporter] Have you met the Chadian president who is present in Lome within the framework of the Franco-African summit?

[Togoi] Yes, we have met him.

[Reporter] What did you discuss with the president?

[Togoi] This was a preliminary meeting to enable us to review the means of convening a round table conference to discuss (?our problems).

[Reporter] What was his response?

[Togoi] His response was positive. He is also ready to unite the people of the nation. Practical decisions will be made later.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

ANGOLA

SWAPO Denies SADF Attacks on Training Camp

MB151236 Dakar PANA in English 1215 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Luanda, 15 Nov (SWAPO/PANA) — SWAPO has denied claims that South African troops have attacked a SWAPO training camp in southern Angola killing SWAPO soldiers, according to a statement issued in Luanda today.

The statement described the South African claim as an absolute fabrication and utter nonsense, deliberately concocted to justify the recent South African aggression against Angola, whereby units of the South African Army have entered and are presently occupying areas in southern Angola. No single SWAPO soldiers was involved in any military encounter with the South African troops in the Angolan territory in recent days as claimed by the South African Defence Force (SADF), the statement concluded.

According to the South African news agency, thirty-nine SWAPO guerrillas in the Cunene area of southern Angola had been killed by the South African Defence Force.

LESOTHO

SAPA: Two Former Ministers Abducted, Killed

MB161712 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Maseru Nov 16 SAPA — Five people, including two ministers in the deposed cabinet of Lesotho's former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, were shot and killed in the Roma district of Lesotho last night, according to a family member of one of the ex-ministers.

The former minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, and the former foreign minister, Mr Vincent Makhele, together with both their wives and a male friend were reported to have been shot and killed after being abducted from the friend's home in Roma by armed men at about 11 pm last night.

Lesotho police have refused to comment on the report.

According to the family member, who did not want to be identified, Mr Sixishe's wife, Mrs Manapo Sixishe, and Mr Makhele's wife, Mrs Maliapeng Makhele were both killed in the incident. Mrs Sixishe was a niece of Chief Jonathan, he added.

The friend of the dead ministers was identified only as a Mr Lelala, an employee of the Extramural Services Department at the University of Lesotho in Roma. Mr Lelala's wife, a sister of Mrs Sixishe, was seriously wounded and has been admitted to the St John's Hospital at Roma, with multiple fracture.

The family member said the ministers and their wives were visiting the Lelala family at their home in Roma when the armed men arrived and abducted all six people. The captives were then driven up the mountain road into the Maluti mountains and shot.

Chief Leabua's government was overthrown by a military coup on January 20 after South Africa imposed strict border controls on rail and road traffic entering the landlocked kingdom.

Malebo Cannot Confirm Deaths

MB161831 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Maseru Nov 16 SAPA — Lesotho's minister of information, Mr Vincent Malebo, tonight said four bodies were found in the Roma district last night but could not confirm that they included two former ministers of the deposed prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Mr Malebo told SAPA he had heard a Radio Lesotho report that four bodies had been found near Roma and that the names of those killed would be released only after their next-of-kin had been informed. "The facts are that four bodies have been found by police," Mr Malebo said. He said the radio report had not given any details about how the four had died and that police were investigating.

Mr Malebo said the Ministry of Information would issue a statement concerning the deaths tomorrow.

Earlier reports from Maseru said the former minister of information, Mr Desmond Sixishe, and the former foreign minsiter, Mr Vincent Makhele, were among five people shot dead in the Maluti mountains last night after being abducted from a private home in Roma by armed men.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Addresses Diplomatic Corps 14 Nov

MB142028 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1830 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano to a meeting of the foreign diplomatic corps in Maputo on 14 November — recorded]

[Text] Your excellency Christian Masuku, ambassador of the Kingdom of Swaziland; members of the diplomatic corps; excellencies; members of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique; ladies and gentlemen:

I am eternally thankful for the words that have just been addressed to me by the dean of the diplomatic corps. I am greatly honored by the trust and sympathy contained in these words, and I take the wishes and the sentiment of solidarity expressed with our people as the renovation of the long and fraternal embrace with which the international community has accompanied us during the moment of grief that envelops our country.

The death of President Samora Machel and the particularly painful and still unclear circumstances in which it occurred constitute a tragic event that profoundly shocks the Mozambican nation. For many of our fellow countrymen, the tragedy that occurred at Mbuzini seemed like the closure of the horizon, thus seriously hindering prospects of peace, calm, and progress

embodied in President Machel. Together with President Machel a number of our comrades also vanished, leaders and loyal party and state cadres. Your excellencies witnessed the countless manifestations of sorrow and desperation that took place in homes, on the streets, and everywhere from the moment it was announced that the presidential plane was missing up to the confirmation of the death of our beloved president. Your excellencies are also witnesses to the sympathy that surrounded us soon afterward, releasing us from sorrow and (?desperation).

We were not alone then. From all over the world came words and gestures of comfort and encouragement. Heads of state and government, statesmen, party and trade union leaders, grassroots organizations, support groups, all sorts of institutions, religious leaders, businessmen, artists, sportsmen, and all types of workers brought to Mozambique their unequivocal expression of solidarity. There were delegations at various levels, messages, support measures, and all sorts of homages. We are aware that this solidarity and warmth has rarely been expressed as widely and as earnestly as in the case of Mozambique. On this occasion I wish to express, through you, to the countries, peoples and organizations represented here and the international community as a whole our thanks and the profound recognition of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. We regard the true wave of sympathy that surrounded and comforted the Mozambican nation first as the recognition of the political stature of Samora Moises Machel and his contribution as a freedom fighter, founder of the Mozambican nation, a talented statesman with profound insight, protector of peace, and champion of the cause of emancipation of peoples and progress of humanity. We believe that in the various forms of support is expressed the sentiment of solidarity and appreciation for the People's Republic of Mozambique, a nation that, in a context of aggression and growing destabilization, defends and remains loyal to its principles as a sovereign, African, independent, nonaligned, and socialist country.

Members of the diplomatic corps, since its national independence the external policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been guided toward the struggle for peace, social progress, and harmonious relations with all countries of the world. We will continue to cooperate with all countries in the fulfillment of these principles on the basis of the principles of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and equality and reciprocity of benefits as outlined in our constitution.

Southern Africa is a zone still plagued by tension and war, where peace efforts must continue to be made. We shall continue, within the context of the international community, particularly the Frontline States, to seek solutions to eradicate colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa. The end of South Africa's policy of destabilization and aggression against its neighbors is the fundamental condition for the establishment of peace in southern Africa.

In fulfilling our foreign policy, our diplomacy will continue to be guided by the realization of the principles and goals contained in the UN and OAU charters, and the vigorous role of the nonaligned countries. The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to contribute to the search for ways of reducing political tension in areas plagued by insecurity and war. Peace constitutes one of the greatest aspirations of the People's Republic of Mozambique. That is why we are for general and complete disarmament. We will continue to make efforts so that concrete measures are adopted to transform the Indian Ocean into a peaceful and denuclearized zone. The People's Republic of Mozambique will remain loyal to its policy of relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations regardless of their social and political systems.

Members of the diplomatic corps, economic development, social progress and well-being of peoples and countries in our region depend necessarily on breaking with the relations of dependence imposed by colonialism. Together with the other countries that are victims of this dependency, the People's Republic of Mozambique is involved in the struggle for economic independence through the development of regional cooperation in the context of SADDC. SADDC is the fundamental instrument for the realization of our desire of being independent and to promote our own development. SADCC is not a declaration of war against any state in the region. It is aimed at creating conditions for the rapid development of our countries. In this framework we hail the support given by the international community, particularly the meaningful efforts that have been made to ensure the operation of the means of communication and promote their development and upgrading. The transportation network plays a strategic role in the SADCC project.

Whereas the Republic of South Africa recognizes that importance, it defines communication routes as primary targets for the armed bandits in its service. The destruction of railroads and the disruption of highways have been the means used by Pretoria to maintain, increase, and even create dependence of the hinterland [preceding word in English] countries on the South African ports and rail and road networks. Accordingly, countries situated far from South Africa, like Malawi, and contrary to all economical and geographic reasoning, are forced to depend on South African ports for access to the sea. Malawi's natural access routes to the sea are the Nacala and Beira ports, but they have been blocked through the systematic sabotage of railroads.

Members of the diplomatic corps, the case of Malawi clearly demonstrates the Machiavellian machinations to which our country and others in the region have been subjected. A landlocked country which is highly dependent on Mozambique for its access to the sea, Malawi has been transformed into a launching pad for armed bandits who destabilize our country and destroy those access routes to the sea. Despite the evidence of these actions directed by Pretoria's warmongering circles, the People's Republic of Mozambique, in line with its policy of peace and good-neighborliness with all countries in the region, has made and will continue to make persistent efforts in the diplomatic field to make Malawi break with the impositions made by Pretoria and observe the principle of good-neighborliness with Mozambique.

The personal efforts of President Samora Moises Machel were aimed not only at persuading the Malawi Government to break with the mentors and promoters of war and destabilization of our region, but also clearly seeking to make Malawi involve itslef in the struggle against Pretoria agents. This was done in the inter-

ests of Malawi and of peace in the region. This fully consistent policy of peace and the persistent diplomatic action of President Samora Moises Machel is now being presented by the same circles and the mentors of war and destabilization as a conspiracy against Malawi.

Ours has never been a policy of war. It has always been a policy of peace. Ours has never been a policy of aggression and invasion against neighboring countries. It has always been a policy of good-neighborliness, coexistence, and cooperation. Ours has never been a policy of respect for their sovereignty. That is why we have nothing to change in our policy and why we will remain loyal and consistent with those principles.

There is only one country in southern Africa that promotes war and destabilization. There is only one country that attacks, invades, interferes, and colonizes. That country is South Africa. That is why it is South Africa, the internationally condemned Pretoria regime, that must change its policy and apply universally accepted principels of peace, good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

Excellencies, when the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country are at state it is a sacred duty to fight with all means to defend the fatherland and the state. Sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique have been put at stake by a policy of destabilization, aggression and invasion. It is our sacred duty to defend by all means our sovereignty, independence, and the territorial integrity of our country. This is what we must do from Rovuma river to Maputo river, and in Zambezia, Tete, Sofala we defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity with all means at our disposal.

We do not want war with Malawi. We want peace, Malawi must, therefore, stop being a base of destabilizing our country and embark on a policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation with Mozambique.

Members of the diplomatic corps, the circumstances of the tragic death of President Samora Moises Machel still need to be clarified. At the time when the airplane in which President Machel crashed in the South African territory, the South African Government hastily announced that it was a mere accident. However, this conclusion, which was so rapidly divulged by the information machine in the service of Pretoria, was not followed by the rapid availability of elements which permit the confirmation of the causes of the air crash in an objective, pratical, and rapid manner. Instead we are witnessing a full-fledged process marked by unjustifiable and delaying tactics designed to prolong the enquiry. The pressing need of our people and the international community to know what the causes of the airplane crash were is met with press conferences which, far from dealing with the true causes of the disaster, are devoted to putting the victims on trial. Our people and the international community demand that the ongoing enquiry should have immediate access to the elements that permit a check of the causes of the crash, because nobody will forget that President Samora Moises Machel died in South African territory while on a combat mission against apartheid.

Members of the diplomatic corps, through your excellencies we appeal to the international community as a whole to make efforts to put an end to the policy of destabilization and war being waged by Pretoria against the People's Republic of Mozambique and other countries in the region. This responsibility must be embodied by all countries of the world in the interests of international peace and security. Action by your excellencies is decisive in the attainment of this goal.

In resuming the normal activities of our lives and state institutions, we wish to assure your excellencies that the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to work directly with the diplomatic corps in order to achieve peace, progress, cooperation and well-being for the peoples. I wish your excellencies good health and many successes in the fulfillment of your noble missions.

I beg you to accompany me in a toast to the health of the distinguished heads of state that your excellencies represent, and the health of your excellencies and wives. The struggle continues, and many thanks. [applause]

Crash Commission Holds Talks on Black Boxes

MB141245 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A South African delegation headed by Piet de Klerk is holding talks in Maputo with Mozambican, Soviet, and ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] investigation commission members. According to a Mozambican source, the meeting is to find a solution for handing over the black boxes, which are in South Africa. We recall that on Monday [10 Nov] the South African delegation met the international investigation commission, but nothing came of that meeting because South Africa demanded that the black boxes be decoded outside the USSR.

Agreement on Decoding Reached

MB151159 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Almost a month after the plane crash in South Africa which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, agreement has been reached in the process of decoding the wrecked Tupolev-134's black box flight recorder. The agreement was reached on Friday night in Maputo after more than 10 hours of negotiations between teams from Mozambique, the Soviet Union, South Africa, and the ICAO, the International Civil Aviation Organization. The process agreed upon deals with the tape recording at Maputo Airport of the communications between the Tupolev crew and the airtraffic control tower and two types of recorders on board the aircraft, the DEDR — digital flight data recorders — and CVR — cockpit voice recorder. The agreement lays down an exact sequence of read out and analysis.

First, the Maputo tower tape recording will be played back to representatives of Mozambique, the USSR, anad South Africa, who will be allowed to record the information played back. Then the Soviet Union will arrange for Mozambican and South Afri-

can experts to visit relevant decoding facilities in the Soviet Union and obtain relevant information. While this is being done, preparations will be made in a mutually agreed upon fourth country for reading out the data on the cockpit voice recorder.

General Accuses Malawi of Lying About MNR

MB150651 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A Mozambican general who participated in the summit on 11 September in Blantyre has accused Malawi of lying about links with the South African-backed MNR bandits. Major General Americo Mpfumo, military commander [of] Mozambique's northwesten province of Tete, says in a interview with the Mozambican news agency, AIM, in Tete City, that during the summit Malawi had admitted its support for the bandits. The summit was held between the three Frontline leaders — Samora Machel of Mozambiuqe, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia — on one side, and Malawi's life President Kamuzu Banda, on the other. General Mpfumo remarked on Malawi's repeated denial that it offers sanctuary to the MNR. He said: What do you expect of someone who is involved in such a shameful and demeanable acts as support for terrorism.

Defense Forces Reaffirm Solidarity With Chissano

MB151322 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Message from the Mozambique Defense and Security Forces to President Chissano on 13 November, read by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande — recorded]

[Excerpts] Chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and commander in chief, we, combatants of the Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM under your command and the Mozambique's Peoples Police and security, have come to warmly greet our commander in chief, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, comrade of the first hour of Eduardo Mondlane and Samora Machel. Patriot and intransigent defender of the legitimate aspirations of the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo, firm leader of the Mozambican revolution, comrade, commander in chief, the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo still mourn the tragic accident that killed our dear president, Marshal Samora Machel. We all pledge to transform our deep sorrow into strength, courage, and determination to continue the grand work already initiated. [passage omitted]

We will fight resolutely and will continue to make the bush our theater of operations until the final defeat of the enemies of the people and revolution, the armed bandits. Esteemed comrade, commander in chief, the defense and security forces are responsible for the rigorous fulfillment of the main and basic task in the current phase of our revolutionary process the defense of our sovereingty, territorial integrity and national independence so arduously conquered. [passage omitted] Comrade, commander in chief, we, combatants of the Mozambican Armed Forces-FPLM, of the police and security forces, came here to tell you that we are ready to receive your orders and to continue our combat against the enemies of the Mozambican people and revolution. We will continue with our struggle for peace, fighting relentlessly against the armed bandits and their bosses until we accomplish their total annihilation. We reaffirm our pledge to obey the constitution, to carry out party and government orders, to respect and make everyone respect the law, and to defend national unity and the Mozambican revolution. The flame of internationalism will be a guiding light in our march in the common struggle for peace, liberty, justice and development in Africa and the world in general.

Esteemed comrade, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, commander in chief: in the name of the defense and security forces, we wish our dear commander in chief, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, good health, a long life, and many successes in the execution of his difficult task as leader of the Mozambican nation and, in particular, of the defense and security forces. At your orders, commander in chief! The struggle continues!

Chissano Accepts Pledge

MB152031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and commander in chief of the Mozambican Armed Forces, to members of the Mozambican Armed Forces in Maputo on 13 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] Independence or death! [Crowd: We will win, we will win, we will win!] Independence or death! [Crowd: We will win, we will win, we will win!] Struggle continues! [Crowd: continues, continues, continues!] Struggle continues! [Crowd: Continues, continues, continues!]

Comrades, officers of the Mozambican Armed Forces, officers of the police forces and security, you are here representing thousands and thousands of our combatants who today are fighting the enemy of our fatherland, the enemy of our revolution in the bush. [passage omitted] We want to praise the patriotism of these combatants who showed to the world that the Mozambican people know and will always know how to guaranteee the defense and continuity of their existence. Grief for us will never mean demoralization, the death of a leader will never mean defeat to our people because we are dedicated to winning the war and to strengthening our independence, our sovereignty, our territorial integrity, and our struggle for peace. We are creating conditions for the economic and social progress of our country. We know the difficult conditions faced now by our combatants. We know that they lack the most essential commodities, but they continue fighting, following the tradition of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique. [passage omitted]

It is our duty to do everything possible to ease hardships and speed the achievement of victory. The first task is, as the comrades have said, to intensify the reorganization of our forces, organize more efficient supply lines so that the few resources we have can reach the combatants, reorganize our forces in order to

have a better command structure so that our orders will reach our forces more quickly, thus guaranteeing an efficient command, discipline, and coordination. This task was begun by our beloved comander in chief, Samora Moises Machel. We must continue it. Our second task is to reorganize even better the structures of command, our hierarchy within the forces to guarantee that same discipline. In a word, we must stress the importance of organization within our armed forces.

Comrades: We are fighting a sinister enemy. We must claerly define our enemy. We must classify our target. Today, our enemy is the apartheid system. It is the apartheid system which organizes and leads the armed bandits. This is our enemy. The apartheid system destabilizes our country socially, economically, and politically. It is the apartheid system which organizes the aggression.

Thus, we must be cautious against its divisionist maneuvers. Our enemy will not appear, will not show itself to the world. He will seek to create divisions among us, among our forces. We must reject the maneuvers of our enemy. He will create tribal conflicts. Let us learn from the experience of the armed struggle for national liberation, and let us defeat enemy maneuvers. Let us close ranks.

Our armed forces, our defense and security forces have only one goal — to preserve peace, terrirtorial integrity, sovereignty, and the independence of our country. Our armed forces have not, and never had any tendency toward aggressiveness; they are defense forces. Since the creating of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the department that led the actions for the liberation of Mozambique was named Department of Defense because we never were geared for aggression. Today we are facing many pressures, many provocations. They want to portray us as aggressive forces, trying to disguise their own characteristics. The aggressor now claims to be the attacked party. We will not accept that blackmail. This will not scare us. We will defend our sovereignty, our territorial integrity. This is our sole goal, to defend peace. This was always our aim; hence we want to thank you now for your reengagement, your pledge, and I, as your commander in chief, will try everything possible to provide adequate guidelines to speed victory. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 18 RSA Dead in Attack on Base

MB171151 Dakar PANA in English 1059 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Luanda, 17 Nov (PANA) — Eighteen South African soldiers were killed and several others wounded when combatants of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO, launched an artillery attack on the South African military base at Eenhana, northen Namibia on 15 Nov, according to SWAPO's war communique issued in Luanda today.

The base was heavily devasted. Some war materials were captured, the communique said.

The base had just been rebuilt after it was attacked by PLAN fighters with mortars, rockets and machine gun fire on 29 June this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Forces Kill 39 SWAPO in Angola 13 Nov

MB141558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek Nov 14 SAPA — Units of the South African Defence Force operating from SWA/Namibia shot dead 39 SWAPO insurgents in an attack on a SWAPO military base in the Cunene province of southern Angola yesterday, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said in Windhoek today.

Two members of the security forces died in the action, but there had been no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA Government.

The attack by "elements of the SA Army" was launched after information had been obtained that SWAPO's military wing, PLAN — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia — was training insurgents at the base in preparation for the annual infiltration by SWAPO into SWA/Namibia, the general said in a statement.

The latest SWAPO fatalities brought to 606 the number of insurgents killed to date this year, Gen Meiring said in a statement. Last year a total of 599 SWAPO insurgents were "eliminated" by the SWA/Namibia security forces, he said.

Pik Botha Gives Details of Black Box Agreement

MB161853 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Details have been released regarding the agreement reached between South African, Mozambican, and Soviet civil aviation investigation teams on the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said tonight that Mozambique will send a copy of the voice recording betweeen the crew of the aircraft and the Maputo control tower to the South African investigating team early this week. Experts from South Africa and Mozambique will then leave for Moscow to inspect the equipment that will be used to decode the flight deck recording and the flight data recording.

Mr Botha said the next step will be to take the flight deck recording to a country acceptable to all three parties for decoding by technical means. These means will either be made available by a Western country or by the USSR. After the flight deck recording has been decoded, one of the two identical recorders will be taken to Moscow for decoding in a Soviet laboratory. This laboratory is, according to information available to South African Government, the only laboratory where the decoding can take place. The South African Government has the right to

choose which one of the two identical flight data recorders will be taken to Moscow for decoding. The other recorder will remain in South Africa. The fourth recorder, which might also contain flight data, will also remain in South African hands.

Mr Botha said it will still have to decided what will be done with this recorder when the other steps have been completed. He said efforts are being made to involve experts from other countries in decoding the recordings, and indications are that such experts could become available.

Swiss To Provide Facilities

MB141514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — South African authorities have received confirmation from the republic's mission in Berne that Switzerland had agreed it would "make facilities" available to decode the cockpit voice recorder of the crash plane in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died last month, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today.

He emphasised Swiss authorities or aviation experts would in no way be involved in the actual investigation being conducted jointly by South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique into the cause of the crash. "They have only agreed to make available certain facilities."

The spokesman was responding to a report from Berne earlier today that Switzerland had denied it had agreed to "help decode" the recording device. Mr Claude Clement of the Federal Transport and Energy Department told the *Swiss News Agency* [SDA] that a South African request for assistance had been rejected because Switzerland "lacked the technical means." He was quoted as saying the head of the South African Civi Aviation Department had asked his Swiss counterpart for assistance some time ago, but had been turned down.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement last night to SAPA the Swiss were willing to provide facilities and technicians to assist in the recorder decoding.

According to government sources in Pretoria, the Swiss authorities had "slightly misunderstood" Mr Botha's statement, which had not been specific, to the effect that Swiss authorities were supposed to have agreed to assist in the investigation.

Commentary Reaffirms Blamelessness in Crash

MB170844 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviets have now climbed on to the accusation bandwagon with the claim that South Africa had lured President Samora Machel's plane from its course and caused it to crash inside South African territory. The allegation has been dismissed with the contempt it deserves by President P.W. Botha, who described it as propaganda.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha added that the investigation currently underway would show what caused the presidential Soviet-built Tupolev aircraft to crash. To this end a joint commission of inquiry has been set up by South Africa, Mozambique, and the Soviet Union. Heading up the inquiry is South African Supreme Court judge Mr Justice C.S. Margo. Mozambican high court judge Paulo Muchanga is the head of the Mozambican inquiry team.

As the crash occured in its territory, South Africa has full jurisdiction over the wreckage and the findings of the crash. Mozambique, the country in which the plane was registered, and the Soviet Union, the country in which it was built, have certain rights.

Because of the wild allegations from many African and other quarters that South Africa was somehow responsible for the crash, South Africa is quite naturally taking every precaution possible to ensure a scrupulously fair and proper investigation. An essential ingredient for this is the involvement of a neutral country in which the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder could be transcribed in the presence of South African, Mozambican, and Soviet investigators. Various countries including the United States and Britain were approached. The response was discouraging to say the least, and nothing short of cowardly in respect of the United States and Britain. It has been left to Switzerland in the very essence of neutrality to agree to host and oversee the decoding of the Tupolev's cockpit voice recorder. South Africa would hardly go to all these lengths to ensure a clinically correct verdict if there was any question of its culpability.

P.W. Botha Returns From Visit to France, Madeira

MB151028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 15 SAPA — More had to done in South Africa to enable people to build their own houses, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Commenting on his return to South Africa after a six-day visit to France and Madeira, he said at a press conference held at the Jan Smuts Airport, that the housing conditions on the Portuguese island had particularly impressed him. There was very little state sponsored housing on the island although private ownership was prevalent. "Madeira is an island of private ownership ... the people build their own houses, sometimes under very difficult conditions, but they are of a good quality. We must do more in South Africa to enable people to build their own houses and there must be less housing by the state. Private ownership is perhaps the answer," said Mr Botha.

The state president said he and his entourage were "glad to be back" in South Africa although "it was an exceptinally interesting week for us". He had received a warm welcome from many old friends in France when he went to the Delville Wood Memorial at Langueval, and in Madeira there had been only goodwill

from the people who had given him and his party an enthusiastic welcome.

Responding to a question, Mr Botha said he would not have extended his tour to other European countries, as he did in June 1984, if it had been possbile to do so. "No, I could not find the time... I would not have gone there if it had not been for the (Delville Wood Memorial) function," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also related an incident during the ceremony at Delville Wood when a French farmer had come to him and presented him with a brass button from a Natal regiment which he had dug up in his fields and polished. "I will hand this over to one of the South African museums," said Mr Botha.

Replying to another question, Mr Botha said he could not comment on yesterday's reported clash between SWAPO guerrillas and South African Defence Force in Angola's Cunene Province. "I am not properly informed yet... I have only just stepped off the plane."

Commentary Lauds Citizens Role in ANC Fight

MB170540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The police have called on the public to be especially alert in the festive season ahead in case of an escalation of ANC terrorism.

It is up to every South African to be aware of the danger, especially in a period in which the ANC invariably exploits the holiday atmosphere to intensify and dramatize this most cowardly dimension of its activities.

The remarkable record of the South African Police in averting terrorist incidents and bringing to book the perpetrators of such deeds is due in no small measure to the cooperation of the public — of all communities — and maintaining it requires continuing vigilance.

That the police have maintained their record in this particular year is especially significant. This year marks the 25th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the section formed by the ANC with the express purpose of engaging in acts of terrorism. as a result the organisation declared 1986 to be the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe — a year in which it proposed to pursue the strategy of terrorist violence on a vast scale throughout the country. In fact there was a substatinal increase in the number of incidents, more than 200 up to October.

But in its real objective — engulfing the country in a continuous wave of terrorism — the ANC failed completely.

This was partly due to police successes in tracking down arms caches stored by ANC cadres for later use, and effectively disarming them in advance. The large quantities of weapons uncovered included RPG rockets and launchers, and several hundred mines, hand grenades, and AK-47 rifles.

Another obvious factor has been the high success rate in catching those responsible for acts of terrorism. In fact all but a few of the recent cases have already been solved: More than a hundred suspected terrorists have been arrested and 48 have died in shootouts with the police.

It is important that terrorists should know that they will not get away with their crimes, and that message is conveyed very clearly by the statistics.

Police spokesmen have pointed out that such a record would not have been possible were it not for the exceptionally high level of cooperation from members of the public. Whether in the prevention of terrorism — by reporting timeously what may turn out to be an explosive device — or in volunteering information that may assist in follow-up work, the support of the public makes a crucial difference.

In South Africa that support is widespread among all communities. Coupled with an awareness of the nature of the threat, it is the force that ultimately guarantees a society's survival against terrorism.

Police Attack Striking GM Workers Outside Plant

MB171016 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Sixteen workers and a police officer were injured in a confrontation between security forces and striking workers outside the GM plant in Port Elizabeth this morning.

There was conflict between striking workers and work seekers trying to enter the plant early this morning. Some were persuaded not to go in and others were insulted and chased away. At 0730, police warned the strikers that the gathering was illegal. They were given 5 minutes to disperse. The strikers ignored the order and journalists watched as police with sjamboks [whips] and dogs charged them. The strikers ran in all directions and those brought down by the dogs were loaded into police vans.

Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, confiremd the police action and the arrests. He said a policeman was injured after being stoned.

Union officials are still waiting for reports from their members. They said the strikers will meet outside the factory again tomorrow morning.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

15 Nov Report Issued

MB150824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 15 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's, unrest report for the period 0600 November 14 to 0600 November 15:

"Apart from the landmine incident in which an Alldays farmer and his son were injured yesterday afternoon, no other serious incidents took place during the above period.

"In Soweto, however, more 30 buses were stoned in separate incidents during the course of the day.

"No serious injuries or any expensive damage was reported.

"The condition of eight-year-old Pieter van Der Westhuizen, who was injured in the landmine explosion while travelling with his father on their farm near the Botswana border, was this morning described as still serious but stable. Pieter received head and internal injuries and was admitted to the Pietersburg hospital after first having been treated at the Alldays hospital.

"His 34-year-old father received minor injuries and shock in the explosion, which took place when their light bakkie [van] detonated the landmine, and has since been released from hospital."

16 Nov Report Issued

MB160855 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 16 SAPA — The following is the unrest report from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today.

"Two people died in unrest-related incidents during the above period.

"In Durban a man died after occupants of a police vehicle were stoned and in the Eastern Province a former member of the South African Police was killed when his house was attacked.

"The incident in Durban took place after a meeting of the Metal Allied Workers Union at Curries Fountain attended by a large crowd.

"After the meeting several people surrounded a police vehicle and began stoning it.

"One policeman was struck with a brick.

"The police fired several tearsmoke cannisters but their assailants continued attacking them.

"Six birdshot rounds were fired.

"One person was killed and six were injured.

"The former policeman killed was Mr Edward Ndjada, 45, who died when his home was set alight in Lingelihle near Cradock.

"Stonings of buses continued in Soweto and three drivers were robbed of their fare.

"One bus was also stolen after the driver was forced out."

17 Nov Report Issued

MB171022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1018 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 17 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today:

"In Sebokeng (Vereeniging) yesterday, a black man attacked a security force member with a knife. The member fired a shot in self-defence, killing the assailant.

"At Brandfort, in the Free State, a group of approximately 50 black persons refused to disperse when requested to do so by the security forces. The latter then fired tearsmoke into the illegal gathering and arrested a man and a woman.

"Four incidents of stoning of buses were reported in Soweto while isolated incidents of stoning and petrol bomb attacks on private vehicles and homes occurred elsewhere. Little damage was caused and no arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

15 Nov Press Review

MB150518 [Editorial report]

CITIZEN Considers Sanctions Against Zimbabwe

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 November, in a page 6 editorial, considers possible South African responses to Zimbabwe's "plan to get the American package of sanctions accepted by the United Nations Security Council." "We do not know whether South Africa will retaliate, or whether it will, in the words of a Department of Foreign Affairs source quoted at the weeekend, make a studied and non-provocative response." Any response "might have to concern even more fundamental issues, like the flow of traffic across the border, the use of South Africa's transport and rail services to move Zimbabwean imports and exports, and the continuation or otherwise of trade with Zimbabwe. Clearly over-reacting at this point would be as bad as not acting at all." "Zimbabwe cannot have it both ways — hit South Africa and expect South Africa to turn the other cheek."

PFP Congress Promises 'Total Review'

An article by Brian Stuart on page 13 notes that "a total review of the Progressive Federal Party's constitutional policy is likely following next week's PFP Federal Congress." Among other things, the PFP will set up a new constitutional committee. A number of motions may deal with Regional Services Councils, the possibility of a South African bill of rights, and guidelines for the establishment of a tricameral parliament. "Regarding the Cabinet as an executive authority, some PFP members feel that the party should consider proposing 'proportional representation with a rotating chairmanship.' This would make the executive a representative body rather than a Cabinet appointed on a winner-takes-all basis."

STAR Applauds Private School Holdout

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 November, in a page 12 editorial, comments on the use of private school subsidization "as a whip" by the government. "If the private schools refused to limit their intake of black pupuls or to submit to other controls, there would be no money for them." "But to their everlasting credit the schools stood by their principles." "Government yielded in stages and controversial racial clauses have been abandoned." "The outcome is to be applauded because of the courageous stand of the schools; because education must not be regimented; and because in some small measure an important element of our society has eluded the authoritarian hand."

TUCSA Dissolution Leaves Unions Homeless

An article by Sheryl Raine on the same page previews the situation among trade unions when "the dissolution of the Trade Union Council of SA (TUCSA) ... will leave a number of unions with no natural home to go to on the left or right." "Tough choices await middle-of-the-road unions which may feel the need for affiliation to strengthen their position." Options include: The United Workers Union of South Africa, "which had dubious political credentials"; the "declining SA Confederation of Labor ... the home of all-white unions"; COSATU, "a predominantly black ... basically socialist" group; and the "newly formed Councils of SA Unions-Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions ... with Black Consciousness leanings." "It is highly unlikely that former TUCSA affiliates would be comfortable (or welcome?)" in this latter organization. "Virtually the only options left to former TUCSA-TIES are alliances with particular industrial sectors."

BUSINESS DAY: Proof Group Areas 'Failure'

"If South Africa actually needs evidence that the Group Areas Act is a failure and a travesty of natural order," then a recently completed study proves it, says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 November. "Researchers found that 24 percent of the population of Johannesburg's three most densely populated 'white' aeas are in fact black, and that blacks are already in the majority in Mayfair. How quiet a revolution this has been." "The people of this country, left alone by the politicians, have quietly got on with adapting. Proof, surely, that the prospect of change is so very often worse than the reality. And a shining signpost that we no longer need this hateful law."

Western Aid for RSA

An article by John Battersby in London on the same page examines "positive measures" against apartheid which countries like the United Kingdom have proposed. Western organizations, in the hope of staving off sanctions which are seen as potentially harmful to blacks, pursue this strategy with enthusiasm. "But it is accepted all-round that the Marshall Aid package is a long-term game plan which cannot be put together overnight. There is also growing realisation among its proponents of the acutely sensitive diplomacy needed to with both the support of the South African government and black opposition for such programmes. The dilemma is that public government support guarantees black rejection." Last week's meeting of business leaders called by State President P.W. Botha "would indicate that there was very little" support from industry for government initiatives designed to end apartheid. Western business is said to support South African business "efforts to effect fundamental change and the dismantling of apartheid," but "are still looking for a tangible signal" that the RSA Government is willing to go along. "Pretoria has never looked more politically barren from these shores."

BUSINESS DAY: Disinvestment Benefits Mixed

"The current perception, among those who perceive such things, is that the continuing disinvestment wave — if it has any effect at all — will work to SA's best interests," comments Keith Hammonds in a page 6 *Business Day* column. Abandoned subsidiaries serve "only to make wealthy SA businessmen wealthier." U.S. companies will maintain service contracts, "management stays the same, and employment has been little affected ...." "The current perception is accurate in most ways — but shortsighted." "In effect, disinvestment may well remove barriers to market efficiency — but at a very large cost to the non-white population." "Leaders of local organisations that benefit from U.S. corporate aid doubt they will recover from other sources the funding lost to disinvestment." "If the gradual erosion of wages at these companies and a decline in social responsibility spending occurs, the markets in which they operate should become more efficient" "But the offsetting costs in terms of the welfare of black workers and the viability of educational and community programmes that U.S. companies have sponsored... could be enormous."

CAPE TIMES Predicts Endless Violence

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 13 November, in a page 12 editorial, regrets that the most recent "despicable act of terrorism," the Newcastle bombing, "will fade from public awareness, no doubt, as the Bureau for Information continues to play down the conditions of endemic violence" in South Africa. Unrest is "under-reported," and "at the root of the Bureau's propaganda campaign is the government's self-deluding belief that the violence is a temporary condition and will soon be stamped out." "It is rather more likely, in fact, that the violence will persist until there is a truce and a genuinely negotiated settlement involving the ANC, Inkatha and all significant segments of black political opinion. Why not get on with it?"

Afrikaner 'Imperialism' in Schools

"The government can no longer ignore the growing number of leading Cape Town schools where parents have voted overwhelmingly in favour of breaking down racial barriers in the classroom," says a second editorial on the same page. "Yet the government insists on imposing its racist 'own affairs' system on the majority of South Africans who want nothing of it. This government arrogance amounts to nothing less than Afrikaner Nationalist imperialism."

SOWETAN: RSA Befriended by 'Banana Republics'

Johannesburg *Soweton* in English on 14 November, in the page 9 "Joe's Burg" column, notes that President P.W. Botha "went on a jaunt to Europe, and ended up being feted by the regional government of Madeira." The "state President of this great country has to hobnob with heads of little regional governments and heads of banana republics in South America." "The rest of the Western world will now not even be seen at our funeral, let alone be seen to be speaking to us." "And who will be responsible for the mess that today's government has got us into? Those leaders, like the State President, who believe genuinely, or at

least tell their constituencies so, that this country is far too strong to be ignored completely."

CITY PRESS on Black Education Tension

"The tension between the Department of Education and Training (DET) and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) does not augur well for attempts being made to find a solution to the present school crisis," says a page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 16 November (as published). The paper appeals to the DET Deputy Minister Sam de Beer to "respond positively to NECC calls for a round-table conference to sort out the school crisis." "Any attempt by the DET to solve the problem on its own will never succeed." The paper notes that the community is "well-represented in the NECC," and that the community's involvement is of critical importance.

16 Nov Press Review

MB160510 [Editorial report]

WEEKLY MAIL: Military Not Taken Over Country

On page 10 of Johannesburg *Weekly Mail* in English on 14-20 November (as published) Phillip van Niekerk interviews the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jainnie Geldenhuys, who says the "conflict situation in the country means the military is consulted by the government more often than it would be in 'other times,'" but he denies that the military have taken over the country. Geldenhuys says that because of the Angolan war and because of the attacks on terrorist bases in diffirent countries it is "an absolutely natural phenomenon that in such cases the military do get more consulted than in other times." Concerning the military involvement in townships, Geldenhuys says if the unrest stops then the military involvement will stop. He also points out that the police are intent on enlarging their numbers. "Once they have sufficient numbers to cope with the situation, and as they increase their numbers, the Defence Force commitment will correspondingly probably be scaled down." However, Geldenhuys sees the unrest continuing for "some time," and he attributes this to unemployment and "meaningful change which is taking place." "As soon as you come with significant change, one of the byproducts is always fear of the unknown, the resistance to change, fear of where it is all leading to, polarisation, uncertainty, friction and turbulence."

Security Forces Open to ANC Infiltration

"The Security Police have often boasted of their ability to penetrate the ANC to the 'highest levels,'" says Patrick Laurence on page 15. "But the court appearance of the two black policemen raises the question of the extent to which the police in particular, and the Security Forces in general, are open to counterpenetration by the ANC." Professor of strategic studies at the University of South Africa Deon Fourie says that "the police, unlike the Defence Force, lack a comprehensive system of 'command and control,'" and that he finds them "'very unsophisticated.'" Laurence notes that the ANC has "set itself the ambitious task of subverting black policemen and not merely of penetrating police ranks. As more and more blacks are recruited into the police and the paramilitary auxiliaries which augment them, the chances of disaffection may well increase."

THE STAR: Whites Can Influence Their Future

On page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 November Harvey Tyson says in his "Undercurrent Afffairs" column that the major problem South Africa faces today is "that the white electorate is unprepared to face reality." He believes those who "have already written off this piece of the sub-continent as an incipient banana republic, sinking into a seemingly endless swamp of violence" are realists. He says voters "have to be shown that black rule is inevitable, and that shared power is unlikely. They need to know that this is not an opinion or a possible scenario, but a mathematical certainty." However, he says there is "still time for each one of us to influence the future." Private individuals and the private sector must be prepared to "supply leadership in areas where there is a vacuum." "Business leaders are realising that while the government is foolishly shortsighted in failing to share political power properly, private enterprise is equally stupid in refusing to share economic power. Capitalism, as well as democracy, will die if the disenfranchised are not given shares immediately."

Botha French Visit Successful

On the same page Bruce Cameron says State President Botha's visit to Delville Wood in France was "carefully orchestrated with a slick professionalism which was aimed at highlighting that South Africa was also concerned with the fight for freedom and democracy, while countering claims that the Government was using the memorial for political expediency." Cameron says the trip should be "considered a success," since President Botha "did not attempt to adopt bullying tactics," and remained "cleverly tactful." "No doubt there will continue to be controversy over the memorial, but on a much lower level."

VADERLAND on Foreign Indoctrination of Blacks

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 13 November says that it appears that South Africa is "fighting a losing battle" abroad against the propaganda of the ANC and other enemies. However, "the country can survive that, provided it does not also lose the battle for the emotions and thinking of the black people in the country." The paper notes that there is "an attitude of recklessness" which leads to unemployment which further leads to a "fatalistic acceptance by the blacks that there is in any case nothing more to lose." "It remains unacceptable that the United States through its embassy here indoctrinates black people to a point of view that is irreconcilable with a just and practical solution." There are also black leaders who "too successfully propagate the idea of a black take over." South Africa should not allow the "opportunities and freedom for others to indoctrinate our people to the detriment of the country."

BEELD: RSA Not to Endure Insults 'Passively'

"How must South Africa fight back against an opposition which abides by no rules," asks Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 14 November in a page 12 editorial. "If we endure all the insults passively, an international psychosis can develop which will only lead to more punitive measures and more isolation." *Beeld* says South Africa needs a "new acceptable image which can be projected to the outside world; an image of tranquil self assurance; an image of a country that is slowly but surely establishing

a wider democracy; and of a country which is not dependent on Europe but is an Africa power in its own right, and without whose cooperation the quality of life of the continent cannot be improved."

Crisis Situation Leads to Unity

Willie Kuhn says on the same page in the "Political Image" column that "crises can tear people apart or they can unite them." He notes that the pressure on South Africa, and the tension, has created a crisis situation but it has allowed for a "faster move towards powersharing with coloreds and Indians in Parliament." Kuhn points out that the "interference" by other countries does not necessarily mean that those countries "have South Africa's interests at heart." He says that blacks and whites should unite and together seek a solution or together "go under."

17 Nov Press Review

MB170648 [Editorial report]

THE SUNDAY STAR: Sanctions Retard Political Change

"The effects of sanctions crowd in on South Africa by the day. Some effects are negligable, some serious, many unexpected; nearly all of them, on evidence so far available, seem as likely to retard political change as to hasten it," says Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 16 November in the page 18 editorial. The paper believes that economic upliftment "through an expanding economy remains one of the surer ways of making South Africa a better society." It agrees with PFP leader Colin Eglin's statement at a New York conference this week that punitive measures "will not bring down the Botha Government," but will "weaken black economic muscle and delay the process of change." "perhaps, in a few years' time, the disinvestors will contemplate a South Africa wracked by massive unemployment and ruled by even tougher policies, and wonder where, they went wrong. But by then it will be much too late for them to do anything to help."

French Trip Builds Anti-Sanctions Solidarity

On the same page political correspondent David Breier writes that President Botha's trip to France last week "emphasised just how isolated his Government has become, political analysts say." However, his trip to open the Delville Wood South African War Museum "may pay dividends in domestic politics at home" by building "anti-sanctions solidarity to catch votes in a possible General Election next year." The trip also "served to heal old wounds between the Opposition, which supported South Africa's effort in two world wars." Peter Gastrow, national chairman of the PFP, says "'the doors which Mr Botha thought he could open are already tightly sealed and will remain sealed until there is a fundamental move away from apartheid. Only back doors are open to him.'" Director of programs at the SA Institute of International Affairs says that "as a public-relations excercise, the visit had failed."

PFP Faces Watershed at 'Radical' Congress

On the same page David Breier says the PFP is due to take a "major turn to the Left" at is Federal Congress in Johannesburg next week. "Resolutions will urge the party to drop the minority veto from its constitutional policy and to become more active in resisting apartheid. PFP spokesmen say the congress will be a watershed for the party, identifying it more closely with black political aspirations and distancing it more than ever from traditional parliamentary politics." Breier notes that "one of the most radical motions is from the national executive of the Young Progressives proposing that the PFP actively support sanctions against State and military institutions. The motivation is that this is a peaceful way of showing opposition to apartheid without hurting the South African economy." Breier also believes that the tone of the congress could be set by Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association which is the UDF affiliate, who will address the PFP on "'black aspirations and white fears.'"

PFP Bid To Oust National Anthem

"A dramatic move has started in the Progressive Federal Party to recognise the African anthem 'Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika' [God Bless Africa] as South Africa's national anthem instead of 'Die Stem' [The Call]," says David Breier in another article on the same page. "This forms part of a movement to overhaul the PFP's policy and image to fit the realities of a 'new South Africa' which will be the theme of the federal congress in Johannesburg next week." "But, because there are elements in the PFP reluctant to antagonise the Afrikaans community, there is a strong possibility that a compromise resolution could be proposed to recognise 'Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika' in addition to 'die Stem'."

State of Emergency Not Working

On page 19 Jon Qwelane Writes on the effects of the state of emergency which was declared 6 months ago. Qwelane says that beneath the "superficial placidity" of the black people, is a "highly noticeable hardening of attitudes." "Despite constant assurances by the Bureau for information that the Emergency is working because politically inspired violence is said to be on the wane, what has in fact happened is that the crackdown has virtually accomplished the exact opposite of what was intended." Qwelane points out that the violence has not abated, and the clampdown led to the virtual ruin of township councils, since it is losing 6 million rand in unpaid rents in Soweto alone each month. "Schooling has virtually collapsed in some areas of the country," and "a two-week-old boycott of buses, while intended as protest against the 17.5 percent of fare rises in the Transvaal, has become linked to the other poltical pressures on the Government." Qwelane believes that "an inescapable consequence of the last six months of siege has been the politicisation of many black communities and the singling out of the Government's policies as the main problem."

THE SUNDAY STAR: Frontline Irked by Malawi-RSA Links

On pages 1 and 2 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* Gerald L'Ange comments on the disclosure of the plan by Mozambique and Zimbabwe to overthrow Malawian President Kamuzu Banda. L'Ange believes that Banda's "internal position remains as secure as ever. There is unlikely to be any challenge to him from Malawians concerned about the predicament in which their country now finds itself, or from exiled dissidents." "Dr Banda retains a tight grip on the government, the people, the police and the army." L'Ange says that Banda is "far less concerned with retaining political power than with keeping his country's foreign trade flowing, for the guerilla war in Mozambique has cut Malawi's most direct routes to the sea — the

railway to the ports of Nacala and Beira." The forced routing of Malawi's traffic through South African ports by way of Zambia and Zimbabwe, estimated at over 2 million rand, which "reverberated through the entire economy," does not appear to "have eroded Dr Banda's public support, which includes an assiduously promoted power base among Malawi's women." L'Ange says that Banda has "ruthlessly removed" any politician who appeared to be gaining enough power or popularity to threaten him. L'Ange also says that Malawi's "close trade and diplomatic links with South Africa clearly irk the Frontline radicals, who are determined to increase South Africa's isolation," and Banda will have to "react to the demands of the Frontline States, which are bound to be repeated."

Power Sharing Remaining Issue To Solve

On page 3 Peter Sullivan writes in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column that President Botha's visit to Delville Wood in France will "probably bring home to Mr Botha and his colleagues the values of the Western world, values worth fighting for." Sullivan believes that the "best memorial to Delville Wood would be the scrapping of the Group Areas Act." He says when Parliament convenes in January, the Group Areas Act "will be placed under the spotlight and there is no doubt in my mind that we will have 'grey' areas next year." "The time has come to shift the goalposts again. When social and residential apartheid has been removed, the remaining issue will finally be isolated and ready for resolution: political power sharing with a common franchise."

'Ostrich' Mentality Must Change

"Most whites in South Africa live in islands unaware of the turbulence which is occurring in the areas beyond their immediate living and working environment," says Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on the same page. "Perhaps people do not care, perhaps because of restrictions on publications they are not adequately informed. Some prefer to be ostriches and feel happier not knowing." "What we really ought to do is become better informed, so that we can make judgements on alternatives and options open to South Africa. The only way to do this is through communication and if it cannot be done through the media or through study, then we should do it on a one-to-one basis." "A white ostrich, when eventually it takes its head out of the sand, might be surprised at how the surroundings have changed."

SUNDAY TIMES on Group Areas Act

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 16 November notes that the "police and judiciary have not been prosecuting offenders" of the Group Areas Act. A "reason offered itself — a survey shows that nearly a quarter of the residents of three high-density inner Johannesburg areas are black." The paper is concerned that "these shadow communities" lay open to "persecution by right-wing vigilantes," and law does not afford them protection from exploitation by landlords. "From the Government's side the paradox is worse. They uncomfortably preside over the large scale flouting of their race laws — but draw none of the public relations benefits from their repeal or amendment." If the government regards "legalised 'grey areas' as a means to defend the core principles of the Group Areas Act, we are hardly further down the road to a fairer society," but if the government welcomes them "as a means to transform the principle, the implications are profound."

SUNDAY TIMES Condemns U.S. Congressional 'Hit List'

A page 28 editorial in *Sunday Times* comments on the U.S. congressional ""hit list"" of companies singled out for punishment. "Congress has decreed that the mere fact of being a parastatal, or receiving any form of State subsidy, constitutes unpardonable conduct. No matter that such concerns employ thousands of blacks who have families to educate and children to feed, American's lawmakers have ruled that reduced exports — leading to reduced production and retrenchments — are a price hapless innocents must pay so that Capitol Hill can have a nice warm feeling about fighting apartheid."

IDASA To Promote Nonracial, Democratic RSA

On the same page former leader of the PFP Federick van Zyl Slabbert says: "The concept of democracy that IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] supports is one where the structure and composition of government is determined by the nonracial participation of the adult individual in the political process." IDASA hopes to meet the challenge of generating a "post-apartheid nonracial democratic South Africa that is so compelling that most South Africans would rather work to bring it about than fight against or cling to the present one."

IDASA hopes to do this on four levels of activity. Firstly by "region/local based activity" to "assist people to explore what they themselves can and are prepared to do." Secondly, by workshops, seminars and conferences inside South Africa. Thirdly, by international conferences on democracy for South Africa, and fourthly by research and publications. IDASA will "collate research that has already been done and relate it to interested organisations and individuals." Slabbert says that IDASA is a "grassroots, bottom-up initiative and will only progress in response to clearly defined needs and requests of the communities and organisations who wish to promote its central values of a nonracial democratic South Africa."

Botha Commended for French Visit

"The irony was palpable, and bitter to the taste, as the smallish band of South Africans assembled in the clearing at Delville Wood," says Tertius Myburg on page 29. They were there to honour thousands of their countrymen who had given their lives in two great wars in Europe, yet it was necessary to protect them "against who-knows-what kind of protests." Myburgh says "such is our pariah status that even the centrist governmemt of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in a state of fragile 'cohabitation' with President Mitterrand's Socialists, could not bring itself to assign even a junior Cabinet Minister to represent it at the ceremony." Nevertheless, Myburgh believes that it was not wrong for President Botha to visit France despite knowing in advance that a "snub" awaited him. "The divisions that plagued our country at that time and aroused such regrettable passions are past now, and to the extent that they still exist Mr Botha must be commended for seeking finally to consign them to history by his own example."

Memorial Visit Underlines Internal Divisions

Former editor of *Die Vaderland* Harald Pakendorf says in his "Another Voice" column on the same page that President Botha's visit to France to lay a wreath at Delville Wood memorial

"meant that we had put our own internal dissensions behind us. We, all of us, were meant to see in that act a gesture of wiping out the past. Yet it ended not as a gesture of rectifying the mistakes of the past but emphasisng where we stand today. Not laying a wreath to our common past but to our common present — mainly because we do not have a common today." Pakendorf believes that gesture "underlined our internal divisions, it showed how the world had turned its back on us — that 'we' meant being white because it also said that if a black, the right one, had come, the bands would have been out, the red carpet rolled out." "Now, it seems, what we as whites have to do to lay our wreaths without being insulted is to roll over and allow the world to walk over us."

White Youth To Assume Leadership Role

University of Stellenbosch student leader Phillip Verster says on the same page, "leaders among the white youth are gearing themselves for a showdown with apartheid idealogists." Verster believes that the government "had it coming," "owing to their unwaivering hard-line approach towards credible black organisations banned in South Africa. This dilemma transcends the boundaries of their worst fears as the white youth steadily aligns itself with a perceptibly more crictical approach towards failing 'self-governing policies' and Government's ability to cope with real black political aspirations." "The white youth seems to be in need of strong leadership that can provide promises of security and peace, leadership that can set up the rough skeleton of a new South Africa. I believe that no form of individual leadership will meet these demands, but that the white youth must, as a group, accept this leadership responsibility."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli helicopters fired missiles at a "terrorist" target near Sidon 17 November, hitting a headquarters building belonging to the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Jerusalem television reported. Beirut radio said five people were injured in the attack on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah area. Palestinian sources cited by Voice of National Resistance radio stated that the latest Israeli raids near Sidon follow a 15 November Israeli-Palestinian naval clash involving an Israeli warship and two rubber dinghies. The Israelis detained one of the dinghies but sustained some casualties in the fighting, the sources said.

Amal-Palestinian Fighting — An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio warned Palestinians in the mountains overlooking Beirut that Amal will retaliate for any more artillery attacks on the southern suburb. Palestinian shelling on 17 November produced "colossal" civilian casualties, Amal asserted. Beirut radio reported that 3 people were killed and over 25 were wounded in the shelling, stating earlier that overall casualties in the latest Burj al-Barajinah "camps war" amounted to 57 dead and 579 wounded.

In Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received Amal leader Nabih Birri for talks on the Lebanese situation, according to Damascus radio. Birri and other Lebanese nationalist and leftist leaders also met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Radio Monte Carlo reported, noting the Lebanese Communist Party leader's statement afterward that the Lebanese "national forces" have agreed to establish a new relationship and "close ranks." Damascus radio had earlier broadcast Birri's 16 November speech at the Syrian trade union conference in which the Amal leader called for a new Lebanese-Palestinian agreement giving Palestinians residing and working in Lebanon "the same rights and duties given to the Lebanese in all spheres except Lebanese nationality."

French Hostage — An anonymous spokesman for the Revolutionary Justice Organization told the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* that his group has decided to free French hostage Marcel Carton for humanitarian reasons, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

Iran-France

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Tehran and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris signed a $330 million agreement in partial settlement of the financial dispute between the two countries, Paris radio reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

A Liberian oil tanker was damaged in an attack by an Iranian gunboat off the UAE coast the night of 17 November, according to maritime sources in Manama cited by KUNA. A fire aboard the vessel was extinguished with assistance from rescue boats.

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that the two Iranian air raids on Iraqi targets hit residential areas, killing 4 civilians and wounding 40.

In diplomatic developments, KUNA reported that the Iraqi foreign minister arrived on a "surprise" visit to Kuwait to give the Kuwaiti amir a message on the war from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Saudi King Fahd discussed the Gulf problem during talks with the visiting Italian defense minister, Rome radio noted, disclosing that Fahd expressed the view that an "urgent" change in U.S. policy is needed. As for reported Iranian differences concerning contacts with the United States, "knowledgeable Western sources" cited by Jerusalem television said the "extremist faction" has failed to stifle Iranian-U.S. contacts because a change in President 'Ali Khamene'i's position has strengthened the position of Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's faction.

Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres dismissed President al-Asad's call for an internationally agreed definition of terrorism, telling Jerusalem radio that the Syrian leader wants "great and important people around the world" to confirm that "terrorism for the sake of liberation" is permissible. Peres said that Al-Asad's 16 November speech was entirely based on "make-believe," adding that Syrian expressions of indignation are a cover for isolation and weakness.

Libya

Fighting in Chad — A FANT communique broadcast on Ndjamena radio congratulated Goukouni's FAP forces on downing a Libyan bomber 16 November and dealing a "crushing defeat" to the "invaders" during a counteroffensive in northern Chad.

Italian Alert — Following the approach of three Libyan patrol boats "a few days ago," vigilance at military and radar installations on Italy's Pantelleria Island was increased, Rome radio disclosed.

FBIS

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PLO Representative on Cairo Declaration, Lebanon
JN171535 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 15 Nov 86 p 19

[Interview with Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, by *Al-Yawm* correspondent 'Abd al-Mun'im Fawzi in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts][Fawzi] What is the PLO's stand on the Cairo declaration in light of the recent changes in the international arena?

['Abd al-Rahim] We reiterate the PLO's adherence to the Cairo declaration in which the PLO refused to embark on any operations outside the occupied territory. This is demonstrated by the escalation of our operations inside the occupied territory.

The PLO will not abandon the Cairo declaration. The Israeli enemy has tried many times to assassinate our cadres or to harm our gains, our leaders, and our friends, but we will not be dragged into the enemy's battle. We still abide by the Cairo declaration. This commitment is not only to confront the media campaign launched against us but a firm strategy as stated in the resolutions of the PNC and the Arab summit resolutions as well as in our practices and statements affirming that we are against terrorism. [passage omitted]

[Fawzi] Israel is making desperate efforts to brand the Arabs with the stigma of terrorism. What is your opinion?

['Abd al-Rahim] Terrorist Ari'el Sharon has recently announced a secret plan to assassinate Palestinian leaders and to pursue them everywhere. This is the firm policy of the Israeli Government. The Israeli enemy considers this policy a way to combat terrorism, but, in fact, this is the real terrorism. We have taken every security measure to foil the Israeli plan to pursue the PLO and the Paelstinian resistance leaders.

We have uncovered many Israeli attempts before they took place. All our cadres are requested to be alert, particularly since the Israeli terrorists were able to reach our brother, the martyr Mundhir Abu Ghazalah. The Israeli Mosad is launching a large-scale terrorist war against us in all arenas. The Israelis are launching this terrorist war against us as a result of the escalation of our operations inside the occupied territory. They wanted to move the area of our operations outside the occupied territory. However, we insist on keeping our area of operations inside the occupied territory. [passage omitted]

[Fawzi] The Palestinian existence in Lebanon is being exposed to fierce shelling and attack and even to liquidation. What are your comments on what is taking place in Lebanon.

['Abd al-Rahim] The Palestinians in Lebanon are facing a plot aimed at uprooting their existence there. The attempt is not only to destroy the Palestinian armed struggle but to uproot the entire Palestinian existence there and to displace the Palestinians. We believe that this is a plan that was agreed upon by some Arab parties and Israel. As long as there are Palestinians in Lebanon's camps and in the south there will always be fighters. We have not returned Palestinian fighters to Lebanon, but only weapons to the camps. Our people do exist in the camps and they are capable of bearing arms and defending themselves. [passage omitted]

Bendjedid Receives Ibrahimi Prior to Syria Visit
LD172058 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] President Chedli Bendjedid received Dr Taleb Ibrahimi prior to his departure for Damascus. The foreign affairs minister is going to Syria, in the context of a mandate entrused to Algeria as chairman of the 86th session of the Arab League Ministerial Council, in order to establish contacts on the holding of an Arab summit. He will convey a message from the head of state to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, who arrived in Tunis this evening en route to Syria, is accompanied on his mission by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Tanker Reportedly Attacked by Iranian Gunboat

LD180911 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Manama, 18 Nov (KUNA) — Maritime sources said here today that a Liberian oil tanker was subjected to an attack by an Iranian gunboat, opposite the coast of Al-Shariqah in the UAE, today at 2230 GMT [as received]. The sources told KUNA that the oil tanker *Crown Hob*, with 36,850 tons displacement weight, was exposed in the early hours of this morning to an Iranian gunboat attack, causing fire on the tanker and some damage.

The sources stressed that the oil tanker was not carrying oil when it was attacked, and that the fire was extinguished at dawn today,with the help of three small rescue boats. The oil tanker is reported to be on its way now to Dubai to repair the damages.

KUWAIT

Editorial Criticizes Reagan's Foreign Policy

JN171111 Kuwait TIMES in English 15 Nov 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Unveiled"]

[Text] The most popular president in the history of the United States, Ronald Reagan, is now having to defend himself against charges which simply mean that he had been hiding the truth about his under-the-cover bargaining with certain elements in Iran. After weeks of prevarication and cringing evasion, he has admitted in a broadcast to his people that he had been in secret contact with Tehran. His secret dealing with the regime there included supply of military equipment and also a promise to release around 500 million dollars held by the Federal Bank. These shady transactions put on a particularly murky aspect when it is noted that by engaging in this kind of commerce, Reagan had compromised trust of some of his closest cabinet colleagues as well as his intimate NATO allies. But the matter does not end here. From the point of view of the ordinary law of the United States, the president might be shown to be in straight violation of it. At least one American citizen is serving a five-year term in jail after conviction for shipping arms to Iran which is a criminal offence. Now the president admits he had been doing exactly the same. Right now, at least three persons are under trial for the same alleged offence, that is supplying arms to Iran in undercover deals.

What the president's secret operators have been doing, under the direct orders and guidance of the president, is profoundly improper and unworthy because it is so utterly incompatible with honesty, honour and dignity of a normal individual and also of a self-respecting nation. Viewed in the context of President Ronald Reagan's tirelessly proclaimed pretentions to high morality, these acts would look doubly deplorable. The saint has exposed himself. He has been virtually begging and baiting Tehran in the hope of favours at some future date. All this has occasioned surprise and some furrowed foreheads among the Reagan devotees. The powerful president of the mighty United States, who used to lecture and reprimand the whole world for being soft on 'terror', has confessed to actually bowing and bending, and flattering a party he scorned in public. If this is not a case of manifest duplicity, we should like to know what would really be.

As far as we are concerned, let us say that we are not surprised. We have never been impressed by the Reaganite brand of political morality. This administration has been notable for use of might with singular freedom from scruples of any kind. It would jump in the fray with force at will and also steal out of it when the going should get tough. Example: Lebanon. It would invade small neighbours and make war of conquest. Example: Grenada. It would engage in war by proxy, in defiance of the unambiguous verdict of the International Court of Justice. Example: Nicaragua. It would threaten and bully even its own close allies. Example: Punitive action against business parties contributing to Soviet gas pipelines in West Europe. It would cook evidence to create excuse for military action against smaller nations refusing to be browbeaten. Example: Libya. It would launch misinformation campaigns to malign any entity it does not like. Example: again Libya. It would finance and foment sedition and treason. Example: Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua. It would drop friends and leave them to fend for themselves. Example: Egypt. Or, Marcos, for that matter. Unprincipled bargaining and petty wheeling-dealing has been converted into an established practice by the present administration in Washington. The Daniloff swap is only one of a string of examples in this genre of diplomatic broker-age. With such a record of perfectly open and known deeds, only Ronald Reagan can still go on claiming sainthood.

Had the Arabs not become by now almost inured to Reagan administration's hardened anti-Arab animus, there would have been a real and true storm of protest over the supply of arms (sensitive spare-parts) to Iran right in the middle of a war it obstinately refuses to stop fighting. This, then, is President Reagan's much vaunted posture of 'neutrality'. He only adds insult to injury by arguing that the supplies could be shipped as one plane-load. That quantity of spares could, for all one knows, render a whole halted army lethally operational in a matter of days. Reagan now stands arrayed against the Arab side in a war entering the seventh year, breaking the record of the World War Two. How does he expect the Arabs to take this latest of his unkind cuts?

Paper Says U.S. Arms Sales to Iran Prolong War

JN171644 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Arms and Instruments of Peace!"]

[Text] "The end justifies the means" — that accursed Machiavellian principle, which is responsible for most of the world's disasters, is still etched in the mind of the world's policy makers.

If it was self-interest and not principles that prompted Washington to allow the sale of arms to Iran; from our viewpoint,the issue is a threat to both our interests and principles.

The United States is a superpower, and it is the responsibility of its leaders to pursue policies that serve U.S. interests and their right to determine the priority of these interests. Washington may have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that the supply of some military hardware could loosen the Iranian complex and open a line of dialogue that could lead to Tehran moderating its stand on the issues of war and peace in the region. But in our view, such

military supplies will only prolong the war and further exhaust the human and material resources of the two warring neighbors.

Whatever the quantity of the military hardware sent to Iran, such supplies constitute moral support for the Iranian stand. Washington has repeatedly declared it wants an end to the war raging in the Gulf and knows it is Iran that is rejecting peace, while Iraq wants peace. Therefore, it would be logical for Baghdad to view the Reagan administration's action as encouragement to the aggressor to persist in his aggression, and as an endorsement of the aggressor's rejection of peace.

The Zionist participation in encouraging, planning, and executing the transportation of arms reveals the real objective of the deal: the convergence of the desires of the two sides to keep Iraqi preoccupied with the war with Iran, so Iraq will not be able to throw its military and political weight behind the Arab-Israeli confrontation. This upsets the present balance that made it possible to put forward peace plans, and is no different than handing Zionist ambitions a check for Arab capitulation.

Any arms to Iran can only mean more death and destruction and greater instability.

What naive person believes that arms encourage peace and moderation?

Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi Visits PRC

For PRC media and KUNA coverage of the visit of Finance Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi to the People's Republic of China, see the Middle East and Africa section of the 18 November China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

PDRY

PLO's 'Arafat Expresses Gratitude; Departs

EA171955 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolutionary forces, left Aden this afternoon after a 3-day visit to the PDRY. During the visit, he held talks with party and state leaders on the strengthening of relations between the struggling Yemeni and Palestine revolutions.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, and ministers and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Aden.

Shortly before his departure, Brother Yasir 'Arafat made a statement to ANA in which he expressed his thanks to the Yemeni leadership for the efforts they have made, and continue to make, for the unity of the Palestinian ranks since the beginning of negotiations which led to the Algiers declaration, for their revolutionary stands on the side of the Palestine revolution, and their efforts to strengthen it, considering it as their own Yemeni problem. He also expressed his pride [words indistinct].

He also praised the consistent revolutionary stand of the Yemeni leadership toward the Palestinian issue and all other Arab issues. [passage omitted]

Soviet Friendship Delegation Visits Governorate

EA150015 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet-Yemeni friendship delegation, led by Comrade (Nuriman), candidate member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in the Kazakhstan SSR, is currently visiting Hadramawt Governorate to participate in the Soviet-Yemeni friendship week celebrations being held in the governorate.

The delegation arrived in Saywun town yesterday from Al-Mukalla. It was received by the comrade secretary of the party organization in the province and a number of officials.

In the evening, a speech and artistic gathering was held to celebrate the friendship week in the revolution palace theater during which a speech on behalf of the Soviet-Yemeni Friendship Society was made by brother Salih ibn Salih, the second secretary of the party Organization Committee in the province, and a speech on behalf of the Soviet friendship delegation was made by Comrade (Nuriman). It expressed the depth of the friendship and military relations binding the friendly Yemeni and Soviet peoples.

As part of the visit, the Soviet delegation this morning met members of the Secretariat of the YSP organization in the province and visited the national museum in Sayuh and the historical towns of Shibam and Tarim.

The friendship delegation, led by Comrade (Nuriman), expressed great admiration and delight at the achievements and historical relics it saw in Hadramawt Governorate. He said: The hospitable reception I received tangibly confirms the depth of friendship that binds the two friendly peoples of Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union.

The delegation visited Al-Mukalla town and participated in the activities there.

Polish Trade Delegation Arrives in Aden

EA160025 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of Poland's Ministry of Foreign Trade led by Comrade (Heslav Temat), deputy foreign trade minister, arrived in Aden today for a visit scheduled to last several days. During their visit, they will meet party and government officials to discuss economic and trade relations between the PDRY and the Polish People's Republic and ways of consolidating and developing them. Brother 'Abdallah al-Jifri, the deputy minister of industry, trade and supply, met the delegation at the airport.

Chairman Addresses People's Control Committee
EA171136 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The sixth qualifying session for people's controllers opened this morning at the Institute of Administrative Science in Khaar Maksar. Brothers Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, and Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Higher Committee for People's Control, attended the opening.

During the opening ceremony, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas delivered a speech, which covered many topics and problems facing the committee in its work to implement the People's Control Law. He referred to the role played by the People's Control in exposing and spotlighting many errors and shortcomings. Brother Al-'Attas asked members of People's Control to work harder and display awareness and bravery in fulfilling their national duty. He advised them to expose and fight all those who try to blur the role of People's Control, its struggle and its patriotic and class meaning. He called upon them to respond to the need to consolidate their role in the present circumstances by controlling and following up the execution of party and government decisions in different fields, including the implementation of quarterly and annual plans; inculcating a positive attitude to work; protecting public property; monitoring expenditures; fighting against the black market; and supervising the implementation of the provision program for citizens. He also asked them to develop relations between control committees and party and mass organizations and departments, on the one hand; utility employees, on the other; and to step up the fight against pathological phenomena, bribery, influence, peddling and bureaucracy.

At this point, he spoke of the need to attend to people's complaints and to ensure that they are followed up by the bodies concerned. He stressed that openness was an important condition for control work.

Finally, he expressed confidence that the controllers committees would be able to solve the problems which confront them in their work, thereby earning the trust that the party, government, and masses of the people place in them.

The 63 controllers taking part in the session, which will last until 24 November, will hear several lectures on the role of People's Control in the period of the national democratic revolution; the purposes of the People's Control Law; the role of the leadership in guiding the revolutionary process; the party's economic policy; and the imporatnce of cooperation between control bodies; and the foundations for such cooperation.

Briefs

Envoy to Somalia, India — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman, today appointed Muhammad Awad 'Abdallah Mashbah and Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Hubayshi as ambassadors to the Somali Democratic Republic and India respectively. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Nov 86 EA*]

Envoy to France — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has appointed Dr 'Ali Muthanna Hasan as the new PDRY ambassador to France. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86 EA*]

UAE, Arab League Envoys — Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council [SPC] Presidium, has issued two decrees of the SPC Presidium. The first article of the first decree provides for the appointment of Brother Ahmad Salih Hajib as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Yemen to the UAE. The first article of the second decree provides for the appointment of Brother 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fari as permanent delegate of Democratic Yemen to the Arab League. The remaining articles of the two decrees provide for the revocation of any previous appointments to these two posts, makes the appointments effective from the date of issue of the decrees and for their publication in the official gazette. [Text] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Nov 86 EA*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Relates Vanunu Case to Israeli 'Terrorism'
PM171131 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Editorial: "West Ignores Zionist Terrorism and Blackmail"]

[Excerpts] There is nothing more contradictory than London hosting the EEC foreign ministers conference and calling for European solidarity to combat terrorism, while it is ignoring Zionist terrorism and the British arena is becoming a stage for the largest Israeli terrorist operations.

The Zionist entity's announcement that the Israeli nuclear technician, Mordekhai Vanunu, who disappeared suddenly from London 6 weeks ago, is being detained in Israel is part of the attempt to drop the curtain on a comical and incoherent play, whose acts do not yet seem to have been completed. The curtain might be raised again to reveal new acts and details, although it may not be difficult now to predict what they are going to be.

British official circles have shown confusion over the Israeli announcement, as if it was a shocking surprise. A British Foreign Office spokesman declared that, as long as there is evidence that Vanunu was taken out of Britain by force, there are no reasons to intervene with Israel. [passage omitted]

The voices of the British MP's have risen requesting investigation into the circumstances involving the disappearance of Vanunu and the extent of the Israeli Mosad's involvement in this case. A number of MP's have submitted questions to the British Government, which responded that there is no reason to conduct such an investigation.

There can be only two possibilities in this case: Either Vanunu was forcibly removed from Britain by the Israeli Mosad, for which the British Foreign Office says there is no evidence; or Vanunu left Britain of his own free will, returning to the Zionist entity without the British authorities having any knowledge or evidence of it. [passage omitted]

If we assume the first possibility it means it is necessary to admit that the British arena is open to Israeli terrorist activities in view of the absence of British security measures. It would behoove the British in this case to call for European solidarity to combat Zionist terrorism.

If we assume the second possibility, then the case will be even worse and more bitter. It means that the British arena and media are submitting to Israeli blackmail. Vanunu comes to Britain, stays in London, leaks his nuclear story to the biggest British papers in order to publish it, and then returns to the Zionist entity without Britain's knowledge of the circumstances of all these details. In either case, there is no lack of evidence of collusion with terrorism in the form of Israeli Mosad activity in London. Otherwise, how could Vanunu be kidnapped and forcibly taken to a prison in Israel without Britain's knowledge? Or is it a case of media connivance with the Israeli blackmail to publish what Israel wants to transmit through the British press?

Is it not more worthy of the EEC meeting in London to devote some of its attention to this case, which reveals how the European arena is open and freely accessible to Zionist terrorism and Israeli blackmail? Shouldn't this case convince the West that terrorism is not Arab. Zionist propaganda, which enjoys such strange Western support, is trying to label the Arabs as terrorists to distort their image and jeopardize their just causes.

Italian Defense Minister, King Discuss U.S. Policy

LD171954 Rome International Service in Italian 1555 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] During the meeting in Riyadh with Italian Defense Minister Spadolini, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed the belief that a correction in the course of U.S. policy is urgent. Spadolini and King Fahd discussed at length the complex problem of the Persian Gulf. King Fahd said he condemns terrorism in a very firm way. According to the Saudi king, any country that helps terrorism has no right to belong to the international community.

Tomorrow Minister Spadolini will leave Riyadh for the Jordanian capital where he will be received by King Husayn.

Spadolini Describes Talks

LD172156 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh 17 Nov (SPA) — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini described his talks with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector-general, as constructive and useful, adding that the talks centered on the expansion of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the fields of technology and training.

This was stated in a news statement delivered by the Italian defense minister at the beginning of his news conference, held this afternoon at the Armed Forces officers club in Riyadh. In his statement, he also said his talks with Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal covered international problems, in general, and the Middle East situation, in particular.

He expressed the hope that a just settlement would be found to the Palestinian question within the context of the initiatives for peace and stability in the region, to which Saudi Arabia has contributed considerably.

The Italian minister said that during his talks with Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, they discussed relations between the two countries, means of technical and trade cooperation, the two countries' position vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and the Iraq-Iran war, and stressed that the two countries' views were similar. Spadolini described Saudi-Italian relations as excellent, and said military cooperation could be increased through the use of [words indistinct] between the two countries. He added that relations with Arab countries were very good, especially with the moderate states,which supported world peace. He said that Saudi Arabia occupied a special place due to the wisdom of its policy and the strength of its financial structure.

The Italian minister announced that Italian President Francesco Cossiga will pay an official visit to the Kingdom next year. [passage omitted]

Comments on War, Terrorism

LD172236 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2048 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, Spadolini said his country's position is considered neutral with regard to that war. He pointed out that his country has stopped all arms shipments to both Iran and Iraq since 1984.

In reply to a question on the best way of combating terrorism, and the current confusion between terrorism and defending oneself and one's rights, the Italian defense minister said that in his opinion the peoples' liberation struggle could not be perceived as terrorism for whatever reason. In this respect he added that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has frequently stressed his rejection of terrorism.

Spadolini Ends Visit, Departs

LD180916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) At 1045 this morning Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and the accompanying delegation left Riyadh following a 4-day official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister and the inspector general, who was prominent among those seeing him off at King Khalid International Airport. [passage omitted]

Iranian Envoy Delivers Message to King Fahd
LD161421 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1337 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Nov (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, this afternoon received at his office the Iranian charge d'affaires to Saudi Arabia, (Mohammad Hoseyn Saremi), who delivered a message addressed to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

King Fahd Receives Message From Iraq's Husayn
LD152203 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The message was handed to Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, during his reception this evening of Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi. The meeting was attended by Hisham Nazir, the minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Arrives in Riyadh on Visit
LD181121 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1105 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) — Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived this afternoon in Riyadh on a visit to Saudi Arabia. He was welcomed at the airport by Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; the chief of protocl at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysr; and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

King Fahd Chairs Council of Ministers Session
LD172044 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1628 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 17 Nov — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chaired a Council of Ministers session this afternoon.

After the meeting, the minister of information pointed out to the SPA correspondent that the council heard a report on what the media said about the issues of the Arab region, including the Lebanese situation and what is happening regarding the Palestinian camps, in addition to the current political and security developments in the international arena.

King Fahd commented on all the events in a comprehensive statement, in which he covered some of the important issues. At the forefront of these issues is the Palestinian question, whose events have started intermingling once again with the Lebanese events either in the southern region or in the Palestinian refugee camps. [passage omitted]

The information minister added that King Fahd also informed the council about the results of the meetings he held with the two guests of Saudi Arabia, during the past few days, and what he pointed out to them regarding the standpoints of the country toward the topics covered by the talks.

The minister also said the council reviewed the topic raised by the minister of finance and national economy regarding the final formula of the joint agreement between Saudi Arabia and the fraternal state of Bahrain, which regulates the administrative procedures for the use of the Saudi-Bahraini bridge. [passage omitted]

UAE

Editorial Criticizes U.S. Arms Supplies to Iran
JN171252 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 15 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "America's Interest"]

[Text] Those who care for Islam and the Muslims, in general, and the Iraqi and Iranian peoples' present and future interests, in particular, are the ones whose hearts bleed for every loss of life and property inflicted on this or that country as a result of the continuation of the war between them. They are also the ones who urge an end to fighting among brothers, and support every effort in this regard. They pray so those who have the power to end this futile war wake up to the fact, which all the world realizes except themselves — the fact that only their archenemies stand to benefit from this joint suicide operation, and that everyday of this war brings further exhaustion of the resources of the Islamic world, and the Third World as a whole, at a time when we are in desperate need of mobilizing all our capabilities to resist the fierce hostile onslaught against our present, future, and entire history.

Those who harbor the worst intentions toward Islam and Muslims are the ones who encourage the two warring parties or one of them to continue the war. This is exactly what Henry Kissinger, the godfather of U.S. policy, explained when he said "our interest in this war is that the two sides continue to lose." According to this concept, we see why the United States is eager to supply Iran with arms, when it is fully aware that the Iranian rulers do not harbor any affection for the United States and continue to consider it the arch-Satan.

U.S. President Reagan's confession that he is supplying Iran with weapons is further proof of the extent of the Islamic world's enemies' eagerness for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and for fueling it whenever this fuel is about to run out. This is done in a calculated manner, sufficient for the exchange of killing and destruction but insufficient to ever achieve a decisive victory and end the fighting. When will this fact reach the ears of those who have not yet realized it?

President Leaves on Official Visit to Morocco
JN161015 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Nov (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, left for Rabat today on an official visit to Morocco during which he will meet with Moroc-

can King Hassan II. A number of the Supreme Council members, heirs apparent, ministers, and ranking officials saw him off.

Government To Establish Diplomatic Ties With SFRY

JN150809 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Nov (WAKH) — The UAE and SFRY Governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level as of 15 November 1986. A statement issued on this occasion says this step stems from the desire to reinforce relations of friendship and to develop cooperation between the UAE and the SFRY.

Bulgarian Official Discusses Trade Relations

JN180910 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 16 Nov 86 p 2

[By Naji al-Hayik]

[Excerpts] The volume of trade between the UAE and Bulgaria in 1986 totaled $5 million and is expected to rise to $8 million in 1987.

Dubai has the lion's share of the goods imported by the UAE from Bulgaria: Eighty percent of goods from Bulgaria are imported by Dubai merchants. An unspecified percentage of these goods are re-exported to GCC states and Iran.

Vasilin Bijev, the Bulgarian commercial attache in the UAE, says that foodstuff tops the list of goods imported by the UAE from Bulgaria, followed by meat, cattle, canned food, cloth, handicrafts, leather, and furniture. At present, there are attempts to market new types of products as water pumps, tires, and flowers, he adds.

The Bulgarian commercial attache says it is still difficult to market Bulgarian products in UAE markets. He asserts that once Bulgarian goods are tried, demand for them will increase because there is no commercial cheating, as the government directly supervises products that are for export. He adds that the Bulgarian Government is seeking, through the Bulgarian Trade Center in Dubayy, to establish a foothold in the UAE market by following a plan for the marketing of Bulgarian goods and encouraging demand for them. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian commercial attache maintains that East European products still constitute a very small proportion of products in UAE markets in view of the difficulties faced by East European states in transferring their goods to area countries. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian commercial attache says that 3,500 tourists from the UAE annually go to Bulgaria, and the figure is expected to rise in the coming years, as the Bulgarian airline intends to operate a Sofia-Dubayy-Sofia route in 1987. [passage omitted]

YAR

'Arafat Arrives for Talks With President

JN171718 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee Chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in the YAR capital, Sanaa, this afternoon on a visit which will last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with his brother, YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

At noon today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar concluded an official visit to the southern part of Yemen, where he met with a number of officials, headed by 'Ali Salim al-Bid and Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

'Arafat, President Hold Talks

JN171843 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in his office this evening. They discussed issues of common interest to the Yemeni and Palestinian revolution and the latest Arab developments.

The meeting was attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee.

Al-Din Accuses Government of 'Rigging' Elections

PM180923 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 7, 8

["Text" of speech by NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi al-Din at the opening of the 13th session of the NPUG Central Committee meeting in Cairo on 30 October 1986]

[Excerpts] Colleagues, we meet today at the opening of the 13th session of our NPUG Party's Central Committee.

This is the first session held by the Central Committee since the party's 10th anniversary. The party's birth on 10 April 1976 as a grouping of the basic and vanguard sectors of the great Egyptian left with its various tributaries and currents constituted a decisive point in the Egyptian people's struggle against the retreat from the social gains and national accomplishments which the people had achieved under the umbrella of the 23 July 1952 revolution. The Central Committee meeting coincides with the 30th anniversary of the tripartite Israeli-Anglo-French aggression of 29 October 1956, which culminated with the aggressors' defeat and withdrawal. Under the umbrella of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's leadership, through their national unity which was embodied during and after the confrontation with the aggression, and through the outstanding resistance role performed by their vigilant and progressive vanguards, the Egyptian people confirmed the ability of peoples to regain their resources, defend their independence, end the age of armed colonialist aggression, and confront and defeat settlement-oriented colonialism and neocolonialism. This is a lesson we need to recall and understand, especially these days.

Egypt, the Arab homeland, and the world around us have witnessed significant and serious events since the previous session held on 23-24 January 1986.

The draft political report submitted to you by the General Secretariat deals with many of these events, especially the events connected with economic, social, democratic, and national conditions and the struggles of our masses, and our party in their center, against the policies of regression, parasitism, subservience, and corruption.

I beg you to permit me to dwell on some events which have taken place since this report was drafted and on their significance and impact on a number of future issues, especially the presidential elections, the labor union elections, and the local council elections.

There is no doubt that the imaginary by-elections the government held for the Consultative Council, regardless of our principled rejection of this council which has no role other than to exercise the rights of ownership of the press establishments, reaffirm that the government and its ruling party are lurking to pounce on the small degree of democracy available to the Egyptians.

These elections constituted a vulgar example of rigging, forging and assaulting the citizens' will and of replacing political action by forgery. In its simplest form, democracy states that all political action must culminate in the ballot box. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that the lesson learned from the Consultative Council elections and the earlier lesson learned from the People's Assembly elections of 27 May 1984 cast broad shadows on the struggle battles confronting us in 1987.

The first of these battles is the battle of the local council elections. It is no longer acceptable that we abandon these councils again to the ruling party's exclusive control so that it can continue its ugly exploitation of the citizens in the hamlets, villages, towns, and cities. The local councils have been used grossly to spread corruption into everything relating to the Egyptian citizen's daily life. In local government everything has come to have an illicit price which the citizen has to pay from his meager daily subsistence.

To make the local councils democratic and popular we are required to wage a three-pronged battle:

First, we must move with all of society's vigorous democratic forces to amend the ill-reputed law governing the exercise of political rights which codifies the forging and rigging of the citizens' will. [passage omitted] Without amending this law, talk about the impartiality and freedom of the elections will continue to be pure nonsense.

Second, we must struggle to eliminate the innovation of election by the absolute list. I don't think I need to explain the corruptness of the system of election by the absolute list and by the conditional relative party list. Experience has served to expose the system's failure to the masses, and all that remains is to abolish the system legally.

Third, we must struggle to amend the local government law in order to bridge the numerous gaps exposed by its application in recent years.

Colleagues, next year we will be facing a democratic battle of special significance, namely the presidential election battle.

Regardless of our position toward individuals, we are past the stage of casting a "yes" or "no" vote for a single individual nominated by the People's Assembly to be president of the republic. In October 1981, under extremely difficult circumstances during which many of the party leaders were absent, we had the honor to urge the citizens to cast a "no" vote in the election of President Husni Mubarak when he declared that he would follow Al-Sadat's path. It was a stance compatible with the principled position of our party, which had firmly opposed all of Al-Sadat's policies. But in view of the election system our call amounted to no more than a reemphasis of a position for history. Next October the Egyptian people will be asked to go to the ballot boxes to vote in a referendum on an individual nominated by the current People's Assembly whose legitimacy is questioned as a result of the rigged elections of May 1984.

It is no longer acceptable for us or others to be content with reemphasizing another position for history.

The broad responsibility and powers given the Egyptian president by the existing constitution require us, I believe, to coordinate our action with the political parties and forces to wage an early battle to achieve two complementary objectives:

First, to amend the constitution so that the president and the vice president can be truly elected from among a number of candidates running as representatives of their parties or an alliance of parties or independently in order that the people may elect the president and the vice president by direct free vote. This means abolishing the stipulation that the People's Assembly nominate a single candidate for the presidency, that a referendum be held for the people to cast a "yes" or "no" vote, and that the president-elect be entitled to appoint his vice president any time he wishes.

Second, to have the amendment stipulate that whoever becomes president of the republic will resign from the political party to which he belongs and steer clear of membership in political parties throughout the duration of his presidential term.

I urge the Central Committee and all levels of the party to give though as of now to the methods of action that will make the next presidential elections a turning point in Egypt's political and democratic life. [passage omitted]

After discussing Arab and international conditions, the escalating U.S. onslaught, and the Camp David accords in their capacity as the most dangerous step in this onslaught, the U.S. anti-Arab campaign using the pretext of terrorism and encouraging all forms of state terrorism against the Palestinians, the Syrians, and the Lebanese, the campaign against Syria, the Israeli nuclear arsenal, the Palestinian resistance, and the Reykjavik summit, Khalid Muhyi al-Din said:

Colleague members of the Central Committee, if we turn to the party situation you will notice that we have dealt with it in the political report and in the party activity report from the angle of this situation's connection with the general political situation. We are facing:

An explosive economic crisis, with no hope of bringing it under control under the umbrella of the current policies. Rather, it is more likely that it will intensify year after year.

A spontaneous and growing popular movement exploding here or there remotely from the opposition parties' expectations, influence, or actual leadership.

Extreme official annoyance with the masses' escalating movement and with the opposition parties' stances and official sternness in confronting this movement and these stances for fear that they may spread to other popular sectors.

Thus, we are facing a difficult situation. The ruling forces are unable to solve the crisis, the opposition forces are unable to offer an alternative, and the masses are restless but unable to decide.

Here emerges the importance of developing our popular capabilities in order that we can actually become the popular movement's leadership and succeed in playing a more active role in the frontal action of the opposition parties generally and of the leftist forces in particular so that we can bolster the popular movement's ability to settle this tense situation and spare the country various dangers to which it may be exposed as a result of this insurmountable tension.

This session of the Central Committee meetings is urged to devote a great part of its attention to studying the NPUG's organizational conditions and to examining the causes of our failure so far to build the NPUG as a popular party and the reasons for the failure to implement the resolutions of the Central Committee's previous session which call for a decisive turn toward the masses by forming basic units in the popular localities and by establishing a presence in popular organizations. [passage omitted]

Because our country's current situation is dangerous and because the political situation is tense, it is our duty to examine with utter seriousness the reasons preventing us from moving forward with our popular struggle. This issue received the General Secretariat's and the Central Secretariat's attention in September and October. Numerous opinions were expressed on how to understand this phenomenon and its causes and how to tackle it, and more than one tendency surfaced in the General Secretariat's and Central Secretariat's discussions:

There are those who believe that after President Mubarak assumed power in October 1981 the party began to experience political disagreements which have affected its movement and that these disagreements are the cause of the problems we encounter in our partisan and popular action. People in political disagreement do not continue their activity with the same efficiency. Some people even suspend their activity at times.

If it is true that the party is united on the general political program, then honesty with oneself dictates that we acknowledge that there are political disagreement as a result of the lack of clarity in the political line and in the position toward the government in daily action or as a result of the presence of diverse viewpoints, explanations, and interpretations of this line.

Disagreement or divergence in interpretations began with the party's projection of its national salvation program and then with our election program for eliminating subservience, parasitism, and corruption.

Some people considered these phased and detailed programs to be tantamount to a retreat and to flirtation with nonrevolutionary classes or with classes unprepared for struggle or for joint action, even within the limits of the projected program.

These people have voiced the opinion that the party has abandoned the basic features distinguishing it in the political arena, such as the principle of nationalization and the socialist program generally. [passage omitted]

On the opposite side there is a current in the leadership and in the party generally which believes that the party's action is inclined toward radicalism and leftism, that the positions approved and adopted by the leadership bodies are disregarded by some party organizations, and that the party does not strive for these positions if they are not to the liking of these organizations, thus causing the party to miss real chances to exert influence and make gains.

It is the opinion of some people that *Al-Ahali* does not embody the party's political line on some issues for which those in charge

of the paper's editorship are not enthusiastic or that the paper extracts from the politial line radical positions that go beyond the party's projections.

Partisan practice within the framework of frontal action is not free of divergences of assessment and opinion.

These and numerous other examples which reflect divergent concepts of the party's political line in daily action are normal and understandable in a party existing in the political arena, facing an extremely complex situation, and working tirelessly among the masses and adopting their causes.

But the question is: How can the party remain vigilant to make sure that these interpretations and this divergence do not turn into conflicts that obstruct the action's progress and development?

Can the inadequacy experienced by the party be attributed fundamentally to this cause?

The other viewpoint believes that even though the political disagreements are somewhat damaging, the cause of the problems is basically organizational. Here, two opinions surface:

There are those who believe that the absence of precinct and district committees and their irregular activity are the decisive cause of the poor partisan performance and of the weakness of our popular capabilities. These people believe that the main link in our future organizational action must be the drafting of a comprehensive organizational plan that focuses fundamentally on reviving action in the precinct and district committees. These people also believe that even though the governorate committees hold regular meetings, they need to include the following as priorities on their agenda:

Following up on the precincts' and districts' activities and maintaining contact with them.

Following up on the activities of the subsidiary secretariats.

Boosting financial resources and paying subscriptions.

The people who hold this opinion also believe that some of the central committee's instruments are not active and that it is necessary to revive them.

There is another tendency which believes that the absence of the precinct and district committees is one of the negative features of our organizational action and that there are other no less significant negative features, such as the state of the party's basic cadres who are not bound to each other by true intellectual unity and who are not tied to the party's general political program or to its tactical positions by a unified understanding. A large segment of the cadres have not gained enough experience to qualify them to perform their leadership duties. This is due fundamentally to failure of the party's central level, especially the Central Committee, to give priority in its activity to the issues of building the NPUG as a popular party and to the failure of the General Secretariat to put pressure on the Central Committee to change its priorities. The people who hold this opinion believe that unless this situation is corrected, no tangible progress can be achieved in tackling the other negative features, such as the irregular activity of the precinct or governorate committees. [passage omitted]

Dear brothers, these are examples of the ideas projected to develop the party's internal condition so as to help the entire membership to enhance its relations with the masses. Even though we do not expect the Central Committee's current session to settle this issue, we present the issue to you so that you can determine how to tackle it, what steps must be taken to solve it, and how to eliminate the obstacles impeding implementation of the resolutions of the previous Central Committee session.

It may be beneficial if the Central Committee decides to devote its next session in April 1987 to discussing the development of the internal situation in the light of the resolutions issues by this session, provided that the party makes this issue one of the priorities of its internal action throughout the next 6 months and that it discuss the issue in new ways. [passage omitted]

Colleagues, your party is not just a podium in the political arena. It is a struggling, influential, and effective battalion with a popular dimension which we hope will grow deeper. In conclusion, I am glad to convey to you the greetings of the railroad workers' leaders who insisted on proceeding from jail to your party's headquarters to express to the party and its leadership their profound gratitude and appreciation for the clear and sound position the party took in defending them, their rights, and their families.

This is just one of recurrent examples that may pass before our eyes without our noticing their significance and effect. Your party is capable with you and will grow more capable with you. Long live Egypt as a homeland of freedom, socialism, and unity.

God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Reports on Arrest of Iranians 'Groundless'
NC171413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — An official source at the Ministry of the Interior has denied reports published in an Arab newspaper that Egyptian security authorities have arrested six Iranians who entered Egypt via Port Said seaport, using forged Japanese passports and posing as businessmen. The source said that the report is completely groundless.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* carried this report, saying that the Italian police had passed on to the Egyptian authorities information it received from the captain of an Italian ship. According to the captain, six Iranians paid him $25,000 to transport them to Cairo. Subsequently, an Egyptian security officer flew to verify the report; he then secretly accompanied the Iranians to Port Said and from there to Cairo, the paper said.

Badr: Interior Ministry To Confront 'Deviation'

JN171414 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 15 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

['Abd al-Wahhab al-Yarqani dispatch]

[Text] Interior Minister Zaki Badr has affirmed that the Ministry's plan during the next stage is based on affirming the climate of security and stability and on not allowing violations of law and order within the framework of the law, and confronting deviation and corruption in all forms. The police will begin applying this to its members as an example for all governmental departments.

The interior minister said that the ministry's objective is to improve methods of dealing with the public in police departments as well as to strengthen relations among the police, the government departments, and the people. The ministry's objective is also to tighten control over markets, to ensure that basic commodities are available and that prices are abided by, and also to intensify the fight against crime.

The interior minister added that the ministry will also work to tighten control over the country's exit points, review security plans and security at important installations and establishments. He added that the ministry will stress the spirit of team work while focusing on the cultural and social wellbeing of soldiers and promoting their standard of living and their performance through continuous training.

This came during a meeting yesterday with the interior minister's assistants and heads of the central departments at the ministry to review the general outlines of the ministry's policy in light of the letter of designation and the president's speech at the meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

Paper Questions Sidqi's Political Qualifications

PM171519 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Observations on the Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Excerpts] The new cabinet formation was announced yesterday. It was known from the start that the change will affect a limited number of ministers who do not occupy key posts. Therefore it appears that Dr 'Ali Lutfi was the only person at whom the change was aimed and that we are looking at the resignation of one person and not of the whole cabinet.

This is probably what would dampen the hopes that the change at the highest excutive level was supposed to revive. Although we appreciate the role the prime minister plays, we do not think that restricting the change to the individual occupying this post would arouse any legitimate hopes.

Sticking to this very limited change reminds us of the dilemma of Dr 'Ali Lutfi's cabinet which from the beginning faced two obstacles:

The first obstacle was that he was forced to cooperate with a team that was already set up by former prime minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Which meant that cooperation within the cabinet was not possible because cooperation among people and their acceptance of a particular leadership cannot be achieved by a decision. Rather it calls for previous knowledge of and personal confidence in the leader's capability. [passage omitted]

In fact, during his 13-month tenure Dr 'Ali Lutfi suffered from splits and disagreements within the cabinet. There is no doubt that disputes at such a level affect the effectiveness and speed of decisionmaking and the achievement of cooperation between the various sectors, as well as the resolution of disputes between the various ministries. This was the basic problem behind everything and it led to his resignation.

Unfortunately we do not find that [Prime Minister] Dr 'Atif Sidqi is in a better position in this regard. He has faced himself with the same dilemma and has to work with a team whose members he did not know before.

The second obstacle that Dr 'Ali Lutfi faced lay in his political makeup. The multfarious problems which Egypt is facing and which increased and became particularly complex last year required a leadership blessed with an all-embracing view as well as with courage and a steel will in making the appropriate decisions.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi was not tested in previous stituations, and we thought that the position would quickly enable him to acquire the desired skills. But unfortunately, because of his specialization, he continued to concentrate on economic matters more than he should. Even the measures that were taken in this regard were partial and without a clear line.

There is no doubt that Dr 'Atif Sidqi acquired great experience in state affairs and their management during his chairmanship of the Central Accounting Department. The qualities President Mubarak attributed to him (in the letter designating him prime minister) are real and we personally appreciate him. The president said that Dr 'Atif Sidqi has stamina for hard work, the ability to adhere to a planned course of action, is keen on following up action, and strictly upholds integrity and is careful with public funds.

But if these are all Dr 'Atif Sidqi's qualities then he should have continued his work in the Central Accounting Department and not have been designated to head the government. Heading the goverment requires other qualifications, political qualifications. Political qualifications begin with the ability to deal with society in general (individuals and groups), with its character, interests, and economic affairs. Of necessity this includes Arab and international relations and national security matters. [passage omitted]

Unless the prime minister is familiar with all this he will fail to resolve the problems facing us; he will fail to resolve the problem of rising prices (to which he was asked to pay particular attention) and will fail to resolve any other problem relating to development, social justice, or protecting the opressed. [passage omitted]

Press Analyzes Effects of U.S.-Iran Arms Deal

NC180500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — In their Tuesday editions, *Al-Akhbar* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* comment on the secret contacts between the United States and Iran, and on the American arms deal and its impact on the Iraq-Iran war. The two papers emphasize that this conflict is still going on because the major powers do not want it to end, and see their interests served by the draining of human and material resources in both countries. They also emphasize that the war can be ended only by the will of the two parties involved in the conflict.

Al-Jumhuriyah notes that the Iranian religious leadership's insistence on continuing the war points to new factors, as the world suddenly realizes that the Iranian war machine has obtained a mountain of American weapons since 1982. It has done so either directly or through third parties, especially Israel, with no interest in an end to the fighting. *Al-Jumhuriyah* says that the most serious matter here is the unmasking of the hypocrisy of Iran's religious leaders. Their sole and ultimate objective appeared to be the mere removal of the shah and the toppling of his regime. However, Iran's relations have remained the same. The goal of continuing the war with Iraq can be achieved through a pact with the devil, regardless of the consequences.

The paper points out that the American position has surprised only those who thought that principles could underlie the policies of major powers. In fact, they pay no attention to the interests of Third World states. They are concerned only about their own well-being, and in controlling the resources of developing nations at all costs.

Al-Akhbar explains that the secrets tied up in the contacts between the United States and Iran, which were made public by chance, as well as those that have not been revealed about other powers that give arms to the two warring states without a thought for the consequences, constitute a call to the Islamic world to make vigorous and positive efforts to end the war.

The paper adds that this is another appeal to Arab states to oust those Western elements unconsciously fanning the fires of war by standing at the side of the aggressor, who has rejected all calls for peace. In addition, the paper refers to the tour that His Eminence Shaykh Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq, grand imam and shaykh of Al-Azhar, is making of a number of Islamic countries. This confirms Egypt's stand, which asks Islamic states to put aside their differences and reunite.

Al-Akhbar writes that the shaykh of Al-Azhar has been eager to use his trip to call on the Islamic nation to come together and stop the Iraq-Iran war, which is considered one of its worst crises. The paper concludes its commentary by emphasizing Egypt's determination to take up the causes of the Arab and Islamic nation in all its stands. Noble Al-Azhar will also play its time-honored role and provide services to muslims around the world. *Al-Akhbar* explains that the enemies of the Islamic nation are its implacable foes. There is nothing worse than Muslims themselves being the responsible for the distortion of their own image.

Sudanese Official Meets With NDP Leader

NC172104 Cairo MENA in English 2040 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 17 (MENA) — Dr. Yusuf Wali, secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), deputy premier and minister of agriculture and land reclamation, tonight conferred with Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, member of the Sudanese State Council, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting here, on fraternal relations between Egypt and Sudan.

They also exchanged views on a number of issues of common interest at the internal and external levels, within the framework of everlasting relations between the two peoples. The meeting, which was held at the NDP Headquarters, was attended by Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Dr. Amal 'Uthman, Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif and Minister of Local Government and NDP Assistant Secretary-General Dr. Ahmad Salamah.

Oil Ministry Supports OPEC's Proposed Oil Price

NC171722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 (MENA) — Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has expressed Egypt's support for OPEC's decision to fix the price of oil at $18 per barrel. The decision was made at a meeting of OPEC's pricing committee in Ecuador this week. In a press statement today, Qandil said that Egypt favors any trend [words indistinct] however, this price should be completely flexible for both producing and consuming countries, in order to enhance the market's stability. Qandil added that in our opinion, a reasonable price for both producers and consumers would be $25 a barrel. This would encourage continued exploration and drilling with an eye to building up international reserves.

Iraqi Speaker Hammadi Ends Visit, Departs

NC171545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, left Cairo for Baghdad this evening, ending a 1-day official visit that included a meeting with President Husni Mubarak. Before his departure, Hammadi said he was carrying a message from President Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He also referred to his talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations and the Gulf war.

Irish Foreign Minister Arrives; Makes Statement

NC162113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry arrived in Cairo tonight for a 3-day visit to Egypt, which will include meetings with President Mubarak and other senior officials. In a statement, the Irish foreign minister praised bilateral relations, and said he would hear Egypt's views on the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Lebanon, international terrorism, and the situation in Sudan and Africa as a whole. He added

that he will brief the Egyptians on the European position concerning the Middle East crisis, and Europe's contribution to solving it. He noted that the European countries outlined their stand on this question in the Venice Declaration.

Meanwhile, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who welcomed the Irish guest at the airport, said that talks between the two countries will begin tomorrow, and will cover bilateral ties and issues of common concern. He explained that emphasis will be placed on developments in the Middle East, and expressed hope that the Irish minister's trip to Egypt will be productive.

Sidqi Receives Barry

NC171532 Cairo MENA in English 1445 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 17 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi discussed here today with Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry means of promoting cooperation between the two countries in all domains. Barry arrived in Cairo yesterday on a three-day visit during which he would meet with President Husni Mubarak and senior officials. The Irish minister's visit is aimed at getting acquainted with Egypt's views about the Middle East question, the Gulf War, the situation in Lebanon, international terrorism and the situation in Sudan and South Africa.

Joint Talks Held

NC171932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A round of official talks was held tonight between Egypt and Ireland. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, while the Irish were led by their foreign minister, Peter Barry.

Representatives of the two countries reviewed international issues of common concern, foremost of which was the Palestinian question. They also discussed current efforts for peace in the Middle East, including the proposal for an international peace conference. Bilateral ties and their consolidation in the fields of commerce, economics, and culture were examined as well.

Ghali Back From Lome With Messages for Mubarak

NC171749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo this evening from Togo after leading Egypt's delegation to the Franco-African summit in Lome. In an arrival statement, Dr Ghali said he would present a full report to President Mubarak on the results of the conference, and on his talks with the heads of African delegations there. He added that the leaders of many countries taking part gave him messages for President Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahjub Leaves for Jordan With Mubarak Message

NC160855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly, left Cairo this morning leading a parliamentary delegation on a 4-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian House of Representatives. Prior to his departure, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub stated that he will convey a message to King Husayn from President Husni Mubarak. He said that this is the first visit to Jordan by a delegation of the Egyptian People's Assembly since a visit to Cairo by a Jordanian House of Representatives delegation. He added that the visit will provide an opportunity for meetings with members of the Jordanian House of Representatives and Senate and other officials.

Military Chief Affirms Control Over Oil Pipeline

JN171508 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Zakhu, Northern Iraq, 17 Nov (INA) — Correspondents from Arab and foreign newspapers and news agencies visited the city of Zakhu in northern Iraq today and met with the chief of staff of the 38th Division, which controls the area. The Arab and foreign correspondents viewed the oil pumping operation at the Zakhu station and saw for themselves that tanker trucks were heading toward the Turkish border. During his meeting with the reporters and correspondents who visited the area today, the chief of staff of the 38th Division refuted the Iranian regime's allegations that its forces have brought the division's units under control. He described the allegations as mere lies that confirm the Iranian regime's failure to make any military gains as well as its attempts to conceal its huge losses and defeat.

The military commander also affirmed that his forces control all routes to the border and that the Iraqi pipeline to Turkey is under the protection of the Iraqi forces, which control all the sectors and areas within the division's jurisdiction. Regarding the Iranian allegations that the route between Iraq and Turkey has been cut off, the military commander said his division's forces are in full control of all the routes and sectors in the area, and conditions in the city of Zakhu, which Iran's rulers have claimed is under siege, are normal. The correspondents also toured the Zakhu District center, saw the normal conditions there, and met with a number of citizens.

Communique Reports Iranian Fighter Plane Attacks

JN171806 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,443 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With their ability to defend the homeland, our brave Armed Forces convey our country's strong social, economic, and political structure, achieved by the generous revolution and its historic leadership. The following is a roundup of the activities for last night and today:

1. The units of the brave III Army Corps carried out intensive artillery and tank shelling of the enemy positions opposite themin the east of Al-Basrah sector of operations, paralyzing the enemy's engineering operations; destroying five infantry positions; killing two enemy soldiers; destroying an ammunition depot and a machine gun emplacement; and killing its personnel. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. In another area of the same sector, a vehicle was demaged, a medium machine gun and a two-barreled machine gun were destroyed, and their personnel were killed.

2. A shovel was destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

3. An infantry position and a personnel bunker were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. Two enemy fighter planes penetrated our international borders this morning to attack a residential area in the city of Irbil. The attack martyred 3 civilians; injured 29 civilians, including 8 women and 9 children; demolished 4 houses; and damaged 1 building, 25 shops, and 6 civilian cars. Two other enemy planes also penetrated our international borders to attack residential areas in the (Sharq Qal'ah) Subdistrict of Diyalah Governorate. One child was martyred; 11 civilians, including a 45-day-old baby girl, were wounded; 2 houses were destroyed; and 9 houses, an elementary school, a preparatory school, the subdistrict's dispensary, 5 other buildings, and 1 civilian car were damaged.

5. The Khomeyniite rogues shelled the city of Basra and the townships of Halabjah, Badrah, and Mandali with long-range artillery, injuring 9 civilians, including 5 women and 1 child; destroying 5 houses in the township of Halabjah; damasging 13 shops and 2 buildings in the township of Badrah; and destroying 1 house in the township of Mandali.

Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery for our injured, God willing. And so the unjust assailants will know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 November 1986

Briefs

New Algerian Ambassador — Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Nur al-Din Sahrawi on the assumption of his duties as Algeria's new ambassador to Iraq. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to promote then in the interest of the pan-Arab, fateful issues. [Summary] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Nov 86 JN*]

Husayn Interviewed on Area Peace, PLO, Terrorism
JN180830 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] His majesty the king has reiterated that a solution to the Middle East problem can be reached inside an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO. In an interview with the BBC Glascow of Scotland on "Open to Question" program recorded on November 8th and broadcast tonight, his majesty first answered a question on Jordan's peace efforts. Here are excerpts of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Husayn] When we pursue peace the goal of peace is one that is dear to us and in our minds is our responsibility towards all the generations to come in this entire area, their interest in their security, in the chance for making progress under conditions of stability and certainly within the context of a comprehensive peace. That is the peace we seek, our contribution for a better future for generations to come.

[Moderator] Robert Groves.

[Groves] Do you think that Israel poses a serious threat to the stability of Jordan?

[Husayn] I believe the absence of peace in in the area, a just peace, a lasting peace, peace that generations can live with, peace that people can live with and protect is a cause of instability in the entire area, and I do believe that the Arab-Israeli problem and the fact that it hasn't been resolved over so many years and all the suffering that ensued are a root cause of instability in this entire area.

[Groves] Yes. If as you say here you condemned terrorism, how can you then acknowledge the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the rightful representation of your other people?

[Husayn] The PLO as an institution we accept and recognize as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. However, we do not see eye to eye with its leadership and as a result, as is well known, we have ceased our coordination with that leadership. But, nontheless, we feel that the Palestinians must be there, must be represented in any process leading to a solution of the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli dilemma. Otherwise, there is no way by which we can resolve the Palestinian problem without the participation of the Palestinians, the prime party that has suffered so much over so many years.

[Moderator] [words indistinct]

[Question] Are you therefore justifying terrorism?

[Husayn] I am not justifying terrorism anywhere in the world. I am not justifying terrorism that has as its aim innocent people anywhere. I am suggesting at the same time that the people under occupation have a right to resist that occupation.

[Question] If the leadership changed would you be prepared to negotiate with PLO?

[Husayn] I beg your pardon.

[Question] If the leadership of the PLO changed, would you be prepared to negotiate with them?

[Husayn] It's not a question of persons or individuals; it's a question of an approach. And we thought at a certain time in the very recent past that we were coming very close towards being ready — all the parties to the conflict in the area within the context of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council — to deal with this problem once and for all and resolve. And obviously such a conference would have been based on acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and renunciation of violence while negotiations were being held to achieve peace. But the PLO at the 11th hour could not come through with accepting 242 and 338 and that caused us to stop our coordinating with them and this is where we are at the moment.

[Question] Is it true that because of your disagreement with PLO leadership you are trying to undermine the present leadership by your policy of investment in the West Bank at present?

[Husayn] Hardly at all, sir. We've always felt a very deep sense of responsibility towards our brethren in the occupied territories, particularly the West Bank and in addition to that Gaza. And it is in our national interest. It is part of our belief, our sense of responsibility, to do all we can to ensure that people are able to stay on their land and to contribute towards giving them the minimal at leas possible needs and requirements to enable them to survive after almost 19 years plus of occupation.

[Moderator] Geoffrey Fisherman.

[Fisherman] Do you see any hope of reconciling the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination or recognizing Israel's need for secure borders?

[Husayn] I do not see why there should be a contradiction between both. The rights of the Palestinians are obviously rights that have to be recognized on their land and soil and also the right of Israel to live in peace and security. And this is part of Security Council Resolution 242, as you well know.

[Fisherman] Yes. How would you deal with Israel's settlers in the West Bank if you were to ever regain control of the West Bank?

[Husayn] I believe that as far as the occupied territories are concerned they are territories that should be returned to Arab sovereignty. But there are many many problems that have to be dealt with and the venue for dealing with them adequately is through the international conference, five permanent members of Security Council, the guarantors eventually of the implementation of 242 and 338 and the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO and obviously Israel and the other parties to the conflict on the Arab side, including Jordan.

[Question] What do you see is Jordan's role in the object of obtaining peace in the Middle East?

[Husayn] Jordan is very much involved probably more so than any of its Arab brethren with the Palestinian problem. We as a Hashemite family have been involved with the problem of Palestinian rights ever since the Arab revolt at the beginning of this century. And so we will obviously try our very best with the help of friends all over the world to achieve the objective of peace and we'll definitely leave no door unopen to try to achieve it, a just peace, a lasting peace for this entire area.

[Moderator] [words indistinct] Davis.

[Davis] Do you regard the intervention of the superpowers in the Middle East as a help or a hindrance?

[Husayn] A concerted effort by the superpowers is something we welcome very very much indeed. But to avoid polarization in this area between the two superpowers in terms of their interests, we have suggested that the two superpowers, in addition to the other permanent members of Security Council, ought to be involved in helping the parties to the conflict arrive at peace.

[Moderator] Yes.

[Question] America certainly appears to be a protector over Jordan. Do you not feel that you are clinging at America's underskirts too much?

[Husayn] I do not believe that even the Americans have ever had reason to feel that way. We are a country that has good relations with the United States. We appreciate their help and support many times, but we also disagree with them and have disagreed with them at many points and we base our relations with the other nations on the base of mutual respect, noninterference in our affairs, and in an openness to cooperate in whatever is in the best interest of all in the area and all in the world.

[Moderator] Richard Lowder.

[Lowder] Do you believe that terrorism is ever acceptable?

[Husayn] No, I do not believe it is acceptable and we have condemned it and we will continue to do so. We have also suffered from it.

[Lowder] Are you therefore against blacks in South Africa fighting for their own freedom and are you therefore for an apartheid?

[Husayn] No, I do not see how you can link that position to what is happening in South Africa. I believe that people in conditions under occupation have a right to strive to achieve their rights. This certainly was the case in Europe during the Second World War. It is the case in Afghanistan and this is a right of the people repressed under occupation, denied their rights, to resist such occupation and excesses. But terrorism of the kind we speak of is what we are seeing in the world and that we are definitely against. In fact, we have suffered from it ourselves and we will never accept it or condone it in any form or way.

[Moderator] Do you want to come back in?

[Question] Yes. Surely then the only difference between a terrorist or what you call a freedom fighter is whether you are for or against what they are trying to get.

[Husayn] No, I do not think so. Otherwise, all the peoples of Europe during the Second World War and many others would also be called terrorists. Would you agree with that?

[Question] No.

[Husayn] Ok.

[Question] King Husayn, I wonder are you being disturbed at the fact that there is some question that the United States may be providing arms to Iran in the Iran-Iraq conflict?

[Husayn] If the United States is actually providing arms to Iran in the Iraq-Iran conflict, I believe this will be a very regrettable and a very shocking and a very sad development. And it will be a contradiction with the United States' proclaimed position up to this movement.

[Moderator] Yes.

[Question] If this is true, would you break off diplomatic relations with the USA?

[Husayn] I do not believe in breaking diplomatic relations with the nations in this world. I believe in constructive dialogue wherever and whenever possible. I do not think we will break diplomatic relations with the United States if this happens, but certainly we will have to look at all aspects of our relations in the light of what transpires in the near future.

[Moderator] Yes.

[Question] Therefore you are putting aside some of your principles in order to keep the United States as an ally.

[Husayn] I beg your pardon.

[Question] You're putting aside some of your principles in order to keep the United States as an ally.

[Husayn] We never compromise our principles nor are we an ally of the United States nor is the United States an ally of Jordan. Jordan has friendly relations with the United States, with Soviet Union, with China, with Europe, with the United Kingdom in particular, and Jordan has never compromised its principles, no.

[Question] King Husayn, the ayatollah has said that after he wins the Iran-Iraqi conflict he believes that his next step as an Islamic leader should be to declare a holy war to win back Jerusalem. I wonder in conclusion what your feelings are about the possibility of extended conflict with a new desire to win Jerusalem and seemingly no end to hostilities in the Middle East.

[Husayn] Well, our position is that of support for Iraq. We are supporting Iraq, we have continued to support Iraq, we will continue to do so. We are also for an end to this conflict and an end that will see the borders of both recognized and this is enough

in terms of references to history to make that possible. The other element that is missing is relations based on mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of each other or for that matter the affairs of any in the area. And we believe that Iraq has been positive in accepting every initiative to end this war. So far Iran has sadly not. And I do believe that if Iran should succeed the dangers are great to the entire area and may be to the world because there is a dimension of fomenting the creation of a rift within the Muslim ranks between Sunnis and Shi'ites and creating dangers throughout the area — dangers even to the very Arab identity, to the Arab people as such. We stand by Iraq because we are members of the Arab League. We stand by them because of the charter of the Arab League. We stand by them because of the joint defense agreements we have with them and other Arab states. But we stand with them also in defense of the Arab identity, the Arab future, and Arab freedom. And we certainly hope that this war will not end with the Iranians overrunning the area and destroying the very world in which we believe and to which we belong.

[Moderator] King Husayn, thank you very much indeed for being open to questions. [applause]

King Receives Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker

JN171519 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 17 Nov (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of Egypt's People's Assembly, and his delegation at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. Al-Mahjub conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency President Mubarak of Egypt dealing with bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and Arab developments. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince Confers With EC's Claude Cheysson

JN180900 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at his place of residence in Geneva today Claude Cheysson, member of the EC committee and official in charge of the Mediterranean basin region. During the meeting, they discussed the results of the Jordanian development conference held in Amman recently during which the 5-year development plan as well as the development program for the occupied territories and the aid the EC states will extend to the plan were reviewed. His highness the crown prince and Cheysson reviewed relations between Jordan and the EC states. The meeting was attended by Dr Tahir Kan'an, the planning minister; 'Umar 'Abdallah, chairman of the board of directors of the Arab Potash Company; and Hasan Abu Ni'mah, Jordanian ambassador to the EC.

Iranian Charge: 'Nothing To Do' With Hostages
NC171339 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, has met with ('Abd al-'Aziz Radania), acting Iranian charge d'affaires, who said that Al-Turk has informed him of the Lebanese Government's consent to the appointment of a new Iranian ambassador to Lebanon. He is (Ahmad Dastaljian), who will arrive in Beirut soon.

In response to a question, (Radania) denied that the Iranian Embassy had come under shelling or sniper fire. He hoped that Lebanese-Iranian relations would improve.

Touching on Iranian-U.S. rapprochement, he said: I think the statements made by the Iranian leaders are sufficient. He added: I can sum up by saying that if Washington wants relations to return to what they were, namely, a relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed, this will never be. However, if America promises not to interfere in Iranian affairs, we will think it over.

Answering a question on the possibility of releasing more hostages, (Radania) said: Iran has nothing to do with the hostages issue. However, for humanitarian reasons, we make efforts in such cases so that the hostages may be released.

Group Says French Hostage To Be Freed 'Soon'
NC180611 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 0542 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] An unidentified person, claiming to belong to the Revolutionary Justice Organization, telephoned the *Al-Safir* newspaper last night and declared that the organization will release French hostage Marcel Carton soon. According to a statement read out by the caller, it has been decided to free the hostage for purely humanitarian reasons. The release will take place at the Beau Rivage Hotel in Beirut in the presence of Christian Graeff, French ambassador in Beirut. Marcel Carton was kidnapped on 22 March 1985. It should be recalled that this organization released French hostages Marcel Coudari and Camille Sontag on the 11th of this month. At that time it announced that it would free three hostages.

Karami Explains Reasons for Economic Decline
NC172109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee on 17 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] I briefed the members of the Coordination Committee on the events of the past week. I explained the reasons that prompted me to announce my position on everything I thought was going on behind the scenes, and in various meetings here and there. I felt that my responsibilities compelled me to reveal everything that was going on. After all, it is not right to keep silent about matters affecting our people's livelihood, and about the rise in the dollar's exchange rate, and its impact on the standard of living of all Lebanese.

The president delivered a speech on Army Day, and referred to a number of principles and slogans. I found in them a way to return to dialogue and reconciliation. I responded on my own initiative, and laid out a method to accomplish that. This led to the meetings of the Cabinet as a dialogue committee at the racetrack. We raised various issues, and decided on three things: A security truce, a propaganda truce, and the return of legal ports to government control.

However, all this has been in vain. We faced those who insisted that we go to B'abda and convene the Cabinet. The president, after a practical boycott and then an officially declared one, had no alternative but to use every means at his disposal to pressure us into returning to the Cabinet. During his meeting with members of the bankers association, he said that the rise of the dollar would not stop until the ministers came to him in B'abda to attend a Cabinet session. We reject such tactics.

Questions have been submitted in the Chamber of Deputies following my statement, and there were reactions to my comments in the eastern area from those linked by common goals. [passage omitted]

All these developments have led to the current state of affairs. It is no longer permissible to conceal everything we know about the situation. Since questions have been raised, the answers will be franker still. I will talk about everything I know, and will dot the i's and cross the t's. At that point, everyone should assume his responsibilities.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, you mentioned the submission of questions. This means that a campaign has been organized against the prime minister, implying that he is to blame for the dollar's rise. The people are in the midst of serious economic crises. There is a real social problem, Mr Prime Minister. Will any measures, even partial ones, be taken to match the political activity designed to halt this deterioration?

[Karami] As you know, one of the reasons for the collapse of the Lebanese pound was the drop in the Bank of Lebanon's foreign exchange reserves. They were depleted by the purchase of nearly $1.5 billion worth of weapons before the present Cabinet was formed. There are also tens of millions of dollars in unpaid loans that were used for those arms. We are talking to the United States about postponing the repayment of the principal and interest on these debts. Some wanted to use the Army to subjugate all Lebanese, and force them to accept the rule of the president. The president is still working in the same direction, despite repeated failures on the mountain, and in the southern suburb and West Beirut. Another reason is the Army's division into sectarian brigades. This is the result of the policy pursued by the current regime. There is still another cause, which is the seizure of state ports. This deprives the treasury of customs revenues. The treasury receives 100 million pounds a month, while expenditures are 2 billion pounds. They can say that the government and the prime minister are to blame for the dollar's

rise, but the real reasons for it are well known, and I will explain them in the Chamber of Deputies in response to these questions. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, people are more concerned about Lebanon's future now than ever before. Where is the country headed?

[Karami] Lebanon is headed toward national reconciliation, and toward reforms in its political, economic, and security affairs. This can be done through ministerial dialogue committee meetings at the racetrack, and not in B'abda. If we reach agreement through dialogue, that could lead to the resumption of Cabinet sessions in B'abda, and to the opening of the road to Damascus. Neither the Cairo way nor any other can bring stability and prosperity back to this country. [passage omitted]

Phalangists Urge Cabinet To Act on Economy

NC171500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the Phalangist Party Political Bureau following a meeting on 17 November]

[Text] In accordance with the principles and values followed by the Phalangist Party in defense of the homeland, people, and state and in securing the basic social, economic, and other rights of citizens, the Phalangist Party Political Bureau wishes to state the following:

1. The current socioeconomic crisis is smothering all our citizens. If it is allowed to continue, the harm which it causes will surpass the existing state of need, hunger, and lack of medical care. It will spread to more serious matters, the simplest of which are those connected with social deviations and increased emigration. Such developments are particularly murderous for the state.

2. The inevitable consequence of this crisis will be the total destruction of the fundamental factors which are indispensable to the citizens' steadfastness.

3. It is the belief of the Phalangist Party that the present deterioration in the standard of living is part of a real economic war being waged against Lebanon and all its people. The economic aspects of this crisis have artificial causes which stem from the agentry and subservience of some people and the greed of others. As a result, these people have all become part of a mechanism for the economic destruction of Lebanon. The political aspects of this crisis stem from the fact that some people, who hold positions of responsibility, have resorted to obstructing the process of political decisionmaking. They prevent the adoption of those measures capable of bringing an end to the current state of attrition and inevitable collapse. They are doing this for the sake of their own personal interests or on behalf of others. In light of this, the Phalangist Party calls for the immediate convocation of the cabinet in order to halt this attrition and conspiracy. If the cabinet does not meet immediately, the Phalangist Party will request that the Chamber of Deputies intervene quickly to find the appropriate solutions.

The calamity affects all Lebanese people without exception and confronting it is a comprehensive national duty. Doing nothing only serves the foreigners who are lying in wait for a total collapse in order to destroy the homeland's security and people. The Phalangist Party declares to all Lebanese people that it will support them and do its utmost to find the appropriate solutions. Its motto is: Social and economic security, if total security is not attainable.

Palestinian Office Hit in Israeli Raid

NC171451 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 17 (AFP) — Three Israeli Air Force helicopters Monday fired missiles against a Palestinian position in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp east of Sidon, reports from the region said. The building targeted was an office of Samir Ghawshah'sPalestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF), which was hit dead-centre, a Palestinian source was quoted as saying. Sunday three Palestinian civilians were wounded when Israeli warplanes attacked Fatah positions in the area.

Mountain Artillery Pounds Southern Suburb

NC171325 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The camps war is almost 2 months old now and there are no signs that it will end any time soon. All the efforts made in Beirut and Damascus and all kinds of Syrian pressure have failed to end this conflict which has grown worse in the last few days. Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain have interfered in the conflict several times recently. They pounded the southern suburb and the areas around the camps this afternoon. Observers fear that the camps war might create new combat lines in West Beirut just as the battles between Amal personnel and Palestinians have done.

Another attempt will be made to stop these clashes today during a meeting in Damascus between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, and representatives from the Palestinian National Salvation Front.

In the turmoil of statements emphasizing Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion, the daily fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Rashidiyah camps remains an indication of the deep rift between the parties in the dispute. In addition to the clashes which took place early this morning, the security situation in the Burj al-Barajinah area erupted at 1330. Rocket launchers are being used in the fighting, and the resulting explosions are reverberating in Beirut and its suburbs. Artillery emplacements in the mountain interfered in the conflict at 1345. The artillery explosions are now mingled with the sound of thunder.

One person was killed and 11 others were injured during the violent fighting which took place along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines this morning. Tanks and mortars were used in the clashes. The Amal Movement accused the Palestinians of opening sniper fire at the main roads leading to Beirut airport, leaving a number of casualties. Palestinian sources said that violent

clashes involving the use of flat trajectory artillery and mortars took place at 0530.

Amal Threatens To Retaliate

NC171608 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau has released the following statement:

For 2 days now, the southern suburb has been shelled by Palestinian artillery emplacements on the mountain, particularly those in Ra's al-Harf, 'Aytat, Shimlan, Al-Ma'rufiyah, and Duhur al-Shuwayfat. We have been in constant touch with the parties concerned in a bid to stop the barrage, but the Palestinians went too far this afternoon in their assaults on our people in the southern suburb, which produced a colossal number of civilian casualties. For all these reasons, the Amal Movement warns the Palestinians in the mountain area that, should these attacks continue, it will retaliate in accordance with its legitimate right to defend those in the southern suburb.

Amal Accused of 'Escalating' Situation in Camps

NC171839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has made the following statement: Despite the contacts to end the crisis involving Burj al-Barajinah, in the face of all efforts to halt the bloodshed and spare the sons of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and in light of the agreements concluded between the PNSF and Amal, we were surprised by the movement's decision to suspend its membership in the camps coordination committee. It was as if the parties that have been harmed want the deterioration to continue. They have stepped up their artillery and rocket attacks on Burj al-Barajinah, which has been under assault since the start of the month, killing and wounding more people in the process.

The PNSF's declaration accused the Amal Movement of escalating the situation by infiltrating the camp's perimeter this morning, and using fuel in an attempt to burn and destroy homes there. This proves that the Amal Movement has no desire to bring things back to normal. It is actually preparing to apply pressure, and abort the joint meeting to be held in Damascus to establish firm foundations for Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Government 'Studying' U.S. Sanctions, Ties

JN142135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The United States Government has embarked on a new hostile, provocative step against Syria within the framework of the desparate U.S.-Israeli-British campaign of lies and pressure to force Syria to deviate from its struggle course that rejects the Camp David course and relinquishing any inch of the occupied Arab territories or any usurped Arab right.

The White House spokesman announced the so-called sanctions President Reagan's administration decided to impose on Syria, including the abrogation of the air transportation agreement, the reduction of the number of the U.S. Embassy employees in Damascus, the imposition of restrictions on a number of U.S. exports to Syria, and an embargo on visits at senior level between the two countries.

The Syrian Government is studying the U.S. Administration's position and its impact on bilateral relations between the two countries.

Damascus: U.S. Sanctions 'Hostile,' 'Provocative'

JN151451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Yesterday the U.S. White House issued a statement imposing so-called sanctions against Syria for its alleged connection with terrorist acts. The measures which President Reagan's administration has decided to implement against Syria cancel the civil aviation agreement which had no practical effect on the ground, impose controls on exports and imports, ban high-level visits between the two countries, and reduce the U.S. Embassy staff in Damascus. What is important about these measures is not their practical effect because it is well know that no measures can effectively influence Syria's willpower. What is important about them is that they express a U.S. desire to strain relations with Syria and fabricate stands which do not at all help find appropriate Middle East atmospheres conducive to searching for a just peace. These measures also contravene many past U.S. allegations regarding the United States' efforts to improve relations with Syria.

The U.S. White House's measures against Syria are hostile and provocative. They reveal to the whole world the side standing behind the campaign of provocation, instigation, and slander against Syria on which Thatcher's government has embarked. The allegation associating Syria with terrorism is baseless and neither the United States nor Britain or others can provide anyconvincing evidence of this connection because Syria is in principle against all forms of terrorism. Syria itself has been exposed to criminal acts and Syria has in many cases stood by the side of the victims of terrorism, including a large number of Americans, and extended aid to them. Such a Syrian stand was praised by more than 160 U.S. Congressmen.

The allegation that Syria is connected with terrorism is baseless, especially since those who are resorting to Goebbels' methods to delude people into believing in the presence of such a connection are themselves the ones who practiced and are practicing terrorism on the level of state policy. It is the United States which financed and armed Israel's terrorism in the Middle East. It is responsible for the terrorism on which Israel embarked in the region.

What does the United States want? By its pressures and threats as well as its psychological warfare against Syria, the United States wants to influence Syria's national decision and make it deviate from its militant pan-Arab course and its policy against the Camp David line because Syria is strongly adhering to the Arab nation's right to liberate every inch of the occupied Arab territory and regain every usurped Arab right. They want to remove the insurmountable obstacle which obstructed the implementation of the U.S. schemes to impose its will on the Arabs, subjugate them, and force them to capitulate to Israel. This insurmountable obstacle is Syria. However, Syria — as President Hafiz al-Asad has repeatedly said — sticks to its militant line and pan-Arab commitment regardless of efforts and sacrifices. It does not retreat under pressures, does not fear threats, and does not dread psychological warfare. The cause which Syria is defending is just and honorable, and what the United States is trying to attain is injustice and encroachment on the peoples' right to self-determination. We do not think that any U.S. Administration has harmed the U.S. name in the region, ruined U.S. relations with the region, and curtailed the U.S. influence in the region as much as President Reagan's administration has done.

USSR Deputy Defense Minister Praises Army

JN141824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Damascus, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Soviet deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces, has paid tribute to the high level of combat preparedness and morale of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces. He added that the Syrian officers and soldiers were able to absorb the complex sophisticated weapons and the war tactics as they are shouldering a grave responsibility for the destiny of their people, country, and the Arab nation. He said that he sensed this during the visits he made to some Syrian troops and units and through his meetings with officers and soldiers.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, the Soviet deputy minister of defense said that his current visit to Syria falls within the framework of the Soviet-Syrian military cooperation.

The Soviet official condemned the campaign of falsehood and deception led by Britain against Syria and said: This campaign is a pre-planned provocation.

The Soviet deputy defense minister viewed the Reykjavik summit between Soviet leader Gorbachev and President Reagan and said: Moscow has proven to the world and to the U.S. Administration at that summit that it is sincerely pursuing a radical change in the international situation in a bid to make tangible

steps in the area of arms disarmament and ridding the world of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. He added that his country has left the doors open for the resumption of the talks which were suspended at Reykjavik, and that if Washington goes ahead with the implementation of the Star Wars program Moscow will then be forced to take appropriate measures.

Departs 15 Nov

JN152011 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (SANA) — Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Soviet deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus today. Upon departure, he was seen off by General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff, in addition to a number of senior officers and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

Lebanon's Birri Addresses Trade Union Conference

JN171020 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1027 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Speech by Lebanese Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at the 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions at the Al-Fayha' Hall in Damascus — live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] We in the Amal Movement declare our stand very clearly as follows:

1. The Palestine question is important to all the Arabs and Muslims and it is in the heart of our charter and action. [applause] Our relationship with the Palestinian people is a pan-Arab and militant one no matter how much the symbols o apostasy try to undermine it.

2. Our objection to the return of past Palestinian presence means rejection of a certain practice which only led to Israeli occupation of the south without any resistance.

3. The security of the camps is part of the national security and 'Arafat's proposal in this regard encroaches on the entire national Lebanese decision. The weapon used to cut off the road to the south and end resistance and the weapon used to deepen the sectarian rift cannot be classified as one of liberation.

4. The security of the south is a national responsibility assumed by the Amal Movement as part of a national agreement sponsored by Syria until liberation is attained and until the national Lebanese legitimacy spreads its sovereignty over every inch of the territory.

5. 'Arafat is dragging the Lebanese and Palestinian people into an Israeli trap. He is constantly working hard to explode the situation against Syria. Hence, the responsibility to confront him and topple his schemes should not be confined to one Lebanese faction or side. It is primarily the responsibility of the Palestinian people and their national factions. Therefore, we basically appeal to the brothers in the Palestine National Salvation Front and stress that this Front should only play a national Palestinian role in alliance with Syria and the national Lebanese forces. Otherwise, it would certainly be involved in championing 'Arafat's logic , particularly in the camps, and forced to cover him politically.

6. We call for a Lebanese-Palestinian agreement giving the Palestinians residing and working in Lebanon the same rights and duties given to the Lebanese in all spheres except Lebanese nationality, according to clear legislation which takes into consideration the interests of the two peoples and cancels any other agreement. We agree to brother Walid Junblatt's proposal in this regard.

Mr President, Israel has realized that we have such a resistance in the south and western Al-Biqa' that cannot be contained or circumvented because this resistance seeks confrontation and not negotiation and seeks to cancel conditions and not to reduce them. This resistance attained victory though sacrifices and through the slogan banning cooperation with Israel as declared by Imam Musa al-Sadr. Thus, the Israeli era is rejected and this gives prominence to the Arab dimension of resistance because it is a resistance of the policy of capitulation and suspect bargains and an exposure of those who fear the honor of promotion to the level of resistance. Despite the Israeli terrorism and devastation of our villages, we insist on the following principles:

1. The rejection of the Israeli security arrangements. We will never accept the Israeli security theory which knows no limit except expansion.

2. The implementation of the UN resolutions on the south, particularly Resolutions Nos 425, 508, and 509, and the spreading of the legitimate national Lebanese sovereignty over the whole territory.

3. The forestalling of Israel's plans to divide Lebanon into sectarian entities in order to enhance its control of the region.

We are always looking forward to your continued support for the resistance. In the meantime, we hope that the international community will play an effective role in the coming period in order to extricate Israel from Lebanon and help establish peace in it. We pin special hopes on the Soviet and French roles in urging the deploymnet of UNIFIL to the border and, consequently, in implementing Resolution 425.

Mr President, as Lebanon is today threatened by catastrophes exceeding its people's abilities and as dangers appear from all directions, we look forward to a Syrian role and Syrian assistance conducive to real salvation. This Syrian role enjoys Lebanese unanimity except the factions dealing with Israel which seek to fan the fire of civil war in order to burn what is left of Lebanon. A national Lebanese-Syrian cooperation within the framework of a national solution based on the three principles of liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and its extensions, the unification of Lebanon and its return to its Arab fold via Syria, and the adoption of a formula of rule based on justice, equality, and political reforms under which nobody dominates the other is the only way to extricate the country from its fumbling. The Syrian role has proven that it is the only one capable of helping effectively in this regard. On the occasion of the corrective

movement's anniversary [in Syria], Lebanon is awaiting reform and correction. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Al-Asad Receives Birri

JN171825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader and Lebanese minister of justice and south and reconstruction, at 1315 today. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the state of affairs in the Lebanese arena.

Khaddam Meets Birri, Others

JN171309 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met at his office today with Lebanese Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt in the presence of Lebanese national party leaders, 'Asim Qansuh, 'Isam Mahayiri, Mustafa Sa'd, and George Hawi. After the 2-hour meeting, George Hawi said: The talks dealt with the Lebanese situation from three angles: First, the escalation of the U.S.-British confrontation against Syria and the Arab liberation movement; second, the internal Lebanese conflict which is becoming more violent resulting in the exacerbation of the sociopolitical crisis; third, the conflict raging around the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

George Hawi added: A comprehenisve agreement has been reached to tackle the situation among the Lebanese national forces by laying the foundations of a new national relationship thus outlining firm bases to bring an end to this abnormal situation which harms both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as the national cause in general. Hawi said: The agreement is completed. The national forces will close ranks to confront the political and military situation.

Yesterday evening, Khaddam met at his office with Birri and Junblatt for more than 2 hours. After the meeting, Nabih Birri made a statement to our radio in which he said that the talks dealt with the new developments in Lebanon particularly the battles raging between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian camps. Birri added: We also studied the results of the Israeli raid which took place yesterday.

Another meeting will be held at Khaddam's office this afternoon. It will be attended by the leaders of the national Lebanese forces and the Palestine National Salvation Front.

ADN: GDR Trade Union Delegation Arrives 15 Nov

LD151841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (ADN) — A delegation of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, the GDR trade union organization, led by Harry Tisch, its chairman and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, arrived in the Syrian capital on Saturday to participate in the 21st congress of the General Federation of Labor Unions of Syria [FGSTS], which is taking place 16-20 November in Damascus. The delegation is taking up an invitation from 'Izz al-Din Nasir, president of the FGSTS and member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who warmly welcomed the FDGB delegation at Damascus airport.

The representatives of the two trade union associations were in agreement in stressing that the participation of a delegation of the National Executive Council of he FDGB was evidence of the high standing of the friendly relations, lasting over many years, between the FGSTS and the FDGB, and that it was an expression of the desire of the two organizations to unite the forces of their trade unions for the preservation of peace and for social progress in the interest of their members.

Al-Asad Receives Tisch

JN171732 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Harry Tisch, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation, at noon today. The meeting was attended by 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the GDR ambassador in Damascus.

Tisch conveyed to President Al-Asad the greetings of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. President al-Asad asked Tisch to convey his greetings and good wishes to Chairman Honecker and to the friendly GDR people.

The discussion during the meeting dealt with the international situation and the state of affairs in the region, as well as bilateral relations.

Tisch stressed the GDR's support for Syria in its confrontation of imperialist conspiracies and Israel's threats. He also praised Syria's role in the region and in the world which enjoys the appreciation and support of the socialist countries.

President al-Asad expressed thanks to the GDR and the other socialist countries for their solidarity with Syria and for their condemnation of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies that are hostile to the Arabs. President al-Asad reiterated that Syria will pursue its policy of hostility to imperialism and Zionism and will work for a just peace that will restore the occupied Arab lands and the usurped Arab rights to their legal owners, and that no force on earth can make Syria desist from its militant course.

DPA: Khaddam Interviewed on FRG, UK Ties

LD171524 Hamburg DPA in German 1451 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hamburg, 17 Nov (DPA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has recently denied his country's involvement in the terror campaigns in Berlin and London. In an

interview with the daily *Die Welt* (Bonn), published on Monday, Khaddam expressed the hope that the trial concerning the attack on the German-Arab Society in Berlin would not impair the "good relations" between Bonn and Damascus.

Syria had "nothing whatever to do" with the events in Berlin, Khaddam stated categorically. He was hoping that "the Federal government will not walk into the trap into which London stepped." The Syrian vice president asked the British government to produce "proof" of Syria's involvement in the thwarted attack on an Israeli airliner.

In the 3-hour interview, Khaddam also rejected the accusation that the notorious Arab terrorist, Abu Nidal, had found shelter in Syria. Nidal had not visited his country since 1966 and did "not at all" maintain a training camp in Syria, Khaddam said. Syria also does not approve of Nidal's activities.

Khaddam, Yasin Receive Iranian Officials
JN172038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, supervisor of the Islamic Propagation Organization, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, Iranian foreign minister for political affairs, and Mahmud Hashemi, Iranian Foreign Ministry director general. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The discussion during the meeting dealt with the state of affairs in the region and the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the nationalist forces in the region. The Iranian delegation reiterated Iran's support for Syria in its confrontation of this onslaught.

Information Minister Yasin received the Iranian delegation in his office this evening. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Discussion during the meeting focused on the information relations between the two friendly countries and the need to promote them in all fields, as well as the exchange of information expertise and delegations.

For its part, the Iranian delegation praised Syria's steadfast stands under President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria's confronation of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy being concocted against Syria and the region.

Arab League's Klibi, Algerian Foreign Minister Arrive
JN172121 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus today. They were received at Damascus International Airport by Minister of Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hunayn Hatim, head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Homeland Department; Hasib Ustuwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Chedli Klibi said: On the occasion of this visit, coinciding with Syria's celebration of one of its national days, the anniversary of the corrective movement, I am pleased to congratulate the Syrian Arab people and President Hafiz al-Asad for their great achievements during the past period despite the heavy burdens shouldered by Syria in view of its basic role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist hegemony and struggling for the retrieval of usurped Arab rights.

Klibi said that the stands adopted by Britain and the United States against Syria cannot be explained as being anything other than totally biased toward Israel and an attempt to weaken the Arab forces confronting Israel's expansionist policies. However, the proud Syrian Arab people are capable of withstanding all difficulties and overcoming the obstacles in the way of their struggle, he added.

The Arab League secretary general emphasized the need to strengthen Arab solidarity and bolster joint Arab action so as to confornt all the threats facing our Arab nation.

Klibi said: We are visiting Syria to implement the decision of the Arab League Council to hold the necessary consultations to convene an Arab summit as soon as possible.

Talas Addresses Military College Graduates
JN180824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Homs — Within the framework of our people's celebrations of the anniversary of the blessed corrective movement and under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, the graduation of a new group of military college students was celebrated yesterday. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, represented President al-Asad.

The celebration began by a 1-minute silence in honor of the righteous martyrs. Gen Mustafa Talas, the representative of the commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, addressed the graduates. At the beginning of his speech, he conveyed struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings, congratulations, and wishes of success to the graduates in performing their sacred national and pan-Arab duties.

Gen Talas said that Al-Asad's Syria has opted for the road of pan-Arab struggle and shouldered the Arab nation's burdens to confront its internal and external enemies. He added that Syria has resolutely and strongly confronted all the capitulatory schemes and the liquidatory plans, foiled them, contained their repercussions, and prevented them from achieving their objectives which are to impose hegemony on the Arab region and subjugate it to the ambitions of imperialists and Zionists.

Gen Talas said: In light of these brave national and pan-Arab stands which are based on the principles of our great party and the directives of the leader of our march struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the forces of treachery and aggression, led by

Zionism and imperialism, searched for cheap means to undermine Syria's steadfastness, to harm its role in leading the pan-Arab struggle, and to distort its international reputation by smearing it with terrorism which is baseless and far from the truth.

Gen Talas added: It is regrettable to say that the enemies of Arab struggle would not have dared to adopt their disgraceful stands against the Arabs without the assistance of a handful of traitors and agents, who claim that they belong to the Arab nation and who submitted to the Anglo-American-Zionist scheme and contributed to creating a deteriorating Arab situation based on fragmentation — a situation which was created by the slain Al-Sadat and his successor Mubarak through their affiliation with Camp David, which was encouraged by the godfather of treason, the Moroccan king, and Iraq's executioner, Saddam Husayn, who wasted pan-Arab potential and fragmented Arabs in implementation of the schemes of his imperialist and Zionist masters. Talas said: However, the charlatan of the Palestine question, Yasir 'Arafat, who relinquished the Palestinian gun and disavowed the martyrs' blood through his panting after the Camp David train in an attempt to achieve his narrow personal objectives, has adopted a treasonous stand by igniting the security situation in the camps in southern Lebanon and by causing harm to Syria's national and pan-Arab role in the interest of his masters in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Gen Mustafa Talas added: Syria's enemies and those who are hatching plots against it have forgotten that Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, is standing fast in the face of the conspiracy, and that the campaigns of threats to use force will not be able to undermine our country's steadfastness and to prevent it from continuing its brave national and pan-Arab stands. He said that Syria will continue to adhere to its commitments toward our Arab nation and its fateful issues as was stressed by President al-Asad when he said that Syria is determined to confront the hostile onslaught with all means and methods. He added that Syria will continue to be ready to offer sacrifices to confront all imperialist conspiracies against the Syrian people and the Arab nation. He said that Syria will defeat the scheme which is being implemented by London and which is supported by its allies in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Gen Talas then addressed the graduates, saying: We are certain that the time you have spent in this lofty place, and throughout which you have learned military sciences, has provided you with a solid base, combat skills, experiences andideological values which will enable you to keep abreast with the march of international technological progress which is being made by military science, in order to achieve the highest degree of combat preparedness and the slogan of strategic parity with the Zionist enemy — a slogan which was raised by our struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad. [passage omitted]

Ba'th Party Official Returns From Nicaragua

JN140711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Regional Command, returned to Damascus from Nicaragua this evening after leading the party's delegation to the celebratiosn marking the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist Front and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder and national hero Carlos Fonseca.

During this visit, Comrade Qaddurah was received by the Sandinist Front leaders. He conveyed the greetings of the Ba'th Party under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad to the Sandinist leaders and the Nicaraguan people. The Sandinist leaders praised the Syrian Arab people's struggle under the leadership of Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad and commended the relations between the Front and the Ba'th Party. They also praised Syria's firm, principled stand against the imperialist and Zionist schemes and strongly condemned the British Government's blatant antagonism toward Syria.

In a speech delivered at the mammoth mass rally held on the occasion of the Sandinist Front's anniversary, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega greeted Syria and its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad as well as Syria's heroic confrontation of the imperialist onslaught.

Comrade Qaddurah delivered two messages from the Ba'th Party's National Command and the Progressive National Front to the Sandinist Front's leadership when he was received by the Nicaraguan vice president.

Pentagon Official Prefers Shipbuilding to Lavi
TA151235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[From the weekly "Spotlight" program]

[Excerpt] The project to build the controversial Lavi fighter plane was in the news again this week with the visit to Israel of Dov Zakheim, a senior Pentagon official who in the past criticized the project as likely to cost far more than Israeli estimates. While in this country, Zakheim met with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to discuss the Lavi and also plans to build missile boats and submarines for the Israeli Navy. Shortly before this meeting, Zakheim spoke to reporters at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Steve Weizman was there:

[Begin Weizman recording] To a large extent Zakheim avoided questions on the Lavi project, preferring to concentrate on the naval acquisition program. In fact, it is widely believed that he wants to encourage Israeli spending on shipbuilding in order to leave less cash available for the fighter. When that question was put directly to him, he refused to confirm or deny it, saying he would not commenton speculation.

Reports concerning final U.S. cost estimates for the plane, he said, were also speculative, as the final draft of the General Accounting Office report on the Lavi was still incomplete. [passage omitted]

Zakheim says the U.S. has proposed over 30 alternatives to the Lavi, although he declines to give details. He is more forthcoming on the subject of the four advanced missileboats and three diesel-powered submarines, which the Israeli Navy wants. U.S. shipbuilders, he says, are keen to get involved in the project, although they would have to find a European subcontractor to build the submarines. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rabin Wants More Money for Security
TA141145 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
14 Nov 86 pp 1,2

[Report by military correspondent Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] "It is inconceivable that a project like the Lavi project would depend on the defense budget alone. This project demands half a billion dollars annually of the defense budget. The Lavi is more of a contribution to the country than to security per se. For the IDF's needs there are cheaper alternatives to the Lavi." These remarks were made by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday. His speech to the Insurance Companies Association was sharp and uncompromising regarding his demand to increase the Defense Ministry's budget.

"This is the first time I am saying this publicly, but let me remind the government that according to U.S. law the aid Congress gives to Israel is meant to help shoulder the great security burden, not to raise the public's standard of living. The present fiscal year is the first year since the establishment of the country that the welfare budget is greater than the defense budget. I have a feeling that we have returned to the period best characterized by the biblical sentence 'But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked; you waxed fat, you grew thick, you became sleek'." Rabin added that the cries in Israel about the great security burden are exaggerated, and that the direct security budget (coming out of internal resources) is only 7 percent of the GNP.

Rabin added: "There has been no other defense minister who has made cuts like I have; the number of career Army staff went down by 10 percent and we are back to the situation of 1978 in terms of manpower. The number of combat units has also been cut. With great sorrow I had to cut the number of fighter planes, tanks, and artillery pieces. I have disbanded combat units in order to implement the cuts. Those who think that the IDF will not pay the price in its combat capability are sorely mistaken. Because of these cuts in units we must improve the quality of our manpower and advance research and development so that we do not stand accused in future."

It has also been learned that this year Syria is spending $1 billion more than Israel to build up its Army. This sum is from Syria's own internal resources, and is not included in the large Soviet aid handed to the Syrian Army annually. Rabin, who revealed this, also said that the Soviet Union is supplying Syria with all the significant weapons systems almost free of charge, as the United States used to do for us in the past. Rabin said: "I suggest we take seriously the efforts of Syria to strengthen its Army. Syria spends more than half of its budget for its Army. At present there is calm, and this calm is preventing a war. The situation in the Arab world makes it easier for us and places Syria by itself as a potentialenemy for Israel."

Iranian Extremist Effort To Halt U.S. Contacts Fails
TA171935 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Knowledgeable Western sources have said that the attempt by the extremist faction in Iran to stifle the contacts between the government in Tehran and the United States have failed. The sources have told our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari that the leaks on the arms deals carried out via Israel were initiated by a group headed by Ahmed, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son. However, a change in President Khamene'i's position has, at this stage, resulted in the victory of the rival faction, the one headed by Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani. This faction believes not only in the resumption of ties with the United States, but also in returning thousands of Iranian expatriates who have fled to other countries and objects to the demands that the Iranian economy be nationalized. The sources added the Lebanese Hizballah Movement, which has been holding the hostages, is linked to the moderate faction in Tehran.

Shamir Refuses To Inform Knesset on Iran Arms Deal
TA171922 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] In an appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, the prime minister refused to report on the arms deal with Iran, saying: It is customary in democracies that the public must know things, but this is just the

general rule, which has exceptions, such as in the case of the deal with Iran. [passage omitted]

[Begin videorecording] [Correspondent Elimelekh Ram] The prime minister heard the committee members express their frustration over being deprived of information on the arms deals with Iran, but Shamir did not budge. Even in a democracy like ours, said the prime minister, certain matters must remain confidential.

[Shamir] There is a rule in Israel, which has been observed formany years: We do not publish anything official on arms sales. I believe the rule must remain in effect. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MA'ARIV Views Criticism of Reagan on Iran

TA160940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
16 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Reagan in Distress"]

[Text] President Reagan's public admission that the United States supplied Iran with limited quantities of arms exposes him to bitter criticism from all directions. Although Israel is not involved in setting U.S. policy — the President did not mention us at all in his address — there is room for fear that at least some of that criticism will affect Israel.

We have nothing to worry about regarding those opponents of Reagan's policy who argue that in transferring arms to the Iranian side of the Persian Gulf war, the United States adopted an anti-Arab line, thereby losing what remains of its influence over the moderate Arab states led by Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Experience has taught us that this "influence" was, more often than not, on paper alone and did not prevent U.S. interests in the Middle East from being harmed. It even failed to guarantee support for the U.S. position on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Nor should Israel worry about the criticism of the President maintaining that the United States forsook the principles of justice and honor, which should have been its guidelines, by assisting a regime that had held U.S. diplomats hostage, humiliating them abysmally.

From our point of view there is a certain logic in wanting to see Iran stronger in its war against Iraq at this moment, as the "war of succession" rages in Khomeyni's land, for the regime in Iran could take on a different shape.

Yet we appear in a slightly less favorable light when the argument is against paying for aggression and kidnappings. This is a most sensitive issue. Both Israel and the United States are publicly giving a lot of thought to this subject, and it is difficult to find cut and dry solutions.

Morning Press on Arms Supplies to Iran

TA180621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* writes that one can certainly find faults in the entire affair of the arms deals with Iran, which were carried out in devious ways. However, beyond this there is definitely justification for the attempt by President Reagan and his advisers in the National Security Council to seek ways to improve relations with Iran. Despite the tricks of Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran continues to have enormous strategic importance. Although it is unclear whether Iran will be free of fanatical religious regimes in the post-Khomeyni era, it seems that despite the loud and jarring criticism the majority of the United States' allies share in this interest that the United States and Israel have.

Hatzofe writes that Israel continues to officially declare it is not sending arms to Iran, but the international media are full of copious reports on such arms transfers. It may be that arms are sold through mediators rather than directly. The paper adds that the secret move by the U.S. Administration to supply Iran with a small quantity of weapons triggered public criticism in the United States again after President Reagan's speech, and surprised moderate Arab countries that fear the Iranian danger. Lack of trust toward the United States is the result, and this presents a difficult problem for U.S. policy.

Soviet Attitude on Refuseniks 'More Open, Positive'

TA171715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting today, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the Soviet authorities have recently been displaying a more open and positive attitude toward immigration refuseniks, though there has been a hardening in the attitude toward the Jews held in prison there. Mr Shamir noted however, that we must wait and see how the change in the authorities' attitude toward the immigration refuseniks is manifested.

USSR Reportedly Supplies SS-23 Missiles to Syria

TA181124 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 17

[Report from France by Arnon Yafe]

[Text] Paris — The USSR has recently supplied Syria with surface-to-surface SS-23 missiles. This is reported by the French weekly *Le Point*.

The 400-km range missiles can hit any target in Israel.

The weekly also reports an uprising by Syrian Air Force officers against Al-Asad's regime. The coup attempt compelled Al-Asad to rush forces from northern Lebanon to Damascus in order to guard his isolated palace.

Reporters said that there is tension in Damascus between the two intelligence heads General (al-Khuli) and General ('Awda).

Austrian Official: No Change on Emigrant Policy

TA161041 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
16 Nov 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Vienna by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Text] The Austrian Government has not changed its policy of granting assistance to Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union en route to Israel. Austria is prepared to receive any number of emigrants from the Soviet Union and allow them to stay on its soil temporarily.

This was stated by Dr (Erich Kosbach), one of the most senior officials in the Austrian Foreign Ministry, in a meeting with Israeli journalists in Vienna. He firmly denied rumors spread recently regarding a change in Austria's attitude toward Jews in transit from the Soviet Union.

According to Austrian Foreign Ministry data, in the first 10 months of the year only 756 emigrants from the Soviet Union passed through Austria, compared with 1,000 in 1985 and 8,000 in 1984. According to official statistics, 261,733 Jews have passed through Austria since 1968.

The Austrians are currently aware of approximately 100 Jews who had left the Soviet Union and want to go back. Most of them are elderly people or children in a severe economic situation or suffering physical hardships. The Soviets have refused to grant most of them entry permits.

Egypt's Ghali Wants 'New Momentum' in Peace Process

TA160954 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
16 Nov 86 p 5

[Report from Lome, Togo by Tamar Golan]

[Excerpt] Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, says that his country is concerned about the current freeze in the Middle East peace process and adds that he would like to see a "new momentum."

Interviewed by *Ma'ariv* in Lome, where he heads the Egyptian delegation to the Franco-African summit, Ghali said: "The peace process has come to a halt since the Alexandria summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres." Replying to a question on how it would be possible to achieve this "new momentum," Ghali said: "It is necessary to revive the initiative toward an international conference, as Mr Peres accepted in Alexandria. We sincerely hope that he has not gone back on the understanding reached between him and Mubarak." [passage omitted]

Steering Team Set Up for Tabah Arbitration

TA180726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Israel has set up a steering team to instruct its representatives on the Tabah arbitration issue. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the team includes the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet secretary, and representatives from the Defense Ministry, the Justice Ministry, and the IDF. The arbitration on Tabah will begin on 8 December.

Reportage on President's Trip to Asia, Pacific Area

Singapore Expresses 'Regret'

TA171949 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The Indonesian Government, which is the government of the largest Muslim nation in the world, today expressed its regret over President Hayim Herzog's planned visit to Singapore. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry announcement states that the president's visit to Singapore will not help unite ASEAN, which is an organization that unites the six countries in Southeast Asia. Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines are all members of this organization. Malaysia has already come out with a sharp statement against the president's visit to Singapore, and recalled its ambassador for consultations.

Mr Herzog is expected in Singapore tomorrow for a 3-day visit. This will be his last stop before his return to Jerusalem. Today, the president was the guest of the Jewish community in Hong Kong. Our envoy Yig'al Goren reports from there on the telephone:

[Begin videorecording] The pressure applied by Malaysia against Singapore over the last few days to cancel President Herzog's state visit, including the fact that it recalled its ambassador for consultations, has yielded no fruit. Tomorrow, the president departs for Singapore as planned, where he will confer with state leaders. Today the president held a brief visit to Hong Kong, described as absolutely private. In the course of his visit, the president toured the Chinese border, but in order not to ascribe to this visit any political import, the hosts made sure journalists were barred from covering the tour. At the end of his visit to Singapore, the president will return to Israel, and that is scheduled for the end of the week. [end recording]

Relations With PRC 'Inevitable'

TA180535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Speaking in Hong Kong last night, President Hayim Herzog said relations between Israel and the PRC were inevitable. The president made the remarks on local television.

Herzog is in Singapore today, on the last leg of his Pacific tour. Security for the president's visit is reportedly extremely heavy. Neighboring Malaysia and Indonesia have protested Herzog's

visit, and many Muslims in the two countries oppose the visit as well.

Discusses Aid With Tongan King

TA161035 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
16 Nov 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Gid'on Alon]

[Excerpt] Townsville — [Passage omitted] The possibility that Israel will supply the remote island of Tonga, still greatly untouched by civilization, with Arava aircraft and Dabur naval vessels was discussed in President Herzog's meetings with the king. It was agreed that a special adviser will soon be dispatched to discuss expanding cooperation between the two countries. Tonga is primarily interested in experts who will help develop water irrigation sources and pesticides. The Tongan crown prince plans to visit Israel in January. The prime minister of Tonga told the president that Saudi Arabia had offered substantial financial aid and Libya had pledged to supply unlimited quantities of oil if Tonga would sever its diplomatic ties with Israel, but the prime minister rejected the Arab pressure.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

TA170543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ecuador's President Leon Febres Cordero hopes to make an official visit to Israel very soon. This according to his Foreign Minister Edgar Teran, who arrived here yesterday. Teran said relations between the two countries were extremely warm and friendly, and he said there were also military ties. Recently, in its annual report, the Tel Aviv-based Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies said Israel had sold combat aircraft to Ecuador. The foreign minister's agenda includes a visit to the Israel Aircraft Industries. He is also scheduled to have talks with Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres, and other government officials.

Cairo-Amman Bank To Open West Bank Branches

TA171256 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
14 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Nahar* has learned that in the wake of the renewed operation of the Cairo-Amman Bank branch in Nabulus as the first Arab bank to reopen in the West Bank since 1967, the bank is expected to begin opening branches in other West Bank towns such as Hebron, Ramallah, and Janin. This move is expected to be launched at the start of the coming year, to coincide with the implementation of the 5-year development plan for the West Bank.

Informed sources have noted that contacts are currently under way between Jordan's Central Bank and other Jordanian commercial banks to undertake similar steps.

MK Dinitz: Answer to U.K. 'Sufficient'

TA151155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[From the weekly "Spotlight" program]

[Excerpt] This week the Israeli Government finally admitted that Mordekhay Vanunu, who allegedly published Israel's atomic secrets in the London *Sunday Times*, is being held in an Israeli prison, awaiting trial. Israel also assured Britain that in bringing him here, British law had not been violated. Reporter Jack Katzenell asked Labor Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz, a member of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, whether these statements were adequate to still the intense speculation surrounding the Vanunu affair:

[Begin recording] [Dinitz] No country in the world discloses the manner and the matters in which its secret services are operating, and I don't think it can be expected of Israel. You know, it reminds me, sometimes when I hear voices in Israel say: How was this brought about, should he have been brought about. If, for instance, Great Britain, I am sure, was able to put a hand on one of her spies that has been defecting to another country and would have been brought to trial to England, the House of Commons probably would have cheered Mrs Thatcher in a standing ovation for half an hour. I don't expect a standing ovation from the British Parliament, but I would imagine that we should deserve equal treatment.

Now, with regard to your question on the public's right to know how he was brought about: I think it is sufficient for the public to know, and for our government to say, and for the British Government to know, that no law, no international law, no sovereignty was violated. And that, I think, was assured by the government and that should be sufficient. How exactly he came about, that probably is a story that is very colorful for the press, and I don't blame you at all, and the other newspapermen, for trying to find out. But when there are interests of security that prohibit the revelation of such details then it should be respected.

[Katzenell] In view of the developments inside Britain at present, is there not a danger that this incident will cause some kind of lasting damage to (?British)-Israeli relations?

[Dinitz] I entirely don't believe so. I don't think we have any problem with the British Government. The British Government asked some questions and promptly got an answer. I think the main inquiries and curiosity comes from the British press, as it comes from the Israeli press, as it comes from press all over the world. That's their job. It's a good copy, as they say. And also, from some members of Parliament who have not been known as great friends of Israel anyhow, and if they have an opportunity to put some question mark about Israel's activity, they do this. They did it in the past, they do it now. But that doesn't compel either the policy of Israel or that of Great Britain, and I haven't noticed any strain or breaking or crisis in the relations between our two countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Leftists Say Meetings With Palestinians To Continue

TA180840 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Members of the left-wing delegation that met recently with PLO representatives in Romania announced yesterday that they would hold further meetings with Palestinians in the near future.

"We consider ourselves to be the Israeli version of the American ping-pong delegation to China," delegation head Latif Dori told a Jerusalem press conference. "A journey of a thousand leagues begins with one step; we believe we have made this step, and that many more people will follow."

Dori said that in accordance with the agreement reached in Romania on continued dialogue, "we hope the next delegation will leave in the very near future."

Meni Barzilay of the East for Peace movement, which did not take part in the Romania meeting, said his group was in the advanced stages of planning cultural and intellectual conferences with Palestinians, including representatives of the PLO.

None of the spokesmen were willing to specify when and where the next meetings would be held.

The press conference was briefly interrupted by Tehiya Party activist Avi Farhan, who blamed the delegation for inciting Palestinian terror attacks such as the killing of the yeshiva student in Jerusalem on Saturday.

Further Details on 17 Nov Air Force Raid

TA171912 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A two-story building that served as headquarters of the Popular Struggle Front, one of the smaller Palestinian terrorist organizations, was destroyed in this evening's Air Force raid in the Sidon area. The building was hit by nine missiles fired by the three Israeli helicopters. The terrorists in the region fired ineffective antiaircraft fire during the raid, which lasted 10 minutes. Four Palestinian terrorists have been wounded. Damage was also caused to a nearby Lebanese Army camp. This was the second time the IDF operated against terrorist objectives in the Sidon area [this week].

Top Shin Bet Official Resigns After Controversy

TA170815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 0505 GMT 17 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Excerpt] The top-ranking Shin-Bet executive who manipulated evidence and suborned witnesses while serving as a member of the Zore'a Commission on the Bus No 300 killings, is leaving the Shin Bet, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Well-placed sources told *The Post* that the executive, who was granted a presidential pardon and whose subsequent promotion was the subject of public controversy, recently tendered his resignation.

The sources added that six weeks ago the newly appointed head of the Shin Bet told the executive that he would eventually have to leave the service. [passage omitted]

Shamir's Popularity Stable; Peres' Declines

TA141220 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The results of the first poll conducted following the rotation indicate that Shamir's prestige remains stable, whereas Peres' popularity has suffered somewhat. The public opinion poll was conducted by the PORI Institute at the invitation of *Ha'aretz*.

Approximately 41.4 percent are satisfied with the performance of Yitzhaq Shamir as prime minister, whereas 42.1 percent were satisfied with his performance as foreign minister.

Approximately 57.2 percent are satisfied with Shim'on Peres' performance as foreign minister, whereas 63.6 percent were satisfied with his performance as prime minister shortly before the rotation.

Defense Minister Rabin continues to be the most popular minister, although there has been a slight decrease in his popularity; 68.3 percent are satisfied with him now in comparison to 71.9 percent before the rotation.

Contrary to this the prestige of Finance Minister Nisim has gone up sharply since the rotation. At that time 24.8 percent were satisfied with him, whereas now 42.3 percent are satisfied with his performance as finance minister.

The poll included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women interviewed individually in all parts of the country.

E. Jerusalem Strike Protests Anti-Arab Violence

TA180918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] There is a partial commercial strike as well as disruptions in classes in East Jerusalem today in protest of anti-Arab violence in the wake of Eliyahu 'Amadi's murder. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

Large-scale police forces are patrolling both East and West Jerusalem today. Last night the police detained seven of the rioters in the Shmu'el Hanavi neighborhood in Jerusalem. The head of the neighborhood committee said it is impossible to refrain from such riots as long as the Arab residents refrain from condemning the murder of Jews.

Knesset To Consider Second Television Channel
TA171519 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
17 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by Gabi Kessler]

[Excerpts] The Knesset begins consideration today of the 2d television channel law. Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein will submit the draft resolution, which the Cabinet has already approved, to the Knesset for its first reading. [passage omitted]

The management of the 2d television channel hope that the legislative process will be completed within 2 months, so that as early as the beginning of 1987 preparation for the broadcast tenders can be launched. Immediately upon approval of the law, the management plans to request the Knesset's approval for the broadcasting of programs and movies, under supervision of the public council that will head the 2d channel. These preliminary broadcasts will be implemented before the tenders are complete — a process which will continue for about 1 to 1½ years from the day the law is approved in the Knesset.

Mitterrand Speech to Lome Summit 14 Nov
AB151351 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand to the 13th Franco-African heads of state summit in Lome on 14 November — recorded]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic of Togo, heads of state and of government, ladies and gentlemen: On the occasion of the opening of the 13th conference of French and African heads of state, I want to thank first of all President Eyadema [applause] as well as the Togolese people for the welcome and the hospitality they have accorded us in Lome. In receiving the president of France in this manner, it is as the representative of a friendly people who are happy to use this opportunity to reaffirm their feelings [words indistinct]. [applause] The choice of Lome is very meaningful because the name of this town symbolizes the cooperation between Europe and the African and Caribbean countries as well as South-South cooperation within the framework of ECOWAS. Allow me to make this personal reference: The choice of Lome also gives me the pleasure to see you again, Mr President, in your capital. You received me in 1983 so warmly, and I have not forgotten it. In you, I have found again a head of state who is listened to and whose friendship for France and whose commitment to the African cause cannot be questioned. I also found again the man who has been leading Togo for 20 years and who has been able to ensure its internal stability and to boost its external influence. Messrs heads of state and of governments, I highly appreciate the opportunity given me to pursue with you the [words indisitnct] established during our previous meetings. Our conference is always an important meeting, an informal meeting, without agenda, but it enables us to discuss freely among members of a same family the current problems of the world. Our friendship ties, our common heritage, and our views about the future as well as all [words indistinct]. This year, more than the previous years perhaps, we should, as you have done, Mr President, embark upon a lucid analysis of the world, both as it is and where it is going. Together, we should also map out new strategies to pursue to improve the economic situation and the security of the regions grouped in this conference. It is these topics I now want discuss with you.

Let us first of all talk about the economic situation [words indistinct]. The world economic crisis is far from its end, and yet, some few months ago, there was an optimism everywhere as you must have noticed during the Tokyo summit [words indistinct] a sustained economic growth of North America and the Pacific zone, where a fall in interest rates and a general reduction in the rate of inflation in the so-called Northern countries, a beginning in talks to reduce the currency fluctuations, an increase in awareness of the dangers of protectionism, as well as the problem posed by the the Third World debts. And yet, despite the fact that these positive factors still exist, the high hopes have reduced. The developed world remains confronted with its own problems and, in particular, that of underemployment. Big industrialized countries unable to reduce the imbalance in their budget and their external trade are facing the threat of having a serious reduction in their growth. Interest rates are (?climbing up gradually) and make loan repayments a heavier burden, while protectionism makes life difficult, thus making it more difficult for countries of the South to export their products to the North. The international monetary system is still undergoing strong disturbances. In 1 year, the yen increased by 50 percent in relation to the dollar and 17 percent in relation to the European Currency Unit. In the Third World, as you all know, the threats persist. The fall in the price of oil, which eased the burden of nonoil producing countries, [words indisticct] other problems, and sometimes dramatic, to the oil producing countries of course, in Latin America, the Middle East, and on your continent — Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, and so on. Variations in the prices of raw materials on the free market destabilize the economies of the countries that soley rely on these exports. And finally, with the reduction in international aid, several countries in the South have spent more money to service their external debts than they have received in new capital. The present world economic system demonstrates every day its inefficiency and its inequalities. It shows that there is less growth and more waste as well as less resources. The gap between the industrialized countries and the developing countries is growing [words indistinct] between the least developed countries where the per capita income is falling and the others that are beginning a consequent development, such as (?Thailand) China, Korea, Singapore, and even Brazil, which this year recorded the third largest trade surplus. Among the countries most hit by the crisis are our neighbors — the Sub-Saharan countries in Africa.

Their economic development has slowed down over the last decade. Their growth rate fell from 1.3 percent in the 1960's and 1970's to 0.8 percent in the 1970's and 1980's, whereas in all the developing countries, the rates were respectively 3.5 percent and 2.7 percent. As you may well guess, these figures are accompanied by numerous intolerable tragedies. If one is asked why these problems are specific to Africa, the reply will be, you, friends of Africa, have the answer to this question. Last year I stressed the importance of the resolution adopted on this issue at the OAU summit in 1985, and the words of the president of the Togolese Republic have highlighted the issue once again. This issue was further examined at the extraordinary summit of the UN General Assembly this year. It was the first session devoted to a single problem. It proved to what extent Africans themselves have taken their destiny into their own hands. Here I will pay tribute to the former OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf, who called for this session, and to the current OAU chairman, President Sassou Nguesso.

In your speech you courageously gave your diagnosis of the situation. You criticized, and I quote: the poorly adapted strategies and economic policies, the inadequate management practices, the persistent low rate of productivity, as well as the cumbersome state structures and the influence of social values, practices, and behavior that hamper development. You did not hide the painful reality.

You are not responsible for all these problems since other economies, other than African economies, are suffering from the instability in the prices of raw materials and from the disorderly economic system of the industrialized world. Let us stress in particular that the fact that Africa specializes in the production of raw materials is dangerous in certain respects. For 31 African countries out of 47, raw materials, instead of constituting the life blood of the South — according to an expression of the (?Barre)

commission — represent more than 70 percent of their export earnings, and yet over the past few years, export earnings have decreased due to the fall in prices of vegetable oils, coffee, tea, pineapples, and cotton — prices that are still fixed in the North on free markets. Now, when prices fall, it is difficult to finance one's budget. This leads to an increase in urban migration, and domestic food supply becomes insufficient for the people. There is flight of capital as well. As a result, Sub-Saharan Africa finds it difficult to accumulate the necessary savings to finance industrial projects that would benefit its economy. Africa lacks capital!

Added to these economic difficulties are, as you are aware, natural disasters such as the droughts of the past and the current infestation of crickets, which aggravate the problem of desert encroachment and force women and children to walk in agony for miles in search of food.

Finally, in addition to this problem is an exceptional financial crisis. No doubt Africa's external debt is smaller than that of other countries. It is nowhere near the record of the Latin American countries. Obviously their indebtedness represents only 27 percent of Africa's export earnings compared with 40 percent of Latin America's. This year, however, it will reach $12 billion. The only difference is that what is happening in Latin America [words indistinct] rescheduled because it was granted by multilateral organizations, it has been increasing rapidly. To the numerous African countries listening to me, the cost of loan reimbursement is higher than the amount of new loans contracted. Therefore, at a time when lenders and private investors are fleeing from Africa and at a time when the West is attracting the major surplus capital without reducing the imbalance, Africa's indebtedness has become the major obstacle to its development. How can these countries make their societies progress in view of this anarchy in the world economy?

There is no simple answer to this question. The current state of North-South relations makes it imperative to examine what has been jointly undertaken over the past few years and to think of what must be done tomorrow. That is one of the aims of our conference because for several years, at all internationnal fora, France has been constantly pleading for a more serious approach to Africa's problems. It was the major impetus behind the creation of the special fund for Africa to supplement the efforts of AID. This fund spent $1.5 billion in 1986 and France, I must say, is proud to have played the role of a major contributor to the fund. One must not forget either that logically, France acted independently. I need to recall this fact.

When the decision was made in 1981 to give a major boost to French public aid to development, which subsequently increased from 0.36 percent of GDP to 0.55 percent 5 years later, the objective of 0.7 percent recommended by international institutions was to be reached as quickly as possible. In any case, we will not stop striving to reach that percentage. Just as I announced in September 1981 at the Paris conference that French aid to the underdeveloped countries would be increased by 0.15 of the GDP by 1985, this objective was reached in 1984 — a year earlier than expected — which places France at the head of the list of major industrialized countries. [Words indistinct] far from that, they are the Netherlands and Sweden, and this aid continues in 1986. I repeat that most of this extra effort was devoted to Africa while at the same time our aid, our bilateral aid, has increased between 1980-1984 by 45 percent. Aid to Subsaharan Africa has increased by 64 percent.

To help boost development, France has invested and concentrated its aid on agriculture, energy, and basic industry. Rural development in particular has received most of this aid, that is 35 percent from the Aid and Cooperation Fund and 45 percent from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

Finally, we have increased our participation in multilateral aid agencies and have made precise proposals at yearly summits of industrialized countries for a war strategy against famine and drought in Africa.

These efforts are obviously useful and efficient, but they are not enough. It is feared that in the next 10 years, there will be an increase in the imbalances [words indistinct] if we are not careful, could lead to the worsening of the world crisis. On one hand, the financial [word indistinct] of certain Northern countries seems to give priority to the clearing of the budget deficit of other Northern countries instead of being used to satisfy the needs of the South and even certain necessary investments by the North. It is a strange parodox of the developed world. [Words indistinct] while in the South, the population growth is not slowing down. In Africa, the population increases by about 3 percent a year, despite the high rate of infant mortality, which we are all fighting against, and the low life expectancy rate. Agricultural production is growing slower than that of the population. If this situation continues, Africa, which now produces only 75 percent of its food needs, will only produce 60 percent of these needs at the end of this century. I am telling you all these things which you, as heads of state and government, know already. But it is sometimes necessary, as President Eyadema did and as I am doing now, to gather all these data. These explanations are perhaps long and sometimes difficult. They must be so, so that from time to time we can be focused on the realities of such evil and be in a position to find the necessary solutions. We must not forget that tomorrow's agriculture and industry will require the mastery of more complex techniques and that only countries that can devote a large portion of their national income to training and research can acquire and develop these techniques. The future of the countries of the South lies on the transfer of technology but this is not sufficient. The training system in Africa, in particular technical and professional training, is not progressing sufficiently and scientific progress is not propagated rapidly enough within the Africa society. Some heads of state and government often speak to us about this problem, whereas they have people who are sufficiently intelligent and capable of mastering these techniques. By nature, I am not a pessimist. Nothing can be achieved without the will to do so, without generosity and intelligence [words indistinct], but we must know that the 20th century will not end without further violence if we do not settle down and solve these problems together, with determination, solidarity, and enthusiasm. I have always said and repeated it, and I am repeating it again today, that two major dangers threaten humanity: underdevelopment and the nuclear threat. The two are interrelated because poverty generates violence and an increase in armament slows growth. I know people will tell me that the world has always has experienced such problems. However, I must say

that the magnitude of these problems has reached a suicidal level today.

What a cruel irony of history! For the first time, man has the means to blow up our planet whereas at the same time he has found, through his own hard work, the means of feeding the entire world and curing it of diseases that were deadly in the past, as well as imparting to other men the benefits of knowledge. Which way must we choose, gentlemen? Which path shall we choose? The path of selfishness, which leads to the misfortune of all, or that of solidarity, which leads to peace and the sense of responsibility for each and every country on a world scale. It is our role to warn our people of these dangers and to propose to them the path of reason. That is why I say repeatedly that a portion of the future of the world will be what we shall build ourseives.

As for Africa, you are already taking care of your problems, and this is very good. Only last month, the ministers of economy and planning of several African countries met in Addis Ababa for an interesting session of the Economic Commission for Africa devoted to measures to be adopted to revive the continent's economic situation. You will have to make great efforts, and you have decided to tackle the problem with courage. Well, you must continue on that path.

We, the French, for our part, are prepared to plan and to build together with you a more just world, a more orderly world within the limits of our means. Apart from our global commitment that I referred to — devoting a portion of our gross national product to aid — we are prepared to intensify our assistance, in particular in the agricultural area, to concentrate our efforts on the poorest countries. We must not forget that France itself is being affected by the world crisis and that we have been asking our people to make a considerable effort. They are prepared to make their contribution. They will be expected to intensify their efforts in the areas of soil, water, and plant conservation, in accordance with the decisions made at the Silva Conference held in Paris at the beginning of this year, which outlined the major guidelines of this action. Emphasis will be placed on training and on the prevention of natural disasters. In this regard, France intends, with the help of satellites, to make special contributions to research on the phenomenon of desert encroachment and generally on natural potential. We are also committed to doubling in 5 years the aid that will be invested in this fight against desert encroachment. But no bilateral action, however large it may be, will be enough without North-South dialogue in general.

Drawing lessons from what has happened since the Cancun Conference a little more than 5 years ago, in view of the illusions, dreams, successes and their limits, we must fit our action in a context that will be as voluntary and general as possible because the problem of indebtedness cannot be settled merely by fixing a moratorium. There is need for a world vision of the financial and economic stakes for the North and the South, because the stabilization of the prices of basic commodities will depend on international coordination in the analysis of present and future markets. The volume and sharing of international aid itself also requires such an approach to establish a priority list of our needs, to broaden our efforts, and to define the quantities because, on the whole, the future of the whole world depends on that of the Third World. As Mario Soares said at the 40th anniversary of the FAO, if the Third World countries sink, we will all sink with them.

In fact, the majority of Third World countries, especially African countries, have adopted several measures and taken courageous initiatives. One cannot imagine the situation of the poorest countries, which are doomed to face economic stagnation over the next 15 years. Their sacrifices will be bearable if there is hope for the future, notably by a revival in the economic growth of the Northern countries and an increase in terms of trade. This is why I would like to give you the five solutions I envisage concerning action by the industrialized nations in favor of development.

First, the richest countries should ensure that there is increased and long-lasting growth by solving their own problem of structures and by reducing their deficit.

Second, they should increase their public aid to development, to states, and to international organizations, and they should direct this aid first and foremost to the poorest countries. Concretely, I wish to see the resources of the next IDA package increased to the $12 billion often requested, World Bank capital increased, and the world community directing half of the funds of the eighth IDA especially to Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa.

The third solution would be to open up markets. Indeed, of what use would increased aid be if the beneficiaries cannot sell their products on the markets of the developed countries under reasonable conditions?

The fourth solution is to stimulate one's imagination to find real solutions to the problem of indebtedness — a very difficult problem — so private and public loans at favorable conditions can once more go to feed the economies of the indebted countries.

Undoubtedly, when I think about it, I feel that a happier and a more promising future lies in the floating of these loans, but it up to the experts to think about it and start discussions.

The fifth solution is disarmament. President Eyadema has just quite rightly pointed out that all these current imbalances have been compounded by general overarmament. It is true that if only 5 percent of arms expenditures were devoted to development, the world would begin to free itself from misery and fear. France has made several proposals to this end, in addition to what I said 10 years ago before the UN General Assembly and which was recalled recently. France, on its part, is ready to talk about it.

Next year, we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Marshall Plan, which, after the war, was a true act of generosity, in the real sense of the word, on the part of the United States. I believe the time has come for the whole of the North to give alms, on a world-wide scale, in the mutual interest of the North and South. This is a stand that France has expressed on several occasions, and I, too, have expressed it, and it was repeatedly recently by the French prime minister. We can all think about it together between now and our next summit. I believe it will be a necessary rendezvous.

On the whole, who does not see the political consequences within individual states and the international community of our incapacity and that of the entire world to get all these stakes under control? Who does not see the threats that constitute political crises we must confront — the current areas of conflict such as Chad, Western Sahara, South Africa, and so on, or conflicts tearing other regions of the planet apart and harming East-West relations? African countries, I repeat, more than ever before need peace and security. Where will Africa be if all the borders of the countries composing it are to be changed because of small territories of this or that state? It will be the map of the whole of Africa that will explode. The answer to all these conflicts simply lies in the common sense that African countries should live in peace within their borders. The OAU is handling this very well, and I do not think that I could do any better.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay a second tribute to the indefatigable actions I have recently witnessed, and I would like to cite the names of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Sassou-Nguesso. France, in accordance with the charters of the United Nations and the OAU, shares these concerns and plans to contribute to the maintenance of the independence, unity, and sovereignty of countries. Some countries have concluded defense agreements with France; this is the case of the country that is receiving us, where France sent security forces as soon as its president requested it. Worldwide messages of support were received by President Eyadema, and they show the esteem his peers have for him and their endorsement of international law. French troops were sent to Chad, but we did not do this of our own volition; and in the present case, there was no defense agreement between our two countries, but if we did not have moral or legal obligations we did have political obligations toward Africa, just as we did toward this friendly country, which is making great efforts to achieve unity and redress. We have set up military operations known as "Manta" and "Sparrowhawks," which have proved to be particularly dissuasive. The day will come when this country — I am sure and I am at the same time expressing France's wish — will demonstrate the vanity of the maneuvers that are threatening it; the day will come when the patriotism of each of its sons will prevail over past quarrels. And when this day comes, we will clearly discover the origin of a conflict that has now become international. You may have noticed movement in the reconciliation, which has begun and which continues to be intensified. The adoption of a resolution at the last OAU summit calling for the reactivation of the ad hoc committee of mediation on the Chad-Libya border dispute seeks the same goal.

So many of you have spared no efforts! I would prefer not to cite such or such a name not to be unfair to others. Just recall the former and the incumbent OAU chairmen expressing their views on this; the missions entrusted to many of you; to the Congolese president; the moves initiated by the Gabonese president; and I will stop the enumeration here because there are many of you here who have played an active and decisive role. Similarly, in several countries — Togo, Ivory Coast — constant efforts are being made to reconcile the divided brothers. I am sure I speak for all heads of state present here in wishing that peace and freedom return to Chad.

Mr President, you mentioned the apartheid issue, a complex problem. It is easy to see the difficulties, because for several decades now, a minority of people have persisted in enforcing a system we believe is unjust. It is true apartheid must be condemned and it must disappear. We in France take pride in saying that we are the fatherland of human rights, and we cannot tolerate that a state be built upon segregation. And we have been protesting constantly for the restoral of human dignity in that area as well as elsewhere. We are not righters of wrongs. It is our hope that the future of South Africa will be determined by South Africans, all South Africans, without any segregation. Therein lies the problem, because the present rigid attitudes adopted by the dominating minority there can only generate increased violence and jeopardize the development and stability of the entire region. At the same time, this rigidity poses a problem of conscience for all men on earth. Everyone must know that repression, far from encouraging a return to calm, radicalizes the opposition and annihilates efforts of supporters of a peaceful solution. Everyone must know that peace can only come through national reconciliation, dialogue, and the liberation of political prisoners. Of course, I am refering to the symbolic name of Nelson Mandela. Peace can only be achieved through the unconditional recognition of representative organizations and the lifting of restrictions to liberties. France, along with its Western partners, made a number of decisions to this effect. After initiating Resolution 369 of the UN Security Council, it took a number of measures you know of. Finally, it prepared to increase its aid to the South African people in various sectors such as training, health, and legal assistance so, at long last and as soon as possible, these people can recover their dignity. Of course, assistance from the ruling minority of that country and from the neighboring countries will also be required. In principle we are in solidarity with these countries. I will not count the number of conflicts existing in the world, because there are too many of them. I do not want to prolong my speech.

On the Western Sahara conflict, you know that France intends to respect international law in accordance with the UN Charter and the right of people to self determination under international control; that is a simple rule of law. We do not want to impose ourselves as arbitrators in conflicts that have historical roots. We simply want the rights each side to be respected.

But the means for implementing this political and peaceful solution lie in negotiations between interested parties; and this is the prerogative of the United Nations and the OAU. I would not like to comment further on this; I have confidence in their wisdom.

Before I close, allow me to mention the fact that 1986, in our opinion, was marked by a very important stage in the development of a system that unites many of us — I mean the common use of the French language. During the meeting in Paris from 17 to 19 February 1986, 40 heads of state and government, who have in common the use of the French language, were able to draft some instruments that reflect a will to enhance their common heritage and add to the radiance of what President Senghor termed, and I quote: the universal civilization. We are legitimately proud of what the French culture represents in the world, but we know very well that the common use of the French language has a much greater significance — that is, the merging

of the French culture and national expressions derived from the French language and their own cultures. A dictionary that has just been published will demonstrate the great contributions of countries like yours to our common culture.

But as North-South cooperation enters a new phase, we must now be the architects of the renewal ourselves. Nothing great will be achieved without a mobilization of enthusiasm; without exchange of ideas between our youth, our artists, our creative workers, our musicians and our intellectuals; nothing can be achieved without the cooperation of our businesses, trade unions, associations, and our non-governmental organizations. They are the only ones who are capable of inventing new forms and promoting constructive and fruitful exchanges with one another.

The youth of the world have truly rallied round a common idea of development, which raises great hopes for our leaders; this support is very important. So, it is up to us to prove ourselves worthy of such support. Let us be more attentive than we have been in the past to this youth, which is important on the continental level. Nothing can be done without cultures crisscrossing and enriching each other and without these new forms of universality being invented regardless of the ambitions of power and love of fortune.

My dear colleagues, nearly 4 years ago, I said in this very hall of the RPT — I would like to quote myself, excuse me for that — that the African Continent can become strong and free only if it withdraws from competitions that could tear it apart and shies away in advance from similar competitions elsewhere in the world. I would simply like to repeat what I said here, because it still holds. Our refusal, that of France and Africa, is the refusal of imbalances, injustices, which cause misery. Our desire is to do all we can to leave a freer, more serene and more welcoming world to future generations.

My speech at this solemn opening ceremony has been long to enable my words and those of President Eyadema to be heard outside this hall by the people of Africa and the people of the Third World. We do not always have the opportunity to express the basic ideals of our countries. This is what I am doing for mine. I am expressing the general desire of France and its government, and I believe I have the right to say that its historical mission could not be fulfilled, dear colleagues and dear friends, ladies and gentlemen, if I did not have such an appropriate forum for sincerely and [word indistinct] renewing our commitment, a forum such as the summit of heads of state of France and Africa here in the city of Lome, Togo.

Thank you. Long live France! Long live Togo! Long live Africa!

Chirac Interviewed on French Foreign Policy

LD151555 Paris Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac by Ralph Pinto, special correspondent in Togo, in Lome on 15 November — recorded]

[Text][Chirac] France ardently desires the restoration of Chad's territorial integrity, this country's independence and its peaceful development and is working toward that end. France is giving logistic support to the Ndjamena authorities, but it does not change — (?things being such as they are today) of course — and does not change the mission of its forces there.

[Pinto] So today, at this time, Epervier and nothing more?

[Chirac] No one mentioned anything else.

[Pinto] As regards cohabitation, joint management, coexistence — I do not know how to call this — how is it going? Is an agreement reached in Paris between the president of the Republic and the prime minister before you go abroad? Is this part of the task in hand, or does it all come naturally? Is there coordination which comes naturally?

[Chirac] France's foreign policy is not liable to change. It goes back a long time. It was conceived by General de Gaulle. It was he who set the main principles of it, drew up the foundations particularly through his personal and individual relations with the states which he himself had enabled to achieve independence. He was respected and loved by everyone. Based on all this, the policy has continued under various presidents of the republic. Consequently there is a continuity that rules out any difficulty in expressing our French policy on the occasion of a summit such as this.

[Pinto] There is one issue in France which remains a priority, that of all that is happening in the Middle East. Today Mrs Thatcher is in the United States. She finds herself alone. The Americans have delivered arms to Iran, they have said so. She did not have the feeling of being backed by the other Europeans in her measures regarding the Syrians. The Syrian vice president has expressed satisfaction at his excellent relations with the French. Is there any change on our part regarding the Syrians, the Iranians, the Lebanese? People no longer know for sure who has good relations with whom, and who has bad relations with whom.

[Chirac] First of all we find ourselves in an atmosphere which is very often impassioned. Do not expect me to fan the flames. Then there has been a European debate regarding the attitude of solidarity which the European countries were to adopt, on reasonable bases, toward terrorism. This debate was concluded by reaching unanimity, or almost because Greece alone did not share its conclusions. Finally, there is a French policy which I have already had the opportunity to define, a policy which has not changed. France is a country of dialogue, of peace which takes an interest in the Middle East and desires that the dramatic

situations in this part of the world should be defused, that Lebanon should recover its independence and also its territorial integrity. France is working resolutely and steadily toward this end.

Eyadema Delivers Address at Lome Summit
AB151716 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema's address to the 13th Franco-African summit conference in Lome on 14 November 1986 — recorded]

[Text] Mr President of the French Republic, Messrs heads of state and government, Mr Prime Minister of the French Republic, Messrs heads of delegations, Messrs Ministers, Excellencies, Messrs Ambassadors, distinguished guests, militants of the Togolese revolution, ladies and gentlemen, our capital is particularly proud to host the summit of French and African heads of state, the importance of which I do not need to stress. In offering the hospitality of their modest city, the Togolese people would like to express their gratitude for the trust you honored them with by agreeing to come to their country. That is why they welcome you with their wishes of peace and good health, their deep feelings of solidarity, and why they invite you to feel at home here.

Please allow me to warmly thank you on their behalf, on behalf of their party, the Rally of the Togolese People, and on my own behalf for your choice of our country to host this summit, a choice we regard as the clear expression of the friendship your respective countries sought to show us. Messrs Presidents, by coming to Lome, you first of all sought to clearly demonstrate your attachment to the ideal which has always prevailed in all our meetings and which is the expression of our desire to strive to together consolidate, in all fields, the traditional bonds of friendship that history has woven between France and our continent.

These periodic meetings are all the more necessary because they offer us the opportunity, once a year, to meet to strengthen the dialogue which has become essential for our nations which already have so much in common, to exchange views on various issues that concern us, and compare our experiences and prepare adequate strategies to build a new world order which would preserve the ideals of peace, justice, and solidarity, concepts which are so dear to our countries. The Franco-African community, a club of exchange and reflection, remains the ideal framework within which, in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood, and active solidarity, we can strengthen our internal cohesion and cooperation in all fields.

Mr President of the French Republic, you are one of the most active advocates of this policy of exchange between France and Africa and one of those who, in early years, marked the history of the long march of our countries towards freedom. You remain the friend and the champion of our countries in international fora where the fate of the poor countries is decided and where their call remains unanswered. That is why I shall not miss this opportunity to renew, on behalf of my peers and on my own behalf, our gratitude for your action in favor of a new world order, an action appreciated by the entire Third World. [applause and cheers] I would also like to pay my respects to Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, who has always shown great interest in the problems confronting the Third World. [applause and cheers] The great interest he shows for our countries is clearly seen through the encouraging attitude of his government for African and Malagasy affairs.

I would also like to present our respect to our doyen present here today, His Excellency President Felix Houphouet Boigny of Ivory Coast, [applause and cheers] for his great efforts to create a free and independent Africa, active in fostering international cooperation, and for his unwavering support for the rapprochement between France and our continent.

Messrs heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, as is now the tradition during our deliberations, we shall try to find ways and means to consolidate, in all fields, the results of the Franco-African meetings on cooperation. While exchanging views, our deliberations will be centered on current issues, notably, the great dangers confronting our continent as we approach the year 2000. Among these issues, economic problems, which are related to the security of our states, will also be thoroughly tackled. We share the concern for the creation of a new economic order that will benefit our countries and contribute to easing the military and political tensions. But at the same time, we are living in a world in which laws continue to add to the sufferings of thousands of starving underprivileged populations. Reviewing the difficulties facing our continent increases our concern and forces us to take stock of the various challenges we must meet if we want to build a society in which peace, justice, and happiness will prevail. But to face these difficulties, we must become aware of the fact that the solutions which could bring about some historical changes in view of achieving greater justice for two thirds of mankind are nowhere to be found and the situation has remained the same over the course of our various summits. That means that the proposed solutions are not suitable ones. In addition, we are lacking the will and the determination to implement our projects within an atmosphere of decreasing solidarity. This paradoxical situation once more proves the validity of our claim that the solution to the world crisis can only be achieved through an in-depth reorganization of the world economic system and not through targeted sectorial restructuring which provides only temporary relief to a problem which, if we are not careful, could become insoluble.

Certainly for Africa, which has continued to suffer from the effects of the international situation, the last 2 years have been markedly characterized by an improvement in the economic and food supply situation. The climatic conditions have been characterized by a good rainfall pattern, which is a factor in the revival of food production. At another level, the structural adjustments undertaken in almost all our countries through the sustained assistance of the World Bank and the IMF have brought about a slight improvement in the state of finances, which has benefitted from the fall in the value of the dollar and interest rates. It is also necessary to emphasize the favorable effect the fall in the oil prices had for countries that are potential petroleum importers, and the disturbances it caused in Third World countries that export oil. All of these factors have contributed to a timid internal economic recovery in most of our countries which immediately benefited from a slight growth.

This economic revival that is gradually taking shape in our country is however threatened in the short term by the persistence of a series of complex phenomena which we have not mastered. These include the world recession, the deterioration of the terms of exchange resulting from the collapse of prices of raw materials, the decrease in the real value of international public development aid, the increase in protectionism, the rise in interest rates, and, finally, the worsening of the debt burden, which is a great hinderance to Africa's economic recovery.

In fact, if all our states are having difficulties in honoring the servicing of their debts, consider that in just 4 years, payments in respect to debt servicing have risen from 18 to 26 percent of export earnings. It is easy to understand why some countries are at a loss as to how, in the absence of new national resources, they can continue to honor their debt commitments and to finance development projects. Truly, the debt problem has been crucial for a decade now and it has become the most important development problem because how can Africa undertake an economic revival while its debts amount to $175 billion and hinders all bold moves towards revamping its economy? More than ever before, our partners should be realistic and fair and grant our countries more affordable conditions to repay their debts in accordance with our meager resources. In doing so, Third World countries would be able to undertake a reorganization of their economic and would be able to use the aid granted to them by friendly countries to implement their priority projects. To this end, agriculture being the priority sector of the African economy, we should declare it to be the top priority and devote all our financial and human efforts to it. [cheers and slogans] The remarkable examples set by the United States of America and Europe, which first of all devoted all their efforts to develop the agricultural sector before beginning their industrial revolution, should be followed by developing countries. We should develop all sectors of agriculture.

In this year in which our continent is sadly represented throughout the world through images of millions of starving children and families destroyed by famine, we are expecting a miracle in our economy which could relieve these peoples. But this miracle will not be possible if we do not get down to work in our fields and make them blossom. Everybody knows about the immense potential the African countries, except a few, possess in this sector. We have farm lands and the manpower to cultivate them. Indeed, there are some calamities attached to all these blessings and they constitutes major obstacles to agricultural development. They are: drought, desert encroachment and, above all, the locusts that periodically plague Sahalian countries. But, nevertheless, we should continue to fight these foes in order to exploit our immense virgin lands and make Africa a vast garden that blossoms in all seasons.

To this end, the industrialized nations should try to increase their aid in this priority sector which was given the lion's share of attention during the United Nations special session on the continent's economic problems. We have always wanted, as the proverb goes, to be taught how to fish instead of be given fish when we need some. This assistance in agricultural sector, an aid we want to be very important, should provide fertilizers, well drilling equipment, and agronomic research facilities. This aid should also be increased in investments and the development of infrastructures in rural areas.

Ladies and gentlemen, at a time when Africa stands at the crossroads, it is absolutely necessary to seriously take stock of what has been done in order to determine the best ways to eradicate the calamities that are plaguing the continent. Our nations are the youngest of the world but the challenges we have to meet are formidable and time is running out. That is why many experts are of the opinion that we must achieve in three generations what the industrialized nations had three centuries to achieve. That is why our legitimate ambitions, upon achieving independence 26 years ago, were not realized through the progress we sought.

As far as we are concerned, in the excitement that followed the independence era, some mistakes were made and the policy of development was adapted to our countries. These mistakes in orientation were corrected or aggravated. One way of another, the direct or indirect consequences triggered the situation Africa is experiencing today, the results of which resemble the consequences of a world war. In a quarter of a century, we have not been able to escape this situation which gets worse and worse every day. To confront its effects, we suggest the establishment in Africa of an aid fund similar to the Marshall Plan, which would fulfill the expectations of our peoples. This plan would enable us to initiate international cooperation which would once for all free Africa from permanent dependance on outside assistance. This would be a bold move towards a gloabl policy of joint development. It should entice the international community to infuse a maximum of financial aid into African economies to support Africa's economic recovery program on the basis of the Lagos Plan.

We are convinced that support from the international community is necessary to set into motion, in the near future, on national, subregional, and regional levels, the active and autonomous mechanism capable of promoting the development of African states.This should be accomplished in order to make them full-fledged partners on the international economic scene. To this end, the efforts made by the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries associated with the European Economic Community [ACP-EEC] group, is very promising.

In fact, ACP-EEC relations, on which three conventions have already been signed, fall within a model framework of cooperation based on complementarity, understanding, and mutual respect and have already shown concrete results in the significant transfer of resources from European countries to African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries. But it is necessary to consolidate the action mechanism of the convention, especially the capacities of the STABEX [Export Stabilization Fund] and the SYSMIN [expansion unknown] whose resources have increased substantially between the Lome II and Lome III Conventions, even though our needs drastically exceed the volume of aid they are capable of providing. We know the extent to which France, faithful to its commitments, is playing a prominent role within the Lome Convention. Through the implementation of various cooperative ventures, France alone has contributed 23.57 percent of the financial resources made available to the ACP countries. In addition, the proportion of its GNP contributed to interna-

tional assistance for the financing of development programs of developing countries will increase from 0.51 percent in 1985 to 0.54 percent in 1987. This is all the more commendable since France, itself, is caught in the torrent of the international economic crisis.

This assistnce to our countries demonstrates France's determination to strengthen, with each passing day, its contribution towards the realization of its policy of self-development. The special conference that the United Nations held this year on the disastrous state of the African economy asked that developed nations participate fully in the economic recovery of Africa. We believe that the recommendations made by that conference will be followed by acts. But even if the economic and social stagnation of Africa is far from being a problem for only the continent itself, we need, first of all, to seek indigenous solutions that focus specifically on Africa. As a result of our tardy development, our salvation depends upon our political will to associate ourselves in economic groupings as recommended by the Lagos Plan. Many landmarks have been established in this respect, as 16 countries of our subregion have, for the past 11 years, united their destiny within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS]. Similarly, the countries of Central Africa have created their own community, and the countries of other regions are also trying similar experiments.

These different subregional economic integration plans are harbingers of the great market, which will enable Africans to strengthen their cooperation, exchange their products among themselves, and together carry out economic and social projects. This will not be possible unless we bury our ideological differences and dedicate ourselves to the economic development of our continent, which alone can bring greater well-being to our populations.

Besides, whatever the politial options of our respective countries, is our common goal not to ensure the happiness of our peoples? Despite the foreign doctrines we have adopted and which have divided us politically, we share the same economic problems and it is in unity that we can better confront them. In this connection, we are pleased that the OAU has recovered its unity and cohesion following the troubled periods it has experienced.

Mr President and dear colleagues, the second group of problems of great concern to us — and which are also connected with the economic issues — concern the security of our states. Our world is currently experiencing a period of confusion and uncertainty and the efforts made by nations and peoples to ensure their happiness and progress are thwarted by the climate of international insecurity, violence, and tension. This persistent insecurity — which affects both the industrialized and the poor nations — demonstrates that our efforts to promote a harmonious development in our respective countries and strengthen international cooperation will be in vain unless our world recovers its equilibrium and the prevailing tensions end. The fratricidal conflicts, the cold war between the antagonistic ideological blocs, the arms race in which the big powers are engaged and which involves tremendous expenditures, and international terrorism represent a great danger for mankind and constitute an obstacle to the realization of the objectives of development in the Third World countries as well as in those of the northern hemisphere. In Africa, we need security and peace and order to assert our personality in the comity of nations, to redress our economies, and to create a common market which will turn Africa into a power to be reckoned with. But what are we now observing in our continent? A climate of tension and a proliferation of fratricidal conflicts which — from North to South and from East to West — are reducing the continent's chances of success in the search for its people's happiness.

In our continent, which has fallen prey to disorder, the greatest hotbed of insecurity remains southern Africa where our South African and Namibian brothers — who are the only peoples in the world to be oppressed in their own country — are demanding nothing more than the right to live in dignity, freedom, and justice. [shouting of slogans by party militants] In the face of the escalation of violence, persecution, and all sorts of repression in which the South African Government is engaged, only the pursuit of the economic sanctions decided by the international community against that country can compel the ruling minority to put a halt to apartheid. Although the Pretoria government is pointing towards some sort of improvement in the living conditions of the blacks only so that it can persist in its policy of oppression, the measures it adopted in the past few months under the pressure of international opinion are not significant enough to lead to the abolition of the system of apartheid. This is why we hail all the efforts undertaken by peace- and justice-loving countries against the Pretoria regime in conformity with the resolutions of the latest OAU summit conference and of the Nonalighed Movement. By uniting in solidarity with the South African blacks against apartheid, the international community has again demonstrated its severe disapproval of racial segregation which is a crime against mankind.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute France's decisive action in favorsof the blacks in South Africa through its support for their struggle and pressure against the Pretoria government to abolish the racist regime which is the cause of all the tensions shaking up that region of our continent.

The peace we wish for the blacks in South Africa is the same that we wish for the brotherly Chadian people who — after more than 20 years of a fratricidal war — are now finally experiencing an era of rebirth that is full of promise as a result of the rallying of various factions on the side of the Ndjamena government.

We wish the same peace to the countries of the Horn of Africa, which have been severely hit by drought and famine but where by a twist of fate, the people are fighting against and killing one another instead of fighting against misery. We are not seeking peace for Africa alone. Our continent's security depends on creating a climate of peace and harmony in all the regions of the world, and whose instability can pose a threat to our countries. This is why in the face of the Middle East conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in South America, or in Southeast Asia, we must transcend our alliances due to circumstances and our divergent views in order that, without any political considerations, we may imagine a global solution and a negotiated settlement in the interest of peace between countries in conflict.

Heads of state and governments: Some (?people) who are enemies of the peace, progress, and happiness of our peoples have

sworn to export terrorist violence throughout the world and to blindly attack innocent countries. The international community has adopted some corrective measures against this wave of violence and crime which are both preventive and dissuasive. Now that our continent is becoming the scene of all sorts of violence, we must within our community initiate cooperation agreements that will enable us to pursue the sources and the promoters of attacks against peaceful countries. Since terrorist violence is (?blind violence) and most of its victims are often innocent persons, we must utilize all the means at our disposal as a group to put an end to it. If almost all the developed countries have solved one of the most important problems in a nation's life, the problem of food, Africa, like most of the developing countries, is still faced with this crucial problem. At this time when it must tackle the problem of its full development, it has no right to disperse its energies by engaging in fruitless, fratricidal, and destructive struggles. It is only when security is ensured both inside and outside that our countries can really begin the task of development on the basis of a true international cooperation. It is due to these two factors that the Franco-African alliance we are cultivating can generate progress and happiness for the peoples of France and Africa and serve as an example to the international community. Long live France! Long live African unity! [applause and shouts of party slogans]

ALGERIA

Commerce Minister Ends Visit to Tripoli

LD150412 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, Brother Mostefa Benamar, minister of commerce, concluded his official visit to Libya. During his stay in Tripoli, the brother minister was received by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership. He also carried out a series of contacts with Libyan officials and visited some Libyan commercial and production centers. The visit was crowned with the signing of economic and commercial cooperation minutes and an agreement on the formation of a joint construction company. It is noteworthy that brother Benamar was accompanied by a number of Algerian officials from the fields of commerce, industry, and energy.

Energy Minister Confers With Nigeria's Akinyemi

LD171210 Algiers APS in English 1110 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 17/11/86 (APS) — Minister of energy, chemical and petrochemical industries, Belkacem Nabi conferred Saturday with Nigerian foreign affairs minister, Bolaji Akinyemi.

The two ministers examined bilateral relations and prospects of their development in the field of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries.

They also examined the latest developments of international oil market.

Moreover, the two ministers dealt with the forthcoming meeting of the Association of African Hydrocarbon in Lagos, Nigeria by the end of January 1987.

Akinyemi Ends Visit

LD161354 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Nigerian External Affairs Minister Bolaji Akinyemi left Algiers today following a 3-day official visit to our country. He was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Mohamed Aberkane, deputy foreign minister in charge of cooperation.

Before leaving Algiers the Nigerian minister said that his visit allowed a firm basis to be laid for fruitful cooperation between Algeria and Nigeria, stressing that his talks with Algerian officials showed an identity of views with regard to all issues.

The Nigerian minister was received during his stay in our country by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

Ethiopian Party Delegation Confers With FLN

LD171215 Algiers APS in English 1100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 17/11/86 (APS) — A delegation of the party of Ethiopia's workers led by Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of external relations, and including minister of mines and energy, conferred Sunday here with an FLN Party delegation led by Abderrezzak Bouhara member of the FLN party CC Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations.

Talks particularly took up relations between the two parties and prospects of their development. The two sides also examined means likely to give a new impulse to cooperation between the two countries.

The Ethiopian delegation is in our country in the frame of a five day visit at the invitation of the FLN Party.

LIBYA

Committee Condemns Campaign Against Syria

LD171937 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Libyan Arab Committee for Solidarity and Peace condemned the Western imperialist campaign of lies against sisterly Syria.

In a statement issued today, the committee stressed that this campaign of hostilities is only a ring in the chain of conspiratory provocative aggression led by the leader of international terrorism — the U.S. — against the progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the world over.

The statement indicated that the claims and lies fabricated by the head of the government of child murderer Thatcher against Syria, in coordination with the Zionist intelligence and which Syria completely denied, is nothing but a slander aimed at defaming Syria.

The statement wondered if the administration of Israel's mad dog — Reagan — which fabricates accusations and lies against the progressive forces had included Syria in its lists for its terrorism against nations in Vietnam, Cambodia, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Nicaragua, Grenada, Cuba, and others. Also whether that administration has worked out lists for its terrorism and child murdering in its aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah and lists for Zionist terrorism against the Palestinian people, the terror of the racist Pretoria regime against the people of South Africa, Namibia and the front line African states.

The statement pointed out that at the time the administration of Israel's mad dog ignores such ugly type of terror and defends it as "legitimate act" and in a reversed logic it considers the struggle of the liberation movements, and who ever stands by them, as terrorists that must be fought and boycotted.

The Libyan Arab committee called for the standing by the side of the brotherly Syrian people in its confrontation with such provocative hostile campaign.

JANA: U.S. Supplies for Chad Arrive in Cameroon

LD181051 Tripoli JANA in English 1010 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Yaounde, Al-Harth 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — U.S. military supplies have arrived at Douala port in Cameroon on thier way to the renegade clique in Ndjamena.

These supplies include 35 military jeeps, 10 heavy military lorries, 30 MLX tanks, 150 rocket launchers, 340 VAL rifles apart from ammunition crates and a number of magazines.

Accompanying this military aid are a large number of military advisors.

This equipment will be transported from the Cameroon's port of Douala to Ndjamena as part of the U.S. backing to renegade Habre.

Weekly Comments on Lome Franco-African Summit

LD181047 Tripoli JANA in English 0933 GMT 18 Nov 86

["*Al-Zahf al-Akhdhar* Comments on Lome Conference of Shame" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency — Al-Zahf al-Akhdhar* weekly newspaper published by Great Jamahiriyah's revolutionary committees asserted in its yesterday's issue that Africa realises its own interests better than France.

It said in its leading commentary that the basic problem Africa faces is colonialism.

It stressed that independence is not only by changing the flag, national anthem and the tool of government, but by total and final liberation from any form of dependence political, economic, cultural or otherwise.

The paper summed up the situation by saying that all the revolutionary liberation forces of Africa are ivited to burn all the dummies that French, U.S. and Western imperialism had made and put in the torn continent.

Al-Zahf al-Akhdhar at the end of its commentary greeted the African leaders who responded to the African revolutionary voice that was heard at the Harare summit and called for ending the shame and the imperialist colonial influence.

Joint Committee With Algeria Signs Trade Protocol

LD142315 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A protocol was concluded yesterday of the joint Libyan-Algerian committee which came within the economic and industrial complementariness between the two sisterly countries to stress the existing brotherly relations between the two peoples and consolidate the cooperation relations, apart from being an implementation of the executive programmes to promote the economic cooperation.

This programme was concluded during the visit paid to Algeria by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud in February of the current year and Mr. Abdelhamid Brahimi, the Algerian first minister when he paid his latest visit to Great al-Jamahiriya in addition to being an implementation of the protocols concluded between the two countries during the visits exchanged by delegations.

The protocol includes strengthening and developing the cooperation in the fields of industry, commerce, energy and construction.

As regards the commercial field, the scope of progress has been surveyed that has been achieved in the implementation of the concluded contracts between the firms and establishments of the two countries.

The two sides have expressed their pleasure on the implementation of the commercial contracts pertaining to the importation and exportation of the following goods between the two sisterly countries: medical supplies, irrigation pipes, industrial leather, household goods, vegetable oils, electric and household equipment, cement, c. soda, plastics and tea.

The two sides have agreed that the concerned firms and establishments should continue negotiating and come to an agreement to conclude new contracts in 1986 for the following goods: (?Refined) and powder soap, textiles, ready-made clothes, shoes, industrial leather, foodstuffs, juices, [words indistinct], medical supplies, cigarette filters, boxes of matches, c. soda, plastics, other chemical production and cement.

The two sides see that there are new dimensions for increasing the trade exchange to include the goods [words indistinct] between the two countries such as urine [as received], ammonia, fertilizers, chlorine, carpets, leather, wool, insecticide and others.

Within the framework of increasing the commercial exchanges, the two sides have expressed in the protocol their pleasure on the joint Chamber of Commerce between the two countries stressing that it should commence its activities in developing the commercial exchange through exchanging trade delegations and the exchange of information and holding of meetings and regular seminars for the firms and the exporting and importing establishment between the two countries.

The two sides have agreed that a meeting should be held between the national firm of marketing in Great al-Jamahiriya and an Algerian national establishment to [word indistinct] the orders of goods expansion in the two countries and the organization of the assembled markets, apart from exchanging the experience and goods whose source is one of the two countries.

The two sides have agreed to participate in the international fairs held in the two countries and the organization of special fairs to exhibit the products of each country into the other one, provided that an Algerian exhibition be organized in Al-Jamahiriya and Libyan Arab exhibitions in Algeria during 1987. The specifying of the time of these exhibitions should be left to the concerned quarters in the two countries in addition to the agreement on the

exchange of experiences and information in the field of participating in the international fairs held outside the two countries.

The protocol has specified that all future commercial transactions between the concerned firms and establishments should be subject to the banking arrangements concluded in Algeria on 10/11/1986 between the Central Bank of Libya and the Central Bank of Algeria.

Concerning the field of industry, the two sides have exchanged their viewpoints on the potentials of both countries in the field of the manufacture of wood and furniture and have agreed to exchange information, visits and experiences between those concerned in industry aiming at benefiting and finding the possibilities of cooperation in this regard.

As regards building and construction, the two sides have expressed their pleasure on concluding the agreements of establishing a joint construction company in the field of construction and building.

They have both stressed the importance of speeding up the implementation of what has been mentioned in this agreement.

This protocol has been signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry and Mr. Mostefa Benamar, the Algerian minister of commerce.

Present at the signing procedure were a number of experts and technicians from the two sides in addition to the ambassador of Algeria to Great al-Jamahiriya.

Also, a table has been laid down for the exchange of the delegations of the two sides until the end of 1986 aiming at giving opportunity to the economic and industrial quarters to find wider possibilities for cooperation in all spheres.

Information Secretary Receives PANA Director
LD172148 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture received this morning Mr. "August Moba" [quotation marks as received] the director-general of the *Pan-Africa News Agency* (PANA) who is currently visiting Great Jamahiriyah. During the meeting emphasis was put on the importance of co-operation and co-ordination between JANA and PANA [words indistinct] tyrannical campaigns of imperialist media aimed at the will of the African peoples which struggle for their liberty. .

PANA's director-general told the secretary for information during the meeting which was attended by the secretary of JANA, about PANA's readiness to co-operate with Libyan Arab media to inform the world public opinion the facts about the causes of the African people and expose imperialist plots against them.

The secretary of the People's Committee for Information and Culture asserted Great Jamahiriyah readiness to support PANA's activities to enable it to carry out its tasks perfectly because Great Jamahiriyah is one of the states that established this African agency.

PANA's director-general expressed PANA's desire to open a regional bureau in Tripoli and get Libyan Arab information elements to assist in the work at the agency's headquarters in Dakar in the framework of co-operation between the two agencies.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Beninese Minister, Message
NC150710 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Soule Dankoro, Beninese minister of trade and tourism, yesterday. Dankoro handed the leader a written message from Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou.

MOROCCO

Filali Warns Spanish Ambassador on Melilla
LD142136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] We have a report just in from EFE in Rabat:

The Moroccan foreign minister, Abdellatif Filali, warned the Spanish ambassador to Morocco, Raimondo Bassols, of the negative consequences that the present situation in Melilla might have. This was officially reported in Rabat. The Spanish ambassador was summoned to the Moroccan Foreign Ministry late this afternoon.

SUDAN

DPRK Embassy Denies Kim Il-Song Assassination
JN171739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1727 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 17 (SUNA) — The Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here today denied the reports circulated by the Western media about the assassination of President Kim Il-song. The embassy described the reports as rumour, baseless and unfounded. The press secretary in the embassy affirmed that life is normal in the country and the people tenaciously adhere to their leadership.

Al-Mirghani Receives Message From Egypt's Mubarak
JN171834 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov 17 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani has received a verbal message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on bilateral relations between the two countries. Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah who called on Al-Mirghani today conveyed the message.

He announced that he acquainted Al-Mirghani on the steps taken to absorb the displaced southern students in the Egyptian schools in Khartoum.

He said the absorption of these students in classes of the Egyptian schools will begin in the end of this week.

On the other hand, the State Council member Dr. Pacifico Lado discussed with the ambassador the bilateral relations between the two countries and the question of the southern students in Egyptian schools in Khartoum.

Confers With EEC Envoy

JN171837 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov 17 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani has today discussed with the European Economic Community EEC representative to Khartoum Mr Jean Paul Jesse the activities of the EEC and its relations with the Sudan.

Mr Jesse said EEC aid to the Sudan has increased in recent period. He added that the meeting also touched on the refugees situation in the country saying that EEC will assist the Sudan in this field.

Views Visits to Iraq, Kuwait

JN162114 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Nov (SUNA) — Today, State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani asserted that the Iraqi leadership showed a readiness to support Sudan in all fields, particularly the Armed Forces, so that they will continue their role in safeguarding Sudanese territory and preserving the democratic situation.

Al-Mirghani said his visit to Iraq yielded positive results, the most important of which was the Iraqi leadership's backing and support for the democratic system approved by the Sudanese people. He said he sensed the Iraqi leadership's readiness to support efforts for harmony and for closing the Arab ranks.

Al-Mirghani visited Iraq and Kuwait from 8-13 November and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, the amir of Kuwait, as well as senior officials in the two fraternal countreis.

Al-Mirghani also explained that during his recent visit to fraternal Kuwait his highness the Kuwaiti amir decided to extend medical aid to Sudan to meet its shortage in addition to extending aid to support the police and finance the Khartoum-'Atbarah road.

Al-Mirghani instructed the health minister to define the Health Ministry's need for medicines and to contact the Kuwaiti authorities in implementation of the Kuwaiti amir's decision. Al-Mirghani also instructed the Finance Ministry to give first priority to the Khartoum-'Atbarah road.

IMF Officials Begin Negotiations in Khartoum

JN151916 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — Negotiations between Finance Ministry officials and the IMF delegation which arrived in the country last Tuesday began here this morning to discuss the economic reform program proposed by the government.

In a press statement, Dr Bashir 'Umar, finance minister and head of the Sudanese side to the negotiations, explained that the meeting began by emphasizing the aspects agreed upon between the two sides concerning the economic reform program. These aspects included the program's trend to increase production since it is the basic way out of the economic crisis. It was also emphasized that the level of inflation is high. The program defined policies to reduce inflation by increasing the supply and [word indistinct] the demand. It was stressed that the economic problem is linked to the country's organizational and institutional structure.

In his statement, the minister said the IMF delegation accepted the fact that Sudanese economic problems are accumulated problems over several years which cannot be remedied in 1 year.

The IMF delegation supported the steps which had begun to lay down a medium-term 4-year plan. It also approved the Sudanese economy's short-term need for world support under the slogan of aid to get rid of medium-term and long-term assistance by using such aid in providing basic commodities to citizens and by promoting production. [passage omitted]

20 Government Soldiers Said Killed in Blast

EA171855 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A powerful land mine blast destroyed a Magirus truck and a lorry on 13 November this year between Rapkona [name as received] and the site of oil fields in Bentiu, killing 20 enemy soldiers including an unidentified lieutenant. Many others were also injured in the explosion. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Says Government Attack Repulsed 12 Nov

EA171749 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The enemy forces and militia in Pibor [name as received] attacked the SPLA camp 3 km from Pibor town on 12th November 1986. Fighting started at 5 a.m. and lasted till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A correspondent in Pibor says that the combined enemy force and militia were repulsed back into Pibor after suffering heavy casualties. The SPLA forces in Pibor are commanded by Captain (Kennedy Gayet).

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Briefs Bourguiba on Recent Tour

LD172313 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba received Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk in the presence of Rachid Sfar and [words indistinct].

The foreign minister reported to the president on the important results achieved, according to the president's instructions, in Mauritania and Lome and the related circumstances. He said that he made his best efforts to represent the president in a manner worthy of the great respect which the president enjoys, painting a reassuring picture of Tunisia which is firmly and resolutely devoting its energies to the people's happiness in an atmosphere of fraternity and adherence to values.

He said that he was happy with the results of his tour. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Finance Minister Arrives for Meetings

JN172140 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq arrived in Tunis this evening to lead the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Tunisian committee for economic and technical cooperation which will begin tomorrow. The committee, which is led on the Tunisian side by Industry and Trade Minister Salaheddine Ben Mbarek, will discuss trade, economic, industrial, and agricultural cooperation between the two countries as well as ways to find new areas of cooperation between them.

DJIBOUTI

Agreement Reached With Ethiopia on Refugees

EA170602 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti and the Government of Ethiopia have agreed to take joint action against people secretly crossing their common border.

The agreement, which was reached in Dire Dawa by the heads of border districts of the two countries, will facilitate the orderly repatriation of 17,000 Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti. The Dire Dawa meeting also discussed ways to deal with infectious diseases affecting people and animals along the common border.

More than 30,000 Ethiopian refugees who had fled to Djibouti during the Ogaden war have returned home. [passage indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

WPE Delegation Leaves for Algiers

EA150022 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] An 8-member delegation of the WPE Central Committee led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, left for Algiers today to discuss the further strengthening of relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and Algeria.

On departure, Comrade Ashagre said the delegation would hold discussions on ways to steadily develop new areas of cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation included Comrade Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of mines and energy.

Eritreans Claim 13 Government Troops Killed

LD161847 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Our heroic combatants have attacked and forced the retreat of a Dergue force from Mandafara, (Dekadisna) and [name indistinct] on its way to harass our innocent people.

During the attack, our heroic combatants killed 13 and wounded 20 Dergue soldiers. As usual, to avenge this loss on our innocent people, the Dergue army killed a 52 year-old father in (Adisine) village, and shot and wounded a 78 year-old and a 50 year-old. Besides looting various properties, the Dergue soldiers destroyed implements.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Addresses SRSP Congress 16 Nov

EA171206 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today officially opened the third party congress at the Challe Siad military college. The congress, which will last several days, embraces 1,360 participants drawn from the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly, functionaries of the party Central Headquarters, the regions, the armed forces, and the national university. The congress will discuss the report of the secretary general of the party; and review party rules and programs, the 5-year national development plan, the report of the Inspection Committee of the Party Central Committee, the census of people and buildings, the report of regional delegates, and the election method for the higher institutions of the party. Before the congress embarked on the discussion of its agenda, the participants elected the chairmanship of the congress, consisting of the members of the party Political Committee, headed by Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the Secretariat of the congress. The congress also approved its agenda. [passage omitted]

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, who delivered a report, spoke in detail on the affairs of the party and on political, economic, social, defense and security issues. The report was based on the 1982-86 5-year national plan. Challe Siad said the basic principles and the revolutionary views of the party affecting these issues are not the highest symbols manifesting the vanguard position of the party and the successes scored in its obligations; any party's success with its program depends on that party's quality, integrity, courage and the capability of its members. Therefore, the party officials were charged with the serious responsibility of maintaining unity founded on revolutionary thinking, maturity and broad knowledge. [passage omitted]

Challe Siad said the leadership of the SRSP would give priority to the promotion of the standards, awareness and courage of the Somali people by ensuring that all the leaders remain pacesetters and avoid taking advantage of their positions in the party and government inasmuch as such practices had manifested themselves in many places. It had of late become apparent that emphasis had been placed on giving publicity to and boasting about the work which had been done and the progress achieved in certain sectors. On occasion, self-aggrandizement by an individual, institution, the party or the government had become too common. Such practices only served to undermine national advancement. The purpose was not to ignore what the nation was doing, but top priority must be given to the exposure of areas where sluggishness exist, the causes of such sluggishness and what corrective measures are being taken. No particular place should receive illusory publicity, as was apparent, Challe Siad said. [passage omitted]

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre urged all party and government officials to prepare and plan for rigorous accountability relating to the areas of their activities and their national responsibility, which would be measured by the manner in which they discharge

the responsibilities entrusted to them by the party, bearing in mind that steps would be taken against those who fail to live up to the party's objectives and national aspirations, whereas those who succeed in discharging their national responsibilities would be rewarded.

Speaking on the economy, Challe Siad said the second congress had approved the implementation of the 1982-86 5-year plan with a planned budget of 16,399 million [currency not specified]. This had however increased to 54,536 million, causing inflation, depreciation in the value of the Somali shilling, and reduced production in the country. Expenditure on development projects is 34,210 million, which is 64 percent of required expenditure. The plan gives priority to productive sectors and related activities.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said that during the 5-year plan the country was faced by environmental problems, some of which were international, such as the imbalance in the economic relations between the third and the developed worlds, inflation and international economic chaos. To minimize the effects of such problems, the Somali Government took various steps related to the program of restructuring the economy, which resulted in economic growth of over 4 percent, increased internal production — making possible the creation of a national reserve — and a falling rate of inflation, which had declined from 92 percent to just above 30 percent.

Challe Siad stated that the government budget estimates for 1986 are based on an increase in revenue of 60 percent, realized following efforts made to collect revenue, and the creation of a ministry charged with the responsibility of collecting government revenue and (?control) of expenditure. As a result, revenue in the past 9 months totalled over 6.5 million compared with 6.2 million Somali shillings for the whole of 1985, plus revenue from external aid totalling 4 billion.

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, stated that although efforts were made in financial matters and the promotion of trade, and the Somali public was encouraged to engage in trade in order to improve their lot, the program to restructure the economy brought in its wake problems requiring emergency solutions, such as inflation, which had declined in 1985, and had now risen by 16 percent; the depreciation of the Somali shilling, which caused hardship and the balancing of the cost of living and the income of workers. Challe Siad noted in his report that the foreign exchange market is aimed to lower the exchange rate of the Somali shilling and other currencies, adding that it is necessary to pay attention to matters pertaining to commodities from within and outside the country.

The secretary general went on to say that during the exercise to implement the program to restructure the economy, many people acquired wealth, but unfortunately traders and wealthy people did not participate in programs to strengthen the country's productivity. It is therefore imperative for the government to control the important sources of the national economy in order to implement its policy of economic development for the benefit of society.

Challe Siad said the aspiration of agricultural development, as stated in the 1982-86 5-year plan is to increase production by about 6 percent or more annually. To achieve this, steps have been taken to encourage agricultural production, particularly of sorghum, which increased by 24 percent, and maize, which increased by 69 percent. The production of vegetables and (?fruit) reached a level to satisfy domestic requirements.

The secretary general said that in most coastal areas, and particularly in the northern regions, fishing projects had been implemented and emphasis had been put on training to improve skills in fishing, resulting in a 541 percent increase in production. The number of fishing vessels had increased by 373 percent.

Speaking on livestock and ranching, Challe Siad said that more than 90 percent of the Somali people directly or indirectly benefited from livestock products, and that 60 percent of the population lived in rural areas. For that reason the revolution and the party had always given top priority to improving the health of livestock and the improvement of range land. Challe Siad called on Somali traders to form cooperatives that would engage in the fattening and export of livestock.

On the industrial sector, Challe Siad said the country's policy of industrialization is to ensure that the country's produce would be processed locally in order to reduce imports. There is therefore, a need to build factories, train skilled workers to operate them, and to acquire spares. It is essential to identify what commodities could be produced by the country's factories. Challe Siad added that in the past 5 years the production of existing factories had improved, and 57 private factories had also come into existence through cooperation between traders and Somali capitalists. The total number of employees in the industrial sector is 31,000, equivalent to 10 percent of government employees.

Turning to water and minerals, the secretary general said data from many studies of this sector indicates the existence of many types of minerals in the country, some of which are economically viable and others of which only traces have been found. Those that are economically viable include iron ore, copper, tin, uranium, (?silica), (?el-bur) stone, phosphate, zinc, and others. This year work has been underway on 5 square km of land containing an estimated 20 million tons [mineral not specified] valued at $250 million. The minerals whose traces have been found include gold, manganese, barium, sulphur, coal, and the like.

Prospecting for oil has been underway for some time and the results prove the existence of oil and natural gas.

Discussing water development, Challe Siad pointed out that the 5-year plan envisaged drilling 50 wells and 10 ponds every year, but 34 wells and 6 ponds have been constructed. This means that more than 86 [figure as heard] percent of the construction of ponds has not been achieved. This failure to achieve targets took place both for understandable reasons as well as for reasons that are totally unacceptable. [passage omitted]

Speaking on SDR domestic policy, Challe Siad said it is geared toward serving the interests of the society, based on strengthening unity, maintaining law and order, ensuring justice and equality

increasing production, and broadening participation by the public in development projects, as well as providing services to the people with the emphasis on rural development. [passage omitted]

Turning to foreign policy, the SRSP secretary general said Somalia's foreign policy is guided by the principles of positive nonalignment, peaceful coexistence among the nations of the world, collaboration with governments and peoples of the world, and the right of peoples to decide their own destiny.

In the period between the two congresses, diplomatic moves had been made to portray Somalia's true image and its fundamental interests. Positive progress had been made in this direction as attested by the relations that had spread to embrace continents and international organizations. Goodneighbourly relations had also been promoted between Somalia and East African countries, the Red Sea countries, the Arab Gulf countries, and the Indian Ocean countries, where political, economic and security interests are being implemented. Somalia has also become an active member of regional organizations such as IGADD [expansion unknown] and PTA [preferential trade area]. During the same period, Somalia's relations had greatly improved with the two neighboring countries of Djibouti and Kenya.

Moreover, in consideration of the interests of the two peoples and the principles of understanding, cooperation and peaceful coexistence, Somalia opened talks with the government of the USSR to improve relations between the two countries, Challe Siad pointed out.

Speaking about the Horn of Africa, Challe Siad pointed out that Somalia's foreign policy had initiated diplomatic moves to resolve the fundamental problems between Somalia and Ethiopia. This had been welcomed and supported by the international community. Somalia is sincere about reaching a lasting solution to the problem of the Horn of Africa and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to mutual trust, since fighting and perpetual enmity are not in the interests of the two peoples and countries. It is more sensible to channel efforts into raising the standard of living and the economic development of the peoples of the two countries and not waste enormous resources on fighting and stockpiling arms, the president declared. [passage omitted]

The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, also noted in his report the progress achieved in social affairs regarding improvements in education and health services, particularly in the basic health care programs, justice, and the promotion of religious affairs; measures taken to improve performance at work and the welfare of workers; and improvements in sports and related activities, rural development and the fight against qat and intoxicants.

Turning to defense and security, Challe Siad Barre said this sector is of top priority, as is clearly stated in the Party Program and Strategy. Challe Siad pointed out that the growth and modernization of Somalia's defense capability is in the interests and requirements of national security. Since the birth of the revolution, emphasis is placed on maintaining unity, developing the quality and numbers of the armed forces, educating the public on the need to eradicate internal reaction, strengthening security, and participating in dealing with internal and external enemies.

In his report, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also laid stress on the SDR position on international issues such as the Middle East problem, the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, the eradication of apartheid in South Africa, supporting Namibia's efforts toward independence, the Iran-Iraq war, and the humanitarian assistance Somalia extends to the large number of refugees in the country.

Challe Siad also stressed Somalia's view on the need to eradicate the production and proliferation of dangerous weapons, particularly nuclear and chemical weapons. We regret that while people in many parts of the world have been hit by famine and natural disasters, big powers who are responsible for maintaining world peace should be preoccupied with the nuclear arms race. We propose that those powers should divert the huge sums spent on arms toward modern scientific development and the promotion of peace and social development. The United States and the Soviet Union should work toward reaching an agreement in arms control talks in order to ensure world peace.

Challe Siad concluded his report with recommendations on matters pertaining to party affairs, the economy, internal and external policy, social affairs, defense and national security. [passage omitted]

President Receives Mengistu Message

EA172316 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today received Ethiopian Interior Minister Endale Tesema, a WPE member. The minister delivered to Challe Siad a message from the leader of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the Preferential Trade Area. [passage indistinct]

Foreign Minister Returns From Rome; Describes Talks

EA160014 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre said today that the talks between Italy and African states in Rome on Africa's economic crisis could become the key to solving it. He told journalists at Mogadishu Airport on his return from Rome, where he had attended the talks, that the talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and that the Italian Government had pledged to support any attempt to help Africa solve its economic problems. The SDR foreign minister added that the Italian Government had also promised to increase its assistance to Africa. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre went on to say that the SDR delegation had delivered a speech on the root causes of Africa's economic crisis, these being the global economic crisis, rising prices of basic commodities worldwide, the debt crisis, prolonged droughts in the continent and the numberless refugees, which is theresult of numerous wars.

On the overall achievements of the conference, the SDR minister said that the delegates were pleased with the outcome of the meeting, which had made a serious attempt to find a lasting solution to the continent's economic crisis. He expressed gratitude to the Italian Government for its continuing efforts to help Africa find a solution.

Answering a question on his private talks with senior Italian officials, the SDR foreign minister said bilateral matters and ways of strengthening relations and the excellent cooperation between the two countries had been discussed.

Answering another question on the views of the Italian Government on the situation in the Horn of Africa, the SDR foreign minister said the Italian Government warmly welcomed the current Somalia-Ethiopia talks and hoped that a lasting and peaceful solution could be found. He went on to say that there were high hopes that an understanding would emerge from these talks, which were proceeding in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual respect in order to achieve a lasting peace. [passage omitted]

Radio Halgan: DFSS Central Committee Meeting Begins

EA131403 [Clandestine] Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The first round of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] Central Committee meeting opened at DFSS headquarters on 11 November. DFSS Chairman Dr Hassan Ali Mireh opened the meeting with a briefing on what has been achieved since the last meeting, and on plans for the future. He then invited the committee to exchange views on the armed and political struggle against the fascist regime of dictator Siad Barre. Taking part in the lively discussion were assistant DFSS Chairman Muhammad Farah Jimale, secretaries of various sections of the DFSS, and officers who are members of the Central Committee.

The discussions centered on the level of struggle and ways of spreading it inside the country so that the Somali people can play their part. Ways of uniting the opposition forces, especially the DFSS and the Somali National Movements, were discussed, the unity of the opposition forces, in the absence of which the struggle will only be prolonged, being considered essential to victory.

Last on the agenda was the question of the situation in our country, particularly the power struggle and the chaos that has engulfed the country since 23 May this year, when Siad was injured in a car accident. You can follow the outcome of the meeting on Radio Halgan. The meeting continues.

TANZANIA

Diplomatic Ties Established With Seychelles

EA170639 Dakar PANA in English 0846 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 12/11 (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania and Seychelles have decided to establish relations at ambassadorial level effective yesterday.

A statement issued by the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the decision was in line with the desire of the two countries to promote "a spirit of mutual understanding and in order to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between the peoples" of Tanzania and Seychelles.

"Both governments have agreed, at a time convenient to both countries, to appoint non-resident ambassadors as their respective representatives", the statement said.

Iraqi Light Industries Minister Arrives 17 Nov

JN171649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah and his delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam today on an official visit of several days to Tanzania.

During the visit Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah will lead the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation scheduled to begin later to promote bilateral relations.

Joint Committee Meetings Begin

JN181003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 Nov (INA) — The meetings of the Iraqi-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation began here last night.

The Iraqi side was led by Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah while the Tanzanian side was led by Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs Kighoma Ali Malima. The meetings will deal with ways to promote bilateral economic relations and to expand trade exchange in the interest of the two countries.

In a speech he delivered before the committee, the Tanzanian minister stressed the importance of the current committee's session and its role in promoting relations of cooperation and friendship with Iraq. He praised Iraq's role in promoting its friendship relations with the developing countries, particularly with the African states.

The Tanzanian minister also expressed the Tanzanian Government's appreciation for Iraq's stand, leadership, government, and people, toward the war with Iran. He stressed his country's desire to end the war which causes harm to both sides and threatens the region's security and stability.

UGANDA

President Yoweri Museveni Makes European Trip

For coverage of President Museveni's European tour see the the 14 November issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

CHAD

FANT Says FAP Downs Libyan Bomber 16 Nov

AB171954 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1858 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces on 17 November in Ndjamena — read by Lieutenant (Abdel Saguem Idriss)]

[Text] Communique from the High Command of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT]. On 12, 13, and 14 November 1986, the Libyan invasion troops, in their Machiavellian annexationist adventure in our country, attacked the positions held at Fada by the patriots of the People's Armed Forces [FAP]. The lightning riposte of the patriots caused panic among the enemy troops who suffered heavy human and material losses.

Exacerbated by the determination of the Chadian patriots to drive them out of the Chadian national territory and foaming with rage, the Libyan invasion troops have embarked on a blind operation of extermination of the Chadian people.

On 16 November, the Libyan mercenaries launched an important attack against a (?position) held in the Tibesti by the FAP. The aggression troops thought they could easily occupy this highly strategic position held by the patriots, but they suffered a crushing defeat. In a terrifying counteroffensive, the Libyan invaders were violently beaten back. They retreated in a disorderly way after suffering considerable human and material losses. Furthermore, the patriotic FAP forces also shot down a Libyan bomber aircraft.

In the face of this heroic action, the FANT High Command congratulates and encourages the patriotic forces in their determination to crush the common enemy and tells them again that the FANT are on their side.

GUNT Official Appeals for Goukouni's Release

LD171728 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Chadian President Hissein Habre is very pleased with the results of the Lome summit because of the interest aroused by the Chad question during that meeting. Yesterday afternoon, on his way back to Chad, he stopped off for a few hours in Nigeria where he met with head of state General Babangida. According to an official of the Chadian Government, fighting is reported to have resumed yesterday between supporters of Goukouni Oueddei and Libyan soldiers in the north of the country, that is, in the region of Fada, but at a reduced level apparently.

In Lome, Adoum Togoi, GUNT's [Transitional National Union Government] delegate for external relations, who has remained faithful to Goukouni Oueddei, has issued another appeal for his release: In a communique published this morning, he affirms that the recent meeting of a section of GUNT faction: in Cotonou was financed and organized by Libya, that it is contrary to the statutes of the GUNT, and that in addition it was a failure insofar as the main factions refused to take part in it. The communique describes Acheikh ibn Oumar and Facho Balaam as puppets and traitors. As for Acheikh ibn Oumar himself, he has announced that he is going to make an important statement in the coming hours.

Hissein Habre Returns From Lome, Lagos; Comments

AB172132 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Returning from the Lome summit, the head of state stopped over in Lagos where he held fruitful discussions with his Nigerian counterpart, Major General Ibrahim Babangida. The head of state expressed his views on these two events on his arrival yesterday at the Ndjamena airport. He spoke to (Celestin Tepona)

[Begin recording] [Habre] In fact, the 13th Franco-African summit conference has just ended in Lome, Togo. The organization was perfect, and it took place in an atmosphere of excellent friendship and fraternity. [passage omitted]

[Tepona] Mr President, you made a stopover in Lagos on your way from Lome. Could you give details about your meeting?

[Habre] First of all, I must say that Nigeria is one of Chad's neighbors. We maintain close links of cooperation and of good-neighborliness. It is therefore quite normal [words indistinct] had the opportunity to meet President Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. We discussed issues of common interest. It was a friendly working visit, [words indistinct] which permitted me to meet my brother, President Babangida, with whom we reviewed a wide range of issues of common interest. I am taking the opportunity of this interview to say how satisfied we are with our brief stopover in Lagos, and also to express our gratitude to President Babangida, the Military Council, and the government for the very fraternal and warm reception as well as the attention accorded us. I must also add that our discussions with President Babangida touched on economic and (?political) issues. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

France's Mitterrand Arrives on Official Visit

AB171334 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Burkinabe people this morning welcomed President Francois Mitterrand, who is coming to our country for the first time in his capacity as president of the French Republic. This visit is significant because it demonstrates the desire of our two countries to intensify solidarity between them in the interests of the French and Burkinabe peoples, who only want to learn more from one another, love one another, and cooperate. [passage omitted]

Makes Statement at Airport

AB171740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Statement by French President Francois Mitterrand on his arrival at Ouagadougou International Airport on 17 November — recorded]

[Text] This is my first visit to Burkina Faso since assuming office as president of the French Republic. But it is not the first time I have come to this country. I had already come here on two previous occasions. It was therefore necessary for me to see what [words indistinct] has been achieved thanks to [words indistinct]

What significance do I attach to this trip? Well, I deem it important to maintain the closest possible relations with the heads of state and leaders of all French-speaking African countries, while, of course, not excluding the others. Such trips are particularly important as they afford incomparable opportunities. Of course, we can also exchange phone calls or letters. But this (?does not create) direct relations.

I have already met President Sankara; we met in Paris. But as stated earlier, I think it is better to meet him in Ouagadougou, because in this (?setting) the conversation will be different, or at least we [words indistinct].

I need to gain a further understanding and appreciation of what he thinks and how he acts [words indistinct]. [passage indisitnct]. So I am happy to be able to spend a few hours — today and tomorrow — with President Thomas Sankara; and when I leave you, I hope I will have the feeling that [words indistinct] and at the same time that I will have gained a better understanding.

President Sankara Comments

LD172315 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] During his first visit to Burkina Faso as president, Francois Mitterrand received a very colorful welcome this morning. Shortly after his arrival the head of state held the first round of talks with Burkinabe President Captain Sankara. This first private conversation was followed by a private lunch at which the wives of the two men were present. [passage omitted]

Francois Mitterrand has said that his visit to Burkina Faso is a duty for him and that for him nothing could replace direct contacts for a better understanding between Ouagadougou and Paris. Capt Sankara was also very pleased to receive Francois Mitterrand, as he told Michel Verlan. [passage indistinct]

The Burkinabe president believes in the virtues of dialogue. He recognizes that he has, on occasions, made mistakes since his arrival in power 3 years ago.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] I think that the debate between African leaders must continue and must be stepped up, even if this creates problems or jolts. Only permanent contradictory debates can make us advance and force us to watch very closely what [word indistinct] want, and not the classic, academic images that we are looking for, to give us a clear conscience, or simply conform with the West, which has inculcated in us their methods and ways of seeing things, but ways of seeing things that are [words indistinct]. How many African heads of state have been elected with 99 per cent — 99 percent? [passage omitted]

[Verlan] Have you made mistakes?

[Sankara] Yes, a lot.

[Verlan] The only people who died in the Burkinabe revolution were the seven who were shot. Do you now regret this gesture?

[Sankara] I think of it, and I regret it. [end recording]

GHANA

Soviet Solidarity Delegation Arrives on Visit

AB141559 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The All Women's Association of Ghana, AWAG, has added its voice to the call on the superpowers to have a second look at the continued manufacture of weapons of mass destruction so as to bring lasting peace to the world. Welcoming a delegation of the Soviet committe for solidarity with countries of Africa and Asia now on a visit to Accra, the president of the association, Madam Lidya Commey, said peace is a fundamental requirement for the continued existence of mankind. It is therefore the duty of all progressive people and governments to support moves toward the realization of world peace. Madam Commey noted that this year has been declared a year of peace, and it would be necessary to stop the stockpiling of arms so as to create a better world for the future generations. She said it is an irony of history that whilst billions of dollars are spent by the superpowers on the manufacture of deadly weapons, countries in the Third World continue to wallow in poverty. Madam Lidya Commey appealed to the big powers to turn attention to the developing world where nearly 500 million people are seriously undernourished.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Comrade (Ekov), commended the association for its stand to work for peace in Ghana. He said the delegation had taken notice of the feeling of friendship exhibited by the women and appealed to them to continue to play their part in efforts to bring lasting peace to the world.

PNDC Member Receives Group

AB151832 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Ebo Tawiah, has stated that the 31st December process is firmly anchored in the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's] and is receiving the active support of other progressive organizations. He said the current process offered workers the best opportunity of exercising their political initiative. Mr Tawiah was speaking when a 3-member delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee led by Mr (Petrovich Ganade) called on him at the Castle. He called on Ghanaians to recognize this opportunity and take part in national affairs.

The PNDC member commended the peace efforts of the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, for general and complete disarmament as a necessary condition for development. Replying, Mr (Ganade) said he and other members of the delegation are happy to be in Ghana during this period when the country is undergoing positive transformation. He said they are in the country to broaden relations with the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, and other progressive mass organizations.

The Soviet ambassador, Mr Vyacheslav Semenov, who accompanied the delegation, expressed appreciation for the favorable political climate which has been created by the PNDC for the realization of the aspirations of Ghanaians.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AB172004 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The national secretariat of CDR's and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, SAASC, today signed an agreement under which SAASC will assist the CDR's in their activities, particularly in training national cadres. Lieutenant Colonel Asase, political counselor for CDR's, signed for his organization, while [name indistinct], secretary of the party committee of the region of Donetsk, signed for SAASC. The agreement, which aims at coordinating activities between the CDR's and SAASC, involves the exchange of information and delegations between Ghana and the Soviet Union.

Col Asase noted that the agreement is important to the CDR leadership, since it marks the beginning of greater cooperation and solidarity between the two organizations and peoples of both countries. He pledged to go by the agreement.

Replying, Mr [name indistinct], who is leading a 3-man delegation, said the agreement reflects the mutual cooperation that has existed between Ghana and his country. He assured the political counselor that his country would honor the agreement. The delegation, which is in the country at the invitation of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, leaves for home tomorrow.

1986 Exports Increase by $72.3 Million

AB141027 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Ghana's exports from January to October this year registered a $72.3 million increase over last year's figure of $534.8 million. Figures released to the GNA [Ghana News Agency] in Accra by the Bank of Ghana show that exports were boosted mainly by cocoa proceeds, which shot up from $358.1 million last year to $467.9 million this year, representing a 30.6 percent increase.

The $607.1 million worth of commodities exported during the first 10 months of this year mean increases of 3.7 percent and 5.3 percent over the whole of 1984 and 1985.

According to the figures, gold exports also rose from $79.7 million to $83.8 while shea nut, a non-traditional export commodity, grew from $2.7 million to $7.7 million. Diamond exports remained at $4.5 million while combined figures for agricultural and manufactured products reduced to $1.8 million from $13.9 million recorded up to October last year. Records for manganese available only after May indicated $1.8 million in exports as against $2.8 million from January to October 1985. Proceeds from timber exports were $16.5 million from $17.3 million for January to October last year. But Bank of Ghana officials say this year's figure could be much higher because only four out of the seven dealer banks had submitted returns, and even those were not up to date.

GUINEA

AFP Reports Aid Granted After Mitterrand Visit

AB172148 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Conakry, 17 Nov (AFP) — President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Conakry 12 to 13 November will be followed by a series of new French financial aid programs to Guinea, it was learned from a French diplomatic source in Conakry.

In this regard, France will finance an emergency program for the overhaul of the Conakry road system including, notably, the resurfacing of the roads and the repairing of sewers. The last rainy season, which recorded 4 meters of rainfall, was a catastrophe because roads in the Guinean capital and various areas were flooded.

The cost of this program, which is due to be completed before the next rainy season, will amount to Fr30 million, 18 million of which will be granted in the form of nonreimbursable subsidies.

France will also contribute in the field of higher education: Five permanent university teachers will begin teaching science subjects at the University of Conakry. In addition to these teachers,

the first French university teachers at the University of Conakry, where there are currently 80 Soviet assistants, will be sent on temporary missions to Conakry during the academic year from the Universities of Dakar and Abidjan.

In terms of secondary schooling, France will provide assistance to the teacher training school, whereas in the field of primary education, 820,000 school books, costing Fr24 million, will be distributed by the end of December.

Finally, French loans amounting to Fr2 to 3 million will be granted to civil servants who would like to set up their own small-scale enterprises. Guinea will participate in a vast program to reduce the number of civil servants in the public services, which will result in the loss of several thousand civil servants.

IVORY COAST

Defense Minister on Upcoming Military Maneuvers

AB150721 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14 Nov 86 pp 26, 27

[Excerpts] As of today and until Friday, 21 November, some unusual activities will take place in the districts of Worodougou and Kabadougou. For the first time, the national Armed Forces will conduct military maneuvers there. They are code-named "Kabadougou." Mr Jean Konan Banny — in his capacity as the official responsible for the execution of the government's military policy and particularly for the organization, management, conditioning, utilization, and mobilization of all the Armed Forces as well as for the infrastructures they need — has replied to the questions of our specialist in charge of military affairs. [passage omitted]

[Question] Mr Minister, why was the north-west region chosen?

[Banny] The preparation and training of our forces are conducted in accordance with the use to which we are going to put them. That doctrine is defined in the general framework of the mission assigned by the head of state. The Armed Forces must be fit to fight everywhere in the country. The northwest area is one zone of possible action. It was appropriate to conduct training activities there as we did in other areas. [passage omitted]

[Question] These maneuvers are going to take place in an area that borders brotherly neighboring countries. Can you tell us, without any indiscretion, the precautions you have taken to avoid any tendentious interpretation?

[Banny] These maneuvers correspond to the training necessary to maintain our forces' operational capacity. They will be conducted quite far away from the friendly neighboring countries. The borders are approximately 40 and 80 km away. Our forces are part of the Non-Aggression and Mutual Defense Agreement (ANAD), and their maneuvers are no secret in this region. This interview is proof of this. [passage omitted]

[Question] We have heard that the Kabadougou maneuvers are a prelude to the large-scale Franco-Ivorian maneuvers to be conducted in the same area. Is this true?

[Banny] The December 1987 Franco-Ivorian maneuvers are indeed going to take place in that same area. The means and equipment will, of course, be more important and the area of action much larger. These maneuvers will be both a training exercise and a practice drill.

[Question] We know that the primary mission of the Army is to defend the integrity of the territory, but in view of the alarming renewed outbreak of banditry, do you plan to help your colleague the Ministry of Internal Security?

[Banny] The Armed Forces have always taken part in the fight against banditry through one of its main components, the National Gendarmerie, which is particularly in charge of security outside the urban centers, but which very often also assists the police in the urban areas. Such is the case of Abidjan, where, apart from combined operations, the gendarmerie looks after the safety of the citizens in the outlying districts.

[Question] Only a strong, disciplined, and well-equipped Army can be expected to guarantee the integrity of a country and ensure the reign of peace, without which there can be no progress. At this time of acute economic crisis, do you think that you have the means to implement your defense policy?

[Banny] The Republic of Ivory Coast has established a defense policy consistent with its domestic and foreign policy. It has acquired as much military equipment as was possible. [passage omitted]

'Kabadougou-86' Begins

AB171755 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The military maneuvers, this year code-named "Kabadougou-86," began today. All the various units of our Armed Forces — land, air, and sea — are taking part in these maneuvers to test their defense capability in the event of an attack on the northwestern part of our country. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Teachers To Receive September Pay 18 Nov

AB141615 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] It has been announced in Monrovia that public school teachers are to get their September salary checks on next Tuesday [18 November]. Speaking to the press yesterday at the Spriggs Payne airfield, Education Minister E. Othello Gonga said his ministry has been having discussions with officials of the Ministry of Finance concerning the payment of teachers salaries. The minister said the discussions have been fruitful so far and hoped that all salaries due to the teachers will be paid as soon as possible.

Minister Gonga disclosed that the delay in paying the teachers was due to the economic situation facing the country and has

appealed to teachers again not to use strike action to demand their salaries.

Doe Returns From Franco-African Summit 15 Nov

AB161524 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, returned home today from Lome, Togo, where he attended the 13th annual Franco-African summit."

Vice President Harry Monibah met him accompanied by government officials, including officials of the national legislature.

Matthews Comments on UPP Political Activity

AB142315 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The fortunes of Liberian opposition politician Bacchus Matthews have recently taken a sharp, some would say, a surprising upturn. Only a couple of months ago, he was in exile in the United States of America, fearful for his safety if he went home. Now he is back. His UPP [United People's Party] has been officially recognized and registered, and there have been allegations that he's done a deal with Samuel Doe's government that might give his party seats in the forthcoming by-elections; all of which has caused raised eyebrows among the other opposition parties.

(?At) the congress of the UPP early this month, our correspondent, Isaac Bantu, caught up with Bacchus Matthews and asked him if he had compromised his principles to get back into the political mainstream.

[Begin recording] [Matthews] We will continue our commitment to human rights and civil liberties of the people of this country. We will continue to champion their cause, and certainly we will do it in a manner that produces the most effective results, and that is the process of dialogue discussions within the framework of a responsible opposition. We are committed, within the policy of reconciliation, to working with the national government in its efforts to find solutions to both economic and social problems.

[Bantu] After the congress, then what next?

[Matthews] After the congress, the party goes into by-elections to fill some vacancies in the legislature and then it will conduct its own campaign exercises to win municipal seats in the principal cities of the country. Up to the end of the year, that will be the exercise in which we, along with the country, will be engaged.

[Bantu] We understand that the party has nominated you to run for the seat of senator for Montserrado County. How do you feel about your nomination?

[Matthews] Well, it provides the opportunity to continue being of service to the people of the country. We think that it is important that we can have representation in the national legislature, so that there can be a [words indistinct] of views and the views of our own membership can be heard.

[Bantu] In one of the local newspapers here some of the [words indistinct] referred to you at one time as a (?troublemaker). What is your comment on that statement?

[Matthews] We share diversity of thinking. We are different political parties. The public has known me for a long time. We contend that we are the largest political force in the country, with 125,000 members. I (?certainly) believe that there is reasonable confidence in my honesty and integrity and in the honesty and integrity of the party. One should understand that the opposition forces would share a difference of thinking as to what I am or who I am. That is not surprising. It's all in the nature of politics.

MALI

President Mitterrand Ends Visit, Departs

AB171924 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The French president has concluded his official visit to Mali. President Francois Mitterrand and Mrs Danielle Mitterrand left Bamako this morning for Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. The head of the Elysee was seen off at the Bamako-Senou Airport by General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic, and his wife, in the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, and the diplomatic corps. [words indistinct] from this visit.

During his stay, the French president and his delegation went to Tombouctou where they visited historic sites and a truck farming site, which is the fruit of the cooperation between the towns of [words indistinct] and Tombouctou. The people of Bamako and Tombouctou accorded an enthusiastic welcome to President Francois Mitterrand and the French delegation.

Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Moussa Traore held private discussions during which they reviewed bilateral relations, problems of the subregion, and the world situation. The two leaders agreed to gear their efforts toward three major areas — rural development, education, and health — so that the impact of the cooperation between France and Mali will be effectively felt by the people. Alongside these discussions, the French and Malian delegations, led respectively by Michel Aurillac, minister of cooperation, and Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, reviewed the cooperation existing between the two countries. The two parties decided to strengthen cooperation in the priority areas, especially in the implementation of the policy of food self-sufficiency and the fight to control desert encroachment in Mali.

President Moussa Traore underscored the determination of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and the government to (?successfully) carry out the policy to redress and bring sanity into the Malian economy, undertaken in comformity with the aspirations of the people and for their benefit. President Francois Mitterrand highly praised the courage of the Malian people in their efforts toward economic and social development

under very unfavorable conditions. He reaffirmed to President Moussa Traore France's readiness to support the Malian people in this effort.

The two parties reviewed the world political situation and expressed their concern over the increasing deterioration in international relations. (?Examining) the situation in southern Africa, the two parties condemned the unacceptable system of apartheid and expressed the need to put an end to it. In this regard, the two parties acknowledged that the application of global and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime is a means to achieve this. Concerning other sources of tension in Africa, the Middle East, and the rest of the world, the two parties reaffirmed the need for just and equitable solutions through negotiations and consultations, in conformity with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. The two parties [words indistinct] disarmament and recalled that if the huge sums spent on the arms race could be diverted for the promotion of the well-being of mankind, no [words indistinct] guarantee for peace and world security. The two parties called for the organization, as soon as possible, of an international conference on this issue.

On world economic relations, the two parties deplored the imbalance between the North and the South and called for the establishment of a more just and equitable new world economic order. On this issue, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the holding of the UN special session on Africa's economic situation and called on the world community to support efforts by African countries to ensure the success of the special development program. The two sides examined the debt problem of African states, expressed regret over the situation created by this debt, and stressed the need to remedy it by organizing an international conference [words indistinct].

President Moussa Traore seized the occasion to congratulate President Francois Mitterrand for his courageous stand in favor of developing countries. The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the outcome of this official visit, which testifies to the excellent friendship and cooperation relations existing between France and Mali.

The president of the French Republic expressed his sincere gratitude to the Malian people, to the UDPM, the government, and the UDPM secretary general and president of the Republic, Gen Moussa Traore, for the warm reception and the hospitality accorded the French delegation and himself during their visit to Mali. President Francois Mitterrand invited the president of the Republic, Gen Moussa Traore, to pay an official visit to France. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be determined through diplomatic channels.

NIGER

President Kountche Returns From Lome Summit

AB160931 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Lome. In the Togolese capital the head of state attended the 13th conference of heads of state of France and Africa. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

President Babangida, Chad's Habre Hold Talks

AB171208 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, Nov 16 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre repeated here Sunday that the withdrawal of Libyan troops in northern Chad was essential for peace in his war-torn country.

"Nothing justifies Libya's forcible occupation of Chadian territory. It is contrary to international law and a contravention of African sovereignty and independence," said Mr. Habre, who was on his way home from the just-concluded Franco-African summit in Lome, Togo.

He said his French-supported Ndjamena government fighting Libyan-backed rebels was working toward eliminating all "foreign interference," to enable Chad to concentrate on "friendly" relations with its neighbours, including Libya.

Mr. Habre, responding to an address of welcome by his Nigerian counterpart, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, acknowledged Nigeria's efforts to mediate in his country's 20-year-old conflict.

Gen. Babangida noted Mr. Habre's "tireless efforts to conciliate and heal the wounds of several years of bitterness and war" in Chad. "I assure you that you can count on our continuing support in all initiatives and measures you and the Chadian people take in the quest for national reconciliation and lasting peace," the Nigerian leader told his guest.

Both men later went into private talks, expected to touch on the recent events in Chad, officials said, adding that Mr. Habre and his eight-man delegation were expected to leave Lagos for home later Sunday.

Akinyemi on Request To Host Chad Talks

AB171657 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Nigeria has received a request from some of the factions in the dispute in Chad to host an all-embracing reconciliation conference. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos today that the request came from the factions backed by Libya. He said Nigeria was always prepared to be involved in a reconciliation process in that country but could not act on the request now, because President Hissein Habre, whose regime the federal government recognized as the legitimate leader in Chad, would first have to agree to the proposal and be willing to attend. Professor Akinyemi disclosed that it was only with the agreement of President Habre and other factions that Nigeria could host such a conference.

The minister, who returned to Lagos yesterday after a tour of Algeria, Morocco, Libya, said there had been constant consultations between the federal government and its Libyan counterpart on the Chadian question. He noted that although a convergence of ideas on the issue had not been reached, each government fully understood what the position of the other was. Professor Akinyemi said the 1-week North African tour afforded him an opportunity to discuss with his counterparts issues relating to the Middle East, southern Africa, and relations between Nigeria and those countries. He also discussed ways of strengthening economic ties, especially in the promotion of exports and imports between them.

DPRK Embassy Denies Killing of Kim Il-song

AB171242 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The North Korean Embassy in Lagos has denied reports that President Kim Il-song has been shot dead. The counselor of the embassy, Mr Kim Song-huan, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent that no such report had been received from Pyongyang and described it as a calculated attempt to embarrass the government.

North Korean diplomats in Moscow and Beijing have also refuted the reports of the assassination.

A foreign radio station reported this morning that there have been conflicting reports that the 74-year-old President Kim Il-song had been shot dead. It quoted the South Korean Defense Ministry.

Babangida Receives Congolese President

AB152227 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said that Africa stands to gain a lot from the able leadership of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, the current OAU chairman.

President Babangida was speaking in a welcome speech at State House Marina, where he received President Nguesso this evening. He said Africa had already recorded a number of successes under the chairmanship of Colonel Nguesso, (?highest) of which is the winning of a Nobel Prize by an African.

General Babangida said Nigeria was aware of the appreciated effort of Col Nguesso to find a peaceful solution to the civil war in Chad. On bilateral relations between Nigeria and Congo, President Babangida expressed the hope that the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries would be signed during his visit. President Babangida said President Samora Machel's death in a mysterious and devious aircraft was tragic and called for resolve and rededication in the fight against apartheid.

Responding, President Nguesso said Africa had great confidence in Nigeria because of her dynamic and firm leadership and great potential. He said he was happy with Nigeria's friendship with her neighbors both in the West African subregion and Africa. Col Nguesso is being hosted to a private dinner about now.

Sassou-Nguesso Departs

AB170856 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The Congolese president and current chairman of the OAU, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, left Lagos today at the end of his 1-day official visit to Nigeria. During his stay, Col Sassou-Nguesso had a closed-door meeting with President Ibrahim Babangida on a number of bilateral issues after which a joint communique was signed. The Congolese president was seen off at Murtala Muhammed International Airport by the chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, and a member of the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council], Air Commodore (Nuru Umar).

ANGOLA

Mozambique's Dos Santos Stops Over in Luanda

MB171616 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, cha. ıan of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party, in Luanda this morning. Marcelino dos Santos stopped over in Luanda on his return to Maputo after participating in the 13th Franco-African Summit in Lome, Togo. Upon his arrival at Luanda airport yesterday, Marcelino dos Santos commented on the summit, which was attended by heads of state and government, especially those of French-speaking countries, and by the French president and prime minister.

[Begin Marcelino dos Santos recording] The meeting was a positive one — I could even say it was quite positive — firstly with regard to our interests, particularly the interests of Angola and Mozambique. Our concern remains to consolidate ourselves against the apartheid regime and against the actions of its agents, that is, the armed bandits in Mozambique and the armed bandits here in Angola. Therefore, this was the main issue, this was the feeling of the conference and [words indistinct] the stand taken by the (?OAU) as well as the stand of the African countries (?with regard) to apartheid, the condemnation of apartheid, and the rejection of agents of apartheid regime, agents of terrorism. This was the position. There was another aspect: In recent weeks, we noticed, on one hand, Savimbi's visit to France and, on the other hand, Pieter Botha's visit on 11 November. Therefore, all these problems had to be presented, as well as our stands on them.

We are in a world where we must cooperate. If there is a reality to cooperation between Mozambique and France and between Angola and France, France had to tell us, as well as justify its stand so that we may understand it. What was at issue was whether France was developing cooperation at the same time it was favoring the agents of terrorism and, in this case, the agents of apartheid. Naturally, France presented its (?stand) and reasons. We are aware that an envoy of Prime Minister Chirac came to Luanda. In brief, it was made quite clear that the interests of our states do not allow Savimbi to have a place in France. It was made quite clear and we think that this very sincere and frank exchange with France's President Francois Mitterand, and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, will help France better understand what are our realities and our feelings and what we expect from France in response to this situation — the reality of cooperation among our states. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Masire Calls for Mozambican Support of Chissano

MB171828 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Quett Masire, today appealed to Mozambicans to rally behind their new president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, to help him overcome adversity and to quickly win the war against the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance. Opening the first meeting of the third session of the fifth parliament this afternoon, in a speech broadcast live over Radio Botswana, Dr Masire also requested members of house to observe a moment of silence in memory of the late Mozambican leader, Mr Samora Machel, who was killed in a mysterious plane crash inside South Africa recently. Dr Masire welcomed President Chissano to the fraternity of the heads of state of the Frontline States, the Southern African development Coordination Conference, and the Organization of African Unity. Dr Masire said, however, that Mr Chissano is not a newcomer to those organizations and that his diplomatic skills and analytical mind will be needed in this region, which, he said, was facing a deepening political, economic, and military crisis. [passage omitted]

Dr Masire also appealed to Botswana to remain vigilant, to ensure that defiant behavior was not condoned, and social norms were not upset by a small (?bunch) of disruptive criminal elements within the nation. The president added that the contact of public and civic leaders contribute a great deal to peace, tranquility, and harmony in society.

Masire Speaks on South African 'Aggression'

MB172022 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that acts of aggression against neighboring states committed by the South African Government are intended to divert attention from internal conflict in that country between the minority government and the black majority. Opening the first meeting of the third session of the fifth parliament this afternoon in Gaborone, Dr Masire said the acts were also intended to widen the conflict in southern Africa. Dr Masire said that Pretoria was looking for excuses and scapegoats to commit murder and plunder in Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho. The president described the tactics of the South African Government in this regard as wrong and dangerous and were unlikely to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problems. Dr Masire said that a solution to the problem could only be accomplished by the repeal of apartheid law and the granting of equal rights to all citizens in that country regardless of creed, color, and religious belief. President Masire said that, having failed to persuade Pretoria to dismantle apartheid and negotiate a permanent solution by (?normal) persuasion, the international community has decided to widen the scope of sanctions against that country. He recalled that a more wide-ranging package of economic sanctions had recently been adopted by the European Community countries and the United States.

Dr Masire reminded members of parliament that as the imposition of sanctions against South Africa was increasingly becoming internationally accepted, it was to be expected that more pressure would be adopted by more countries. The president also recalled that South Africa is threatening that it would in turn pass the effects of sanctions to its neighbors. He said Botswana was therefore under the threat of sanctions from South Africa, given the experience of the blockade of Lesotho earlier this year.

Chiepe Hosts Dinner for Danish Foreign Minister

MB131706 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, says South Africa continues to ignore the fact that apartheid is the cause of all its internal problems. Instead, she said, it blames its neighbors and chooses to attack them whenever it feels the pressure from its struggling oppressed black masses. She was speaking at a dinner last night she gave in honor of the visiting Danish Foreign Minister Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen at the President Hotel.

She said the white minority regime in Pretoria had decided to take comfort in the mistaken belief that a military solution to their problem could be (?found). South African attacks on its neighbor states, said Dr Chiepe, will not give Pretoria the peace it claims to be fighting for. On the contrary, it compounds the problems of the region. She mentioned that South Africa raided Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia simultaneously in March this year. Dr Chiepe said the white rulers in South Africa were behaving as if the world wanted anything more than necessary out of them. All the world wanted of South Africa, she said, was change from racial tyranny to a tolerant nonracial democracy. On sanctions, Dr Chiepe reiterated Botswana's stand that she does not have the capacity to impose them on South Africa but would not stand in the way of those who wished to do so.

She thanked Denmark for her financial and technical assistance to Botswana. According to Dr Chiepe, Denmark had extended grants to this country totalling 47 million pula.

For his part, the Danish foreign minister praised Botswana for her social and economic development and racial harmony inspite of a neighbor like South aFrica. She [as heard] said Botswana should be among countries to be assisted in overcoming natural and man-made threats against its development and sovereignty. At the same time, said Mr Jensen, there must be restrictive measures against South Africa as no true peace and prosperity would come to southern Africa until the abhorrent system of apartheid is abolished.

LESOTHO

Radio Reports Deaths of Two Former Ministers

MB171235 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The commissioner of police, Major General James Dingiswayo, has announced the names of the four people [who] were shot dead at (Mokhaleng va Boroa) in the Maseru district yesterday. They are Mr Desmond Sixishe and Mr Vincent Makhele, who were former cabinet ministers, and their wives, Mrs Manapo Sixishe, and Mrs Maliapeng Makhele.

The whereabouts of Mr Thulo Lelala, an employee of the National University of Lesotho are still not known. His wife, Mrs Mentlang Lelala, Mrs Sixishe's sister, who was with the group escaped with injuries and is being treated at St Joseph's Hospital in Roma.

Maj Gen Dingiswayo said the circumstances surrounding the deaths of these people are not yet clear and that investigations began as soon as the reports were received. He said the police hope Mrs Lelala will assist them with their investigation. He stated that the perpetrators of this act will be brought to justice.

Police have received information that the three couples were abducted from the home of Mrs Lelala in the early evening of Saturday, the 15th, by about three armed men. Mrs Lelala, who escaped with injuries, was picked up around the scene of incident at about 0600 on Sunday by a truck driver who drove her to Roma where she was admitted to hospital. According to the police, the four dead had gun wounds. The bodies were all found lying by the road side. Several bullet shells were recovered from the scene.

Information Minister on Deaths

MB172015 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Lesotho Information Minister Vincent Malebo in Maseru by Kolie van Koller in Johannesburg on the "Network" program; interview conducted in English — live]

[Excerpts] [Van Koller] The puzzle about the murder of two former Lesotho ministers is deepenining since it became known that four people were murdered and one abducted. Up to now, the whereabouts of Mr Lelala, whose wife was seriously injured in the incident, are not known. In the meantime, the pressure on the Lekhanya government is increasing over the question of who is responsible for the murders. We [have] Lesotho's minister of information, Mr Vincent Malebo, on the telephone. [passage omitted]

Mr Malebo, good evening. Welcome to the program and thank you for your time. I think everyone would like to know the motive behind the slayings, sir.

[Malebo] Well, if I have heard the last word well, we do not know. The police are investigating. The commissioner of police has made his own statement. He has now been able to announce definitely that the four names were involved, that of Desmond Sixeshe, Vincent Makhele, and their wives.

[Van Koller] But what happend to the fifth person, Mr Lelala?

[Malebo] Mr Lelala — we did know that he had not been found. But I have reason to believe that we will soon hear about him.

[Van Koller] Mr Minister, your government are on record as having said they will not kill people for their political beliefs. But how can you prove that you were not involved in these killings?

[Malebo] Well, I can tell one thing. The government has set itself the goal of returning and restoring peace to Lesotho. It has set itself the goal of reconciling the nation. As things go now, all has been in the right direction.

[Van Koller] What do you mean by that?

[Malebo] The government has had no threat whatsoever. It does not feel threatened by anything. There is no reason, there is absolutely no reason, why it should be interested in spoiling what one sees as a good future. The past few months have been very good.

[Van Koller] But there is a lot of pressure on your government, at this moment, Mr Minister.

[Malebo] To do what?

[Van Koller] Pressure, you know, because of the killings.

[Malebo] Well, I do not know if you would call that pressure. We are quite comfortable we are handling this sad affair ... [changes thought] it is a sad affair, it is a sad affair, there is no doubt about it. The government of Lesotho values life. And there is no doubt about the fact that as soon as the culprits have been found they will be brought to justice. There is no question about that.

[Van Koller] Mr Malebo, how will these deaths influence the political situation in your country?

[Malebo] Well, this is a very said thing that has happened, but as far as the government is concerned, it will stick to the cause of peace, it will stick to the cause of reconciliation.

[Van Koller] Sir, there have also been rumors that there was an attempt made on the life of Dr Jonathan. Can you confirm this?

[Malebo] Well, I do not know where this was, but we do know that Dr Jonathan was in Quthing to bury the man who was first prime minister of this country, even if it was for 2 months. We do know that he left the place. I do not know what I can say about what you are asking me. I do not believe it, there is no reason why it shoudl be done.

[Van Koller] Mr Minister, thank you very much for your time, and good evening.

[Malebo] Thank you. Good evening.

MOZAMBIQUE

Dos Santos Returns From 'Positive' Lome Summit

MB172046 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, returned to Maputo early this evening from Togo where he attended the 13th Franco-African summit meeting. According to Marcelino dos Santos, the main issue for Mozambique at the summit was the prevailing situation in southern Africa, particularly the need to develop common action to put an end to South African armed actions through armed bandits. The secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission said that this point was very important in view of recent events; that is, the visits by Jonas Savimbi and Pieter Botha to France. Marcelino dos Santos described the Togo meeting's resolutions as positive, having maintained that South Africa is responsible for destabilizing the countries of the region, that the armed bandits are an extension of the South African Army, and that Jonas Savimbi is an agent of apartheid. Marcelino dos Santos said that he had private meetings in Lome with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to whom he expressed Mozambican concerns.

PANA: MNR Massacres Inhambane Peasants

MB171721 Dakar PANA in English 1706 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 17 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Bandits of the South African backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) hacked 44 peasants to death in two separate massacres in the southern province of Inhambane in the last month.

The Inhambane provincial military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, who is currently in Maputo, confirmed these atrocities to the *Mozambique News Agency* (AIM) today.

Fondo said that the first massacre took place on 24 October, when bandits murdered 25 peasants at Bambel in the district of Jangamo. Bambel is about 60 kilometres south of Inhambane city and 440 kilometres north of Maputo.

More details of the massacre were given by UNICEF officials and rural water supply personnel working in the region. They said that the MNR had surpirsed local people at Bambel at midnight while they slept. They forced their captives [words indistinct] that the bandits had looted in the neighbourhood.

The peasants were marched for a long distance with the bandits loot on their heads, but then refused to go any further and demanded that they be allowed to return to their homes.

Infuriated at this challenge, the bandits attacked them with knives and axes and hacked to death the 25 who were not able to escape.

Fondo said that a second massacre took place on 9 November in northern Inhambane, in between the towns of Massinga and Funhalouro.

Here bandits entered a hamlet at around 23.00 local time and killed 19 people, including children. Their victims were sleeping. Again cold steel was used rather than firearms.

20 survivors of this massacre are currently under teatment at Inhambane provincial hospital, said Fondo. They include two women whose breasts have been cut off, and who are in a critical condition.

A 14 months old child belonging to one of these women is also critically ill following head wounds received at the hands of the bandits.

During the massacre, said the general, some children were literally cut in two.

General Fondo added that recently in Inhambane the bandits (?do not use) firearms in order not to alert local people to their

presence. They normally flee when the militia is alerted to their activities.

In general there is a high degree of vigilance in the province, he continued, citing an incident on 28 October in central Inhambane, between the towns of Maxixe and Homoine, when local people spotted a bdnit group at about 21.30 and alerted the army. The MNR was surrounded, fighting lasted until 04.00 in the morning, and 14 of the bandits were killed. The surviving bandits abandoned teir weapons and rucksacks.

Fonho characterised the MNR in Inhambane as "roving bands."

Their activity was restricted "to sporadic acts of intimidation of defenceless civilians at night".

The general pointed out that it was now possible to travel throughout Inhambane by road, without any military escort. Not a single locality in the province could not be reached by road. From northern Inhambane, an area once considered highly dangerous, vehicles now reguarly carried salt from Nova Mambone, at the mouth of the Save River, down the main north-south road to Maxixe, the province's second largest town, which is linked to Inhambane city by a ferry service.

SOUTH AFRICA

Statement on Visa Refusal For U.S. Official

MB171735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — The government has refused an American official a visa, saying her intended visit to South Africa was to help in the implementation of legislation aimed at "depriving South African citizens of their job opportunities."

The Bureau for Information said in a statement released in Pretoria this evening that the U.S. Department of State had requested a visa be issued to Miss Christine Babcock, "an official of the Agency for International Development, in order to finalise a report on the state of health conditions and the extent of starvation and malnutrition in the national states."

The bureau went on to quote the terms of Article 503 of comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, recently adopted by the U.S. Congress, which says the starvation report must be submitted to Congress before December 1.

Article 503 reads: "The secretary of state shall conduct a study to examine the state of health conditions and to determine the extent of starvation and malnutrition now prevalent in the homelands areas of South Africa, and shall, not later than December 1, prepare and transmit to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report setting forth the result of such study."

The bureau said this clause, "as is the case with most of the other provisions of the Anti-Apartheid Act," was tantamount to "blatant interference with the Republic of South Africa's domestic affairs."

"It is furthermore outrageous that the United States Congress can pass a law, the object of which is to improverish Black South Africans, and then feign concern about their state of health and nutrition.

"The American Government has duly been informed that the South African Government is not in the position to issue a visa to Miss Babcock to visit the RSA in order to assist in the implementation of legislation which, among others, is aimed at depriving South African citizens of their job opportunities."

South Africa was prepared to reconsider its stand "should the U.S. Government undertake a similar study on the state of health conditions, the extent of starvation and malnutrition in all the African countries," the bureau statement said.

Commentary States Mozambican Relations Must Improve

MB180531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now just over four weeks since the accident in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died. That period of four weeks has been characterized by a number of accusations of South African complicity. None of the accusations has been based on any evidence, substantial or otherwise, apart from wild statements reportedly made by survivors of the accident. South Africa has unequivocally rejected, at the highest political and military levels, all accusations of involvement in the accident.

South African authorities can also not be faulted in respect of their actions following the tragedy. Immediate assistance was provided at the scene of the accident and facilities were made available without delay for Mozambican representatives, the International Civil Aviation authorities and the media to inspect the crash site.

The so-called black boxes were sealed in the presence of South African and Mozambican representatives. Thereafter, a board of inquiry was set up with international representation.

Regrettably, it cannot be said that the same impeccable standards have been maintained by the other two parties which have a right in the matter: Mozambique, the country owning the aircraft, and the Soviet Union, the country of manufacture.

There have, in the past four weeks, been many unnecessary delays and much time-wasting haggling on such issues as the black boxes.

Four weeks after the accident, finality has now been reached between South Africa, the Soviet Union, and Mozambique on procedures to be adopted to resolve the mystery of the air crash. After the delays and haggling of the past month, there is need for the matter to be finalized as expeditiously as possible.

In the first place, there is need for South Africa's name to be cleared once and for all. In the second place, there is need for an

improved relationship between South Africa and Mozambique. President Machel died at a time when the Nkomati Accord was under strain. Since then, the unfounded accusations of South African complicity and the revelation of a joint Zimbabwean/Mozambican plot to overthrow the government of Malawi have caused further strains in the generally troubled condition of interstate relations in southern Africa.

The sooner the facts of the Machel air crash are known beyond doubt, the sooner will South Africa and Mozambique be in a position to work for a restoration of stability in their relationship -- a stability that will benefit southern Africa as a whole.

Radio Freedom Interviews ANC Commissar

EA171541 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Interview with Chris Hani, Umkhonto we Sizwe commissar, by unidentified correspondent, time and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Announcer] Compatriots, in about a months time we shall be marking the 25th anniversary of the formation of our peoples army, Umkhonto w Sizwe. On this occasion, we shall be looking back at the past struggles in the past quarter of a century. It was also with this very purpose in mind that made our vanguard movement, the ANC, to declare this 1986 the year of the peoples army, the year for the escalation of our mass offensive against the enemy, the year in which we transform our armed struggle into the reality of peoples war.

During this year, we have seen combatants of Umkhonto working tirelessly with the newly-formed combat units and executing daring operations against the regime. During 1986, we have also seen some spectacular operations carried out by our army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, like the daring elimination of (Pik Nduli) of the (Mbogoto) vigilantes in the Kwandebele Bantustan and the resultant freeing of our comrades who were already [words indistinct]. These and other operations are proof of the (?progress) of people's war in our country.

In the course of this year, we have also seen (?MK) in conjunctions with the combat units supplementing mass activities of our people. [Words indistinct] of the enemy, these fighting sons and daughters of our people have been there, carrying out military activities to back and consolidate the demands of the people. There can be no doubt now that that (?MK) is one with the people but much more still remains to be done.

We thus asked the commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Comrade Chris (Tembe) Hani, who is also a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, to give some directives on what still remain to be accomplished in this year of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

[Hani] This year is an important anniversary for our people's army, the year of 25 years of existence, but what is even most significant is it is a year of heightened mass struggle by our people.

We have always said that armed struggle forms an important part of the struggle for the seizure of power in our country. So, the people's army then must be seen to be involved at all levels of the struggle of our people. For us, 1986 must be the year of the rapid escalation of the armed struggle. It must also be a year of greater and deeper involvement of our people in the armed struggle. It should be a year when we are going to solve the problems of entrenching Umkhonto we Sizwe amongst our people.

It is a year when we were tackling the problems of recruiting and training within our own country, so that Umkhonto becomes a peoples army to fight a peoples war. But again [words indistinct] because of our national [words indistinct], namely the escalation of the struggle. We must be seen as the army to be confronting the enemy throughout the length and breadth of our country and we must [words indistinct].

So, we see this anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe as a time where we as a people's army must take stock of our own situation and ask ourselves a number of important questions. Are we living up to the demands? I think that is an important question that each and every member of Umkhonto we Sizwe should place before himself or herself. It is a year, comrades, where we must seize the time. It is a year, comrades, where we must make the movement of the army and the police very, very difficult and it must be a year, comrades, where we must inspire our people with a hope that victory is inevitable and this inspiration must not just be mere rhetoric.

Our people in the townships, our people in the countryside must see with their own eyes Umkhonto units delivering blows against the enemy, against the SADF and against the police. Our people must see that we are making the farmers unable to continue with their normal lives. Our people must see us moving into white areas to attack enemy personnel, our people must see us responding to this growing crescendo of violence by the enemy.

Our people must place squarely their hope in Umkhonto we Sizwe and our people must participate in this process of making us a people's army by ensuring that the best cadres, that the best elements among students, among secondary school students, high school students, amongst the working youth, among trade unionists join Umkhonto we Sizwe and become part of Umkhonto we Sizwe. Because, comrades, I believe Umkhonto we Sizwe will become a better army when the social composition of Umkhonto we Sizwe should also indicate clearly that the trade unionists, that the workers are not only participating but that some of them are commanders, commissars and chiefs of staff of this army.

[Announcer] Comrade Chris, comrade commissar, since the eruption of the (?Fal) uprising in 1984, our people have embarked on powerful mass action such as the 1984 November stay-away, the May 1st action, the June 16th national general strike, the day of action which was called to demand release of trade unionists from detention immediately after the state of emergency and other actions, including the now recent one, the stay-away in Soweto. Now what could you say were the successed and weaknesses of these actions and what lessons can be drawn from them?

[Hani] Well, the successes, comrade, lie in the fact that our people in ever-(?growing) numbers responded to the calls of the mass democratic movement and trade unions to stay away. This was a magnificent thing. But the significance of this lies in the fact that it has been repeated several times, as [words indistinct] indicate, started in 1985 after the (Fal) uprising, it was followed up by significant stay-at-homes in the (Peterbridge) area, in the eastern Cape, the western Cape and Natal. From 1984 to 1986, our people have engaged the enemy using the strike as one of the methods of confronting the racist regime and as I say in terms of numbers, millions of our people have participated in the strikes.

The estimates, for instance, (?of the state), in terms of numbers of the participation of the people in the 16th June commemoration this year was more than 2 million in May more than 1.5 million. These are the conservative estimates of the bourgeois media. So, more and more workers if you were to go back from 1984, have been participating in stay-at-homes. I don't think it would be wrong to say precisely that of our people from 1984 to 1986 they have participated in a number of stay-at-homes and I think this is the significance of these stay-at-homes. These are the struggle, these are signs of the growing political and black consciousness. The lines are drawn. The masses are aware that they are together on one side fighting for their freedom and social emancipation against the enemy.

The masses have identified, clearly identified their enemy as the ruling class and the capitalists and employers [words indistinct]. In other words [words indistinct] some stay-at-homes, for instance, have been called by the mass democratic organizations, sometimes without calling the trade unions to participate except just to inform that comrades we are embarking on a strike. A strike [words indistinct] is a serious weapon and should be treated seriously.

Therefore, it demands that the participants, the participants to sit down together look at this weapon, so as to make this weapon effective, examine the loopholes so as to ensure that the weapon must achieve (?results). [Words indistinct] because for the masses, this is a process of political education. It must ensure that there is enough propaganda (?on hand), through leaflets. And no one organization can tackle all the problem. It is important that all the organizations involved in the democratic struggle [word indistinct] should consult, should sit together, should plan, should see how they implement and how they monitor programs.

Initially, the proposal might come from COSATU, UDF or whatever organization, but once they take the decision, that decision must be placed before the natural allies of this democratic struggle and we know who are the natural allies of this democratic struggle so that we move together in one formation and (?new discipline) and [word indistinct], and I would think the weaknesses sometimes have been due to the fact that there has been sometimes a lack of consultation and planning together and we in the ANC believe that all those organizations, serious organizations, democratic organizations should sit down together, plan together, monitor together, implement together in order to achieve good, maximum results.

[Announcer] Comrade Chris Hani also went on to explain the role of white democrats in this liberation struggle, stating that rhetoric alone is not enough, they must regard this liberation struggle as their own struggle as well.

[Hani] Our call to the white people [word indistinct]. The whites must join with us. Of course, this struggle has got many dimensions. There is the mass militant struggle. The whites must get out of Parliament. They must cast aside the illusion that changes will come from that white Parliament. They must join the extra-parliamentary struggle. (?In addition), they must join the campaigns of the UDF and campaigns of COSATU. They must take part in the process of mobilizing the whites to be an integral part of the mass struggle.

The young ones must join Umkhonto we Sizwe and fight together with us to overthrow white domination. A few have already taken this important and significant step. Some of them have already been sentenced, others you see are on trial and we think those few are an important catalyst and their example has got to be followed by many others. We applaud and we congratulate those whites who are refusing to serve in the SADF and their numbers are growing.

But this (?shouldn't) just be a passive form of struggle. They must find their way to Umkhonto we Sizwe. They must find their way into the underground of the ANC. They must find their way in the mobilization of the white workers into joining the progressive and democratic trade unions in our country.

[Announcer] Comrade Chris, some people say that speaking about parliamentary struggle that parliament has lost its meaning in South Africa, that the regime is slowly becoming a militarist regime ruled by [words indistinct]. What is your opinion?

[Hani] I would agree with that assessment. Parliament has lost most of its power. And I think that (?in one of the) recent examples you find: When Botha and Le Grange could not have their way with the security laws they passed, they wanted to pass in order to crush the commemoration of 16 June, they resorted to the Presidential Council. In other words, they passed certain edicts, avoiding Parliament, evading Parliament completely. It is incredible that Botha has got such despotic and unlimited powers in his hands.

In other words, even the limited democracy, bourgeois democracy that the whites have enjoyed for many years is being whittled away and the State Security Council has become the body which takes the important decisions in running that country. So the whites in our country, they have really lost whatever rights they exercised through the white Parliament. The white Parliament has just become a [word indistinct]. Botha decides which decision he should accept and which he should reject. He is surrounded by the military branch and by the police. He is surrounded by Magnus Malan, John Coetzee and a number of generals. These are the people really who are running the country today.

[Announcer] And what do you think about this recent development where the courts have challenged the state of emergency

and Botha being able to override the Constitution and reimpose the laws of [word indistinct]?

[Hani] [Words indistinct] even the judges within the past have been quite acquiescent in dishing out the most (?tough) sentences against our people. They have kept quiet and have allowed unjust laws to be enacted, serious laws which (?axe) the freedom of the people of South Africa, serious laws which prevented our people from organizing. [Words indistinct] which banned our movement. But even those judges who have been [words indistinct] are beginning, some of them are beginning to feel that the regime is going too far in interfering even with what they consider themselves [words indistinct]

They see Botha now bulldozing his way into, (?dancing) his way [words indistinct]. Because you see these are the fellows, they have got some sense of justice, not your sense of justice or my sense of justice, but South Africa now is even going beyond the pale. It is casting to the ground, you see, even the last vestiges of the justice understood by bourgeois democracy all over the world and I think these judges are protesting. But knowing that government, it is going to ignore these protests.

Some judges have even said that the state president is exceeding his power. But Botha has got a way of, you know, just pushing aside. He is an extremely autocratic man. He is a dictator and dictators have never been known to respect justice, but it is interesting for us that there have been some brave judges who feel that South Africa is a police state. I have always said South Africa is a police state but our view now is being endorsed by some respected members of the judiciary.

[Announcer] Do you think that this development will be quite notable and important for the National Statutory Council that Botha is talking about?

[Hani] Well, the National Statutory Council is really (?stillborn). It can't be formed, it depends on black collaboration. Botha is in trouble. He cannot find these moderates. Where are these moderates? He has been cooing and singing about moderates for the last six months. He has been speaking about the silent majority and about the radical minority which has got to be crushed. But we are asking him, where is your majority? Where are your moderates? So this National Statutory Council cannot be formed. Because [words indistinct] and those black collaborators he would want to participate there, they will have to face serious problems.

[Announcer] But Gatsha has expressed readiness to participate if Nelson Mandela is released and participates.

[Hani] Well, he has expressed that willingness to participate. I think he is just using Comrade Nelson Mandela to justify his backpeddling. I think when he said he was ready to participate, he was just making that statement not realizing the depth of opposition to any form of collaboration with the present government. There is no way Comrade (Zake) our people are going to collaborate with Botha. Botha cannot preside over changes in our country. He is responsible for the problems we are facing. Botha must go. He is just wasting time by, you know, (?thrashing) out solutions. He cannot solve anything. He is responsible for the mess in our country. We say Botha should go. People like Gatsha Buthelezi are wasting their time by participating in Botha's futile experiments, because the majority of our people are rejecting those experiments. Supposing Mandela is released, Mandela won't participate in the National Statutory Council. No member of the ANC will ever participate in that National Statutory Council. The majority of our people won't participate. Gatsha will be alone there. He will be isolated [words indistinct]. He will be driving those beautiful cars and getting a fat salary, but he will just be doing it as an individual. And he must be careful of the verdict of our people and our people have been known to pass the right verdict against anybody who collaborates with that regime.

Public Support Against ANC Terrorism Noted

MB150938 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Text] With the approach of the festive season, there will be no doubt still be an escalation of ANC terrorism in South Africa. This is a period in which the ANC invariably exploits the holiday atmosphere to intensify and dramatize this most cowardly dimension of its activities.

The SAP and public are ready for it. That the police have maintained their record in this particular year is especially significant. This year marks the 25th anniversay of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the section formed by the ANC with the express purpose of engaging in acts of terrorism. As a result, the organization declared 1986 to be the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe; a year in which it proposed to pursue the strategy of terrorist violence on a vast scale throughout the country.

In fact, there was a substanital increase in the number of incidents — more than 200 up to October. But, in its real objective — engulfing the country in a continuous wave of terrorism — the ANC failed completely. This was partly due to police successes in tracking down arms caches. Another obvious factor has been the high success rate in catching those responsible for acts of terrrorism. In fact, all but a few of the [words indistinct] cases have already been solved. More than 100 suspected terrorists have been arrested and 48 have died in shootouts with the police.

It is important that terrorists should know that they will not get away with their crimes, and that message is conveyed very clearly by the statistics. A police spokesman has pointed that such a record would not have been possible were it not for the exceptionally high level of cooperation from members of the public. In South Africa, that support is widespread among all communities.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister Dies After Illness

MB171919 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 17 Nov

[Text] The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Sosana, died early this afternoon in a clinic in Pretoria. In a short statement, the government of KwaNdebele says Mr Skosana, who was suffering from diabetes, was admitted to the clinic last Friday. Mr Skosana had not been seen much in public during the past 2 months.

Workers Return, Production Resumes at GM Plant

MB171033 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 17, SAPA — Police arrested 16 people outside the gates of General Motors this morning as one third of the company's work force, who went on strike earlier this month, went back to work. The 16 were part of a mob of about 200 who had gathered at the main gates as new employees who were appointed late last week to replace 567 dismissed striekrs and a large number of other employees arrived at the plant.

Mr George Stegmann, director of personnel and public affairs at GM, said police stepped in and made the arrests when the crowd ignored warnings to disperse.

Employees attempting to enter the plant were subject to strong verbal intimidation, according to Mr Bob White, managing director of GM. According to an eyewitness, some were threatened with "necklaces" and others were warned that their homes would be burnt down if they went to work.

Police were called to the scene by management this morning in order to ensure the safety of people wishing to return to work and also protect between 170 and 180 new employees who were engaged on Thursday and Friday last week, Mr Stegmann said. He said that although some members of the group which gathered at the gate were identified as General Motors employees, others were not.

More than one third of the 2400 employees who had been on strike since October 29 were back at work today, he said. He believed the numbers would swell once the group at the gates had been removed. There was a steady trickle of workers back to the premises, he said.

Stringent precautions were being taken to protect workers on the premises, he said. "Obviously we don't want our employees to be subjected to pressure. They have every right to work and we are taking all steps to ensure that right," he said. "We have approached community leaders for support, but outside of the work situation there is really nothing we can do to protect them."

Mr Stegmann said that 200 of the 567 workers dismissed last week had submitted applications for re-employment. These were being processed, he said. GM management said this morning that workers who had not returned to work by 9 am tomorrow morning would be dismissed.

Mr White said production had been resumed this morning "after a fashion." Taking into consideration the number of employees and new employees who required training, it would be some time before the company could effect full prodcution, he said.

COSATU Committee Condemns 'Arrogant' GM Actions

MB171240 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 17, SAPA — The Council [as received] of South African Trade Unions central executive committee condemns the "arrogant and high-handed actions" of General Motors management.

In a statement issued today, the committee said it condemned GM's refusal to negotiate, the use of dirty tactics and for calling in the security forces.

They said it was clear that the original GM management did not make provision to protect its workers rights during the takeover proceedings "which were conducted behind the backs of workers."

The committee said it called on all progressive organisations in South Africa and abroad to condemn GM's "deplorable and anti-democratic actions."

They further demanded that the company negotiates all issues with workers, reinstate all dismissed workers on full pay and accede to all demands of workers.

These demands are that if companies are to pull out of South Africa or sell their businesses, they must give timely notice to union workers; they must provide full details of their plans; they must provide adequate information to allow workers and their organisations to make a decision on their future; and terms of withdrawal must be negotiated with the following conditions;

— A guarantee that no retrenchments or redundancies will occur from withdrawal or sale;

— The new bosses must agree to negotiate with union representatives issues affecting workers;

— The departing company must guarantee munimum severance pay of a months pay per year of service;

— The departing company must guarantee that no benefits will be prejudiced by withdrawal or sale for a period of 12 months; and

— The company must guarantee full earnings.

The committee said these demands were not a statement against disinvestment, but reflected workers concern that companies intending to leave negotiate with workers through their trade union about their future.

COSATU Condemns Attack on MAWU Meeting

MB171226 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Durban Nov 17 SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] has launched an investigation into the incident which left at least six members injured and one dead outside Curries Fountain, Durban, on Saturday. This was confirmed by the Natal branch secretary, Mr Ian Weir, who today disputed the version given by the Bureau for Information of the violence which erupted at the end of a national meeting. According to the bureau, one policeman was injured when a brick was thrown into a vehicle.

Two Swedish trade unionists from the International Metalworkers Federation witnessed the clash.

"We have started a collection of statements from our members who were caught up in the incident," said Mr Weir. [passage omitted]

The Council [to receive] of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] said in a statement today that they condemned the violent attack on "unarmed and defenceless" workers attending the MAWU annual general meeting. "The unprovoked attack came after a day of disciplined and democratic proceedings, in the best tradition of COSATU and the progressive trade union movement in South Africa," said the statement. COSATU said it viewed the violence as an attack on democracy. COSATU said it would support MAWU in any action they took in response to the attack.

P.W. Botha Issues Statement on SACBC Meeting

MB171801 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — The SA Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] delegation which met the state president, MR P W Botha, today were — in the words of the pope — priests and not social or political leaders, Mr Botha said today.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, who led the six-man SACBC delegation to meet Mr Botha and senior cabinet ministers, said at a press conference afterwards their pleas for rapid movement away from the "main pillars" of apartheid had "fallen on deaf ears."

In a statement tonight, the state president said he had pointed out "during a frank discussion" that the SACBC's newspaper, the "New Nation" was "a dangerous one, and unworthy of the Roman Catholic Church."

He requested the SACBC to "get their house in order in the interests of the church."

Mr Botha had then referred the delegation to an address by Pope John Paul II in Guadelupe in 1981, in which the head of the Catholic Church had said:

"You are priests, and religious, you are not social or political leaders or officials of temporal power. Let us not be under the illusion that we are serving the Gospel if we dilute our charisma through our exaggerated interest in the wide field of temporal problems.

"It is important for people to see you as servants of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God."

Mr Botha said he called on the SACBC representatives "to realise the necessity of an atmosphere of deliberation and to contribute towards its promotion in this country."

"With a view to this it is necessary that violence be condemned, especially if it is incited under communist leadership."

Mr Botha said he had expressed the hope "that discussions of this nature be continued in future," and that the SACBC delegates had agreed with him.

19.7 Percent Inflation; Second Highest Since 1920

MB150940 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Inflation is apparently at its second highest level in almost 60 years. The United's [United Building Society] economic monitor says inflation now stands at 19.7 percent, the second highest level since 1920. The monitor says the rate was pushed up by the weak rand during the first half of the year. Also contributing to the higher rate are a 22.3 percent rise in fruit prices and a 45 percent hike in the prices of cars.

Newest Nuclear Power Plant Opens in Cape Town

MB141305 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa can expect more nuclear power stations in the future. The chairman of ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] says other sources than coal have to be looked at for the generation of power and uranium he says is more efficient. The Koberg nuclear power station near Cape Town was inaugurated last night and, while speaking at the ceremony, the ESCOM chairman gave no indication where or when new nuclear stations will be built. South Africa has been threatened with expulsion from the International Atomic Energy Agency for refusing to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB150942 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] **1986 Detentions**

Today is the 156th day of the current State of Emergency. The government has refused to release the numbers or names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations.

According to the latest report of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), over 24,000 people are estimated to have been detained during 1986 so far. More than 20,000 of that

number are believed to have been detained under the current Emergency regulations.

It was stated in parliament that between January 1 and August 31, 1986, 299 people were detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, 132 of them since the Emergency was declared on June 12. Seventy-one people were detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act during the same period. At the end of August, 153 people were being held under Section 19 of the Internal Security Act.

A further 631 people were detained between January and March under the previous Emergency regulations and by September, at least 232 people had been detained under the security legislation of the "independent homelands".

Wrongful Arrest and Police Assault

James Self of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit has reported that in 1984 the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, was faced with 69 cases of wrongful arrest and assault; an amount of R83,874.61 was paid in out-of-court settlements. Nine out of 69 cases were withdrawn. Eleven of the cases related to unlawful arrests and 11 of the claims for assault involved alleged assaults in police custody. During the same year, at least 34 cases were brought against the Minister of Justice and R34,978.25 was paid out.

In 1985 there were 137 lawsuits against the Minister of Law and Order. Eighty-eight of these were settled out of court and the Minister had to pay a total of R146,668.14. Twentny-nine persons claimed they were assaulted by police, while 29 claimed unlawful arrest. In 46 cases, R21,177 was paid out by the Minister of Justice.

Military Strength

The latest annual report of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), reports that South Africa has 106,400 people in its armed forces, including 64,000 national servicemen. In addition it has a further 167,000 active reserves and 150,000 people serving in the National Reserve — meaning that South Africa has a total of 423,400 in its armed forces and reserves, according to the IISS.

The report estimates that Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the military wing of the African National Congress, has "perhaps" 10,000 trained guerrillas and that SWAPO's strength is around 8,900.

Strikes

The minister of Manpower, Pietie du Plessis, said that between January and September this year there had been 499 strikes, compared with 389 during the whole of last year. He said 230,000 workers had been involved and nearly 777,000 man-days had been lost.

Standard of Living

According to a recent study by the Actuarial Society of South Africa, only five to 10 percent of the "homeland" population can make a living from agriculture. The rural communities are largely dependent on migrant remittances and old age pensions, which average R40 a month, and there are frequent delays because of administrative corruption and inefficiency.

The report says that 89 percent of South African households earn less than R1,400 a month and 56 percent receive less than R400 a month and 40 percent earn less than the official minimum subsistence level of R280 per month.

The report estimates that only 4.7-million people are involved in conventional employer-employee relationships or are self-employed. In all, 8.7-million South Africans with 20.1-million dependents are in the cash economy, many on a part-time or occasional baisis, the report estimates.

The society estimates that about 2.8-million "potential workers" are unemployed and that 4.5-million are either unemployed or underemployed. They estimate that by the year 2000 this figure will grow to 8.1-million.

Prisoner of Conscience

Jacob Mtshali, 25, Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO) general secretary and United Democratic Front national administrative secretary, was detained under the Emergency regulations on September 17 this year and is still being held.

Mtshali first became politically active at the time of the 1976 uprising in Soweto. Later, as a high school student in Alexandra, he was involved with the formation of the now-banned Congress of South African Students (COSAS).

In 1973 when AYCO was launched he was elected the first general secretary, a position he has held ever since. Later that year he played an active role in the launching of the UDF and has since served on the UDF Johannebsurg Area Committee and the UDF Transvaal General Council. After finishing school he worked in several jobs and in April last year was employed by the UDF as the administrative secretary in its national office.

This is Mtshali's fourth period of detention and he has spent nearly 12 of the last 16 months in detention without trial. He was detained for the full nine months of the last Emergency and shortly after his release he was arrested, charged with public violence and found not guilty. A month after his release there was an assassination attempt on his life. Shots were fired at his house but he escaped unscathed.

When the latest Emergency was declared he went into hiding but was detained two months ago after being involved in a motor accident.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Isizwe — The Nation Vol 1 No 3 (UDF, Cape Town); ***When Will They Stop*** (UDF, Cape Town); *Workers Unity* No. 59, 60, 61,

98 (SACTU); A negro woman posing in the nude — poster (Not stated); *Bolt No. 18 Queen of Hearts* (Niel Hermann); F—ck all that is missing is U, Oral Sex is a matter of taste and I really appreciate your criticism — f—ck you very much (unstated); Care newsletter No. 78 July 1986 (Care National); *Workers Press* June 28 1986 (Extrasearch Ltd London); *Socialist Worker* Nos. 993 and 1003, June and September 1986 (Larkham Printers and Publishers Ltd, London); *Workers Power* No. 85 July/August 1986 (Workers Power, BCM London); *Spare Rib* No. 170, September 1986 (Spare Rib London).

The following books have been unbanned for possession but are still banned for distribution and importation: Nelson *Mandela — The Struggle Is My Life* (Nelson Mandela); *Torment to Triumph in Southern Africa* (Louise Stack and Don Norton); *The African Liberation Reader Vols 1-3 — The Anatomy of Colonialism, the National Liberation Movements and The Strategy of Liberation.*

Unbanned for Distribution:

Camera Weekly vol 7 No. 21, September 20 1986 (Haymarket Publishing Company); *Communism and the Bible* (Jose Miranda); *A Swelling Place of Our Own* (Randolph Vigne) and *Namibia* (Winifred Nachtwei).

Information Bureau Issues 18 Nov Unrest Report

MB180832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 18 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"In Katlehong (Germiston) a group of black persons attacked a security force foot patrol with petrol bombs and stones. The patrol warded off the attack with birdshot, wounding one man in the leg. No arrests were made.

"An explosive device was detonated outside the Phehello Secondary School in Kutlwanong (Odendaalsrus) yesterday. Damage of about R2000 was caused and no one was injured. The type of explosive used has not yet been identified.

"A few other unrest related incidents were reported in the rest of the country involving mainly the throwing of petrol bombs and stones at private homes and vehicles. Little damage was caused and in one incident involving a delivery vehicle, two black youths were arrested."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB180657 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN on GM Worker Strike

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 15 November says the General Motors (GM) affair has taken a sickly turn." The paper points out that "if the workers supported disinvestment, they can hardly complain if GM pulled out under pressure of disinvestment. If they didn't care whether they lost their jobs because of disinvestment or sanctions, it is surprising that they now want both jobs and severance pay." The strike is making it "harder" for the new company to keep the local operation going. If GM is forced to switch its plants from the eastern Cape to the North, then that will be the end of the "volatile, undisciplined and strike and boycott-crazy Eastern Cape," and "the losers will be the Black workers themselves."

THE STAR on Group Areas Act

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 17 November says in a page 12 editorial: "Central to the great separation myth which dominated political life in this country for so long was the belief that friction would be minimised if racial groups were kept apart. Researchers from Rand Afrikaans University have laid the myth in a study of the so-called grey areas of Johannesburg. They conclude that experience of interracial contact seems to promote 'a greater propensity to sharing amenities and services.'" The findings show that the races can live together, although certain categories of whites find adapting to a new social order more difficult. They can become "'socially and politically alienated.'" *The Star* says if people are prepared to share residential areas, then the Group Areas Act must go.

Tricameral System Losing Popularity

A second editorial on the same page says the first by-election held since the establishment of the House of Delegates two year ago, indicates that "the tricameral parliamentary system is, if anything, less popular now than at its inception. Certainly, the level of voter participation is so low as to raise serious doubts whether the dully elected MP really represents his constituency." "Parliamentary government can enjoy the respect it deserves only when it had the confidence of the people."

RSA in a Downhill Slide

On the same page Dr Franz Auerbach says that it is difficult to "be aware of how fast we are rolling downhill. In a different climate, the abolition of the pass laws and of influx control and the higher gold and platinum prices would have boosted South Africa's morale." But Auerbach points out among other things: the civil unrest; rent boycotts; education crisis; unemployment and inflation; sanctions; security and emergency law detentions which "this year have been estimated at an average of 84 a day. Many men, women and children have been kept in solitary confinement for prolonged periods." "How much deeper must we slide into anarchy before citizens persuade the Government to take the kind of action the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] discussed in May?"

Coloreds, Indians Join PFP

"The Progressive Federal Party has continued to put into practice its policy to be a non-racial party following the scrapping of the Political Interference Act," says Tos Wentzel on the same page. "But the recruitment of people of colour as members of the party remains a sensitive issue, especially in the present state of emergency." However, "thousands of people of colour" have become members of the PFP. The PFP federal council has "found its

coloured and Indian supporters are not opposed to the PFP being in the Assembly, as they feel all should be represented there, but they are opposed to its being in the Representatives and the Delegates which they regard as artificial creations of the apartheid system."

Motor Industry Hopes for Increased Black Demand

"One of the fundamental myths of the motor industry — that it will one day be dragged from the brink of disaster by black consumer demand — is in danger of being exploded," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 17 November. The paper notes that there are "seven major manufacturers waiting in the wings for the day that their patience will be rewarded by a surge in black spending. That day may never come — or, at best, remains many years off. With 260,000 cars in South Africa registered by blacks, of which only 35,000 were bought new, the motor industry clearly has a major problem." *Business Day* believes that the black market has not yet "burgeoned" because of "the years of political, social and economic mismanagement by Pretoria that has led us to this condition."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas Act

"It looks as if economic factors rather than political ones will finally scuttle the Group Areas Act. For it is clear that the economy, and the desparate scarcity of black housing, is largely responsible for the rapidly changing character of South Africa's inner city suburbs, particularly Johannesburg's," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 November in a page 6 editorial. The paper says a study by Rand Afrikaans University reveals that the majority of whites in Johannesburg's flatland are "willing to share the area with other race groups, though some of this group felt it should be allowed without repealing the Group Areas Act completely. Possibly they see retention of the Act as a kind of backstop, should residential integration go horribly wrong."

Western Aid to Counter Sanctions

On the same page John Battersby says in the "London Dateline" column that "the rather bland term 'positive measures' has become the core of the British and European Community's counter-strategy to sanctions. It is a term to cover a wide range of multilateral Western aid and investment programmes aimed at improving the living conditions and the education and training of black South Africans." Battersby says there is a growing realization among the proponents of the Marshall aid package of the "acutely sensitive diplomacy needed to win both the support of the South African government and black opposition for such programmes. The dilemma is that public government support guarantees black rejection. But then such deals are not concluded in public and with the necessary discretion it should be possible to get a private government nod and negate public reactions." "The government's willingness to dismantle apartheid and negotiate a non-racial constitutional with representative black leaders would be the green light for the Western aid plan."

SOWETAN: Forced Removals Continue

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 17 November comments on the relentless "control and regulation" of large numbers of township residents. "While the scrapping of influx control was hailed as a major advance for reform, the White Paper on Urbanisation submitted to Parliament in April this year, provides for subtle and even more intolerable ways of control of blacks via the allocation of land and 'approved accommodation.'" Referring to the removal of Langa township residents to Nobuhle which is "no better" a place, the paper says "the Government might think that by getting the problem out of sight, and more significantly away from white residential areas, it will disappear. This is not only a pipe dream but there is an increase in bitterness and anger. Those serious-minded people who are spending time and money to make projections into a future stable society are seriously hampered by such acts."

DIE VADERLAND on Machel Crash

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 14 November comments on the allegation that the Machel plane was deviated off course by South Africa, saying "unfortunately we cannot dismiss the hysteria and venom because it is so groundless, conceited and without truth." *Die Transvaler* notes that so far "the authorities which are linked to this case have not put a foot wrong. This includes their reactions to the crash, the handling of evidence such as blood samples, the important deceased, the survivors and the black box. This scrupulousness should be maintained."

BEELD: USSR Blames RSA for Machel Crash

On page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 15 November the "From My Political Pen" column says that "sooner or later it had to happen that the Russian Government would blame South Africa for the death of President Samora Machel." The column notes that the Russians are involved in the investigation which is not completed yet. "To mount conspiracies against other countries and individuals, so-called clandestine acts, has become part of the governing pattern of many countries. Especially Russia, through the KGB, and America, through the CIA, are masters in this field." "An investigation that would reveal that the crash was caused by negligence on the part of the Russian crew or obsolete equipment in the plane, would be an ugly reflection on the Russians. So South Africa becomes the victim of a disinformation campaign which makes one wonder how much attention the results of the investigation are going to receive, if they are going to tell another story."

THE NAMIBIAN on Appeal of Rights

"The fact that the interim government has resorted to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to prove the invalidity of its own Bill of Rights has caused waves of astonishment in Namibian circles," says the page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 14 November. "The fact that they are contesting the Supreme Court's rulings in these matters confirms the often expressed

suspicion that their Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives was merely intended as 'window-dressing' for the international community, rather than being valid and enforceable legislation." The paper notes that it was "at the insistence" of the Multi-Party Conference that the Bill of Rights was incorporated into Proclamation R101 of the South African State President, "installing that same government. Who are they trying to fool?"

Botha Dictating to Interim Government

In her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 Gwen Lister says "South Africa, and Mr P.W. Botha, State President, in particular, certainly do want to 'dictate things' in Namibia, and their control is not merely restricted to the portfolios of foreign affairs and defence, as members of the interim government are well aware." "They quite obviously want a government which is broadly based enough to attract at least some international acceptance; and yet is still sufficiently dependent on South Africa for her to continue to call the shots." Lister believes that when the Multi-Party Conference met as a group they should have drafted a constitution to present to the South African Government. "Unfortunately, however, they accepted the reins of government without having a combined platform or policy, and this is perhaps the ultimate reasons for their failure as a government. For now Mr Botha is in a position to dictate the pace; knowing that while he insists on the retention of so called minority rights, however much they may protest, they will not resign from the government or relinquish their seats of power."

RAPPORT Calls for Unity Against Onslaught

"Internationally, South Africa remains caught in a phase of naked hate, childishness and demonstration," says a page 32 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 16 November. "We will have to survive this without degrading ourselves, and we should handle it with bravado." The fact that South Africa and all its people "are suffering under the onslaught calls for joint action and resistance against it." *Rapport* believes that the "time is ripe for more noticeable alliances and groups in South Africa. Despite differences in political emphasis and power basis there are central issues where consensus is possible."

RSA Will Not Be Cornered

A second editorial on the same page says that "there is a strategy to try to press South Africa into a corner and to strangle it slowly but surely. Even yesterday's friends are participating, not to talk of one's enemies." The paper says that if they believe that South Africa is small enough and "needs only be pressured hard enough for it to give in," then they are making a "fatal miscalculation." "Hopefully they will realize, before it is too late, that South Africa will fight back like an injured animal if its continued existence is at stake." *Rapport* also warns that theen the country will "not play according to the rules."

ZAMBIA

Tanzanian Talks Urge Alternate Cargo Routes

MB141647 Dakar PANA in English 1635 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 14 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia and Tanzania have been urged to establish an alternative and supplementary cargo carrier to the Tanzania/Zambia Railways Authoritiy (Tazara) in order to brace against possible sabotage to the railway line by racist South Africa or its agents.

The recommendation is contained in a communique signed today at the end of a series of meetings by the bilateral coordination committee of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of Tanzania, and the United National Independence Pa[illegible]eetings started on 12 Nov. Chairman of the political and legal committee of the Central Committee Daniel Lisulo signed on behalf of UNIP while Seif Shariff Hamad, MCC [?member of the Central Committee] and chief minister of Zanzibar, signed on behalf of CCM.

In reviewing the problems which led to the collapse of the defunct Zambia/Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) the committee recommended that these problems be sorted out prio: to the re-establishment of an alternative and supplementary cargo carrier. Considering the strategic and economic importance of the jointly owned ventures such as Tazara, Tazama Pipelines Limited and ZTRS, not only to both countries but to the southern African region in the wake of mandatory economic sancitons against South Africa, the committee urged both parties to take security precautions very seriously in the event of the enemy sabotaging the vital installations. It further urged both parties to scout around for other sources of assistance in the maintenance and repair of these installations instead of depending on only one source.

To ensure continued smooth operations of the joint economic ventures, the committee wants to see that each party (UNIP and CCM) is directly represented at top policy levels of the economic ventures to guarantee proper policy guidance as well as effective accountability. The committee also recommended that the two parties should have representatives on the Zambia/Tanzania joint permanent commission of co-operation and that the commission should explore other areas of cooperation.

In reviewing the southern African situation, the committee noted that the current political situation was explosive. The committee also took note of the economic hardships that would be faced by countries in the region at the onset of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and pledged their continued support for the liberation struggle being waged by ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia. It further urged the two liberation movements to intensify the freedom struggle in order to bring the necessary pressure to bear within frontiers of South Africa and Namibia.

ZIMBABWE

Editorial Condemns Reagan Foreign Policy

MB161114 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 86 p10

[Editorial: "Sordid Record"]

[Excerpts] Twice in as many months the American people have overwhelmingly expressed their understandable disapproval of their president's policies. Last month came the humiliating Congressional reversal of Reagan's veto of the South African sanctions Bill. Last week was the electorate's turn. In the mid-term Congressional elections, the American public delivered yet another blow to the president by giving its votes to the opposition Democrats, placing them firmly in control of Congress.

The world has good reasons to join the American people in their celebration of the defeat and humiliation of a president whose foreign policy is a dangerous threat to world peace and a negation of almost everything that successive American administrations have stood for in foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

We in this part of the world have not fared any better. We have witnessed much more than the thoroughly discredited "constructive engagement" policy towards the racist regime in Pretoria. Jonas Savimbi, the South African-sponsored bandit leader in Angola, not only enjoys Reagan's official support, but has actually been received by the American president at the White House.

Angola's crime is simply that it accepted assistance from socialist countries in its national effort to repel racist South African aggression! This must be an affront to many Americans and they have said so through their vote.

On the vexed question of Namibia and racist South Africa proper, the President had to be dragged kicking and screaming into line over the sanctions matter by an angry Congress. Americans had to be — and be seen to be — on the side of justice and responsible leadership behaviour in world affairs.

Here at home the flow of American development aid has been stopped. Our government committed a cardinal sin by telling President Reagan something like: Zimbabwe looks at the world through its own lenses, it has a foreign policy and that policy will always be made in Harare.

There were no howls of anguish in this country because of Reagan's intolerance and political pettiness. For it is not just the power of principle which inspires and guides our prime minister in his resolve to stand up to bullies. He is one with the people he leads in a solemn resolve never to allow our independence and national sovereignty to become cheap negotiable concepts.

The Reagan trail can be followed to all over the world — Middle East, Asia and the Far East. But is to the American people we must look for action to stop this dangerous crusade.

Regional Situation Discussed With Danish Minister

MB171747 Dakar PANA in English 1649 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 17 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — The volatile political climate being created by the Pretoria regime in the Southern Africa region demands the world's courageous, unequivocal and swift response, the Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende said here today.

Welcoming his Danish counterpart, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen at a luncheon in the capital, the minister charged that the abominable bully had gone so far as effecting economic strangleholds on independent neighbouring states.

We in this region have had to pay a colossal price for defying the Pretoria regime's quest for regional hegemony, he said appealing to the international community for increased support to liberation movements fighting to dismantle apartheid.

He noted that the Nordic countries had assumed a critical position towards the reprehensible system and that Denmark had gone so far as to discourage its companies from trading with hSouth Africa: These are truly positive and commendable moves, he added.

On the global frontier, the minister said it was common knowledge that nuclear arsenals were in excess of amounts necessary for self-defence and that the superpowers were threatening the human race with annihilation.

We, like all other non-nuclear nations must have a say to demand that nuclear weapons must be liquidated from this earth as they must never be introduced into space ... we (?just) demand our right to life.

An equally sympathetic Mr Jensen retorted by restricting his comments to the southern African situation and declared as vain all persuasive measures to have the Pretoria regime dismantle its racial policies.

It has become increasingly clear to the outside world that only one policy holds out the prospect of a peaceful transition in South Africa: increased pressure.

Early this year Denmark took what he called the most far-reaching measures ever to be taken by a Western country when it decided to introduce a total trade boycott with South Africa.

We now see it as our obligation to work in all fora in order to influence and convince other countries to join us in a concerted international action against apartheid, the Danish foreign minister said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Security Situation — An anonymous caller told a news agency that the "Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces" was responsible for a 19 November rocket attack on the Central Bank in the Al-Hamra' area, Beirut radio reported. A government commissioner was wounded in the attack, and the caller threatened further operations against dollar dealers and bank managers.

Fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in and around Burj al-Barajinah 18-19 November, according to Beirut radio. Seven people were injured by further Palestinian artillery attacks on the southern suburb, and 14 were killed or injured inside the Palestinian camp. In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt blamed the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the artillery attacks on the southern suburb of Beirut, Radio Monte Carlo noted. Amal threatened to respond in kind to the PNSF bombardment, while the PNSF blamed Amal for the renewed fighting and suspended its participation in the Camps Security Coordination Committee.

French Hostage — The Organization of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) is not holding French hostage Marcel Carton and has not contacted news agencies about the release of anyone, according to an anonymous caller on behalf of the ORJ cited by AFP. The announcement followed an earlier claim by an anonymous caller that the ORJ would release Carton shortly.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi for talks on Arab developments and current contacts to convene an Arab summit, Damascus radio reported.

In Israel, *'Al Hamishmar* cited the Paris weekly *Le Point*'s report that the Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with SS-23 missiles.

Iran-Iraq War

According to IRNA, two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in the Irbil region during joint operations by Kurdish guerrillas and Iranian soldiers. An Iraqi military spokesman denied Iranian claims that checkpoints along the Iraq-Turkey highway suffered heavy damage and several trucks were destroyed, INA reported.

On the diplomatic front, the Iraqi foreign minister was received by Saudi King Fahd to whom he delivered a message from IraqiPresident Saddam Husayn, SPA reported. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister received the Iranian charge for talks on bilateral relations, according to KUNA.

In Iran, Tehran radio reported Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi's statement 19 November that countries which realize Iraq's defeat is imminent are "trying to attribute Iran's victory to their own weapons." More reports about the sale of weapons to Iran may be published in the next few days, Musavi said, but he added that the most complicated weapons are no substitute for the "mystic fervor" of Iranian forces. President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted earlier that "world politicians" accept Iranian "logic" that Saddam Husayn must be "executed," IRNA noted. During his tour of Mazandaran Province in connection with Unity Week, Khamene'i also held Iraqi "aggression" responsible for hindering Tehran's development efforts.

Egypt

Interior Minister Zaki Badr disclosed details of the 31 October clashes in Asyut during an interview with the London *Al-Majallah* published 12 November, stating that the violence was started by Muslim extremists who were objecting to the appointment of an imam in a local mosque. The extremists used guns, bricks, and stones, killing a student and injuring 24 policemen, he said. Badr downplayed the strength of the extremists, asserting that there are only 200-300 fundamentalists in Asyut University.

A 17 November *Al-Ahram* report cited by AFP noted that the authorities have released 32 students arrested in protests against the Asyut University authorities' refusal to let female students wear the "niqab," a veil that covers all the face except the eyes.

Libya and Chad

The appointment of a new GUNT leader was reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which cited an AFP report that Acheikh Ibn Oumar was elected leader after 5 days of meetings in Cotonou, Benin. On the other hand, Paris radio subsequently asserted that GUNT official Facho Balaam has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as GUNT leader.

In New York, Libya's UN representative denied the Chadian Government's accusation that Libya has committed "indescribable atrocities" in northern Chad, according to KUNA.

PLO

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah arrived in Moscow for talks within the framework of efforts to restore PLO unity, KUNA reported.

FBIS

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PLO Statement on Israeli 'Terrorist Campaign'

JN181816 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the PLO on "the Zionist terrorist campaign in Jerusalem" — date not given]

[Text] For the past 2 days, the PLO Executive Committee has been following with extreme concern the bloody Zionist terrorist campaign against our Palestinian masses in holy Jerusalem, as well as the Zionist settler gangs' destruction of Palestinian property and their burning of houses under the protection of Israeli security and army forces.

These criminal practices are a continuation of the policy of racial discrimination and Zionist policy represented in detention and expulsion, confiscation of land, destruction of houses, attacks on whole villages, and in the recent criminal campaigns against our kinfolk in holy Jerusalem. This is an integrated Zionist policy to undermine our people's militant spirit and expel them from their homeland.

While proudly greeting the proud stance of our Palestinian masses in holy Jerusalem against the spiteful racist terrorist Zionist practices and their valiant and brave confrontation of armed settlers, supported by Zionist security and armed forces, in defense of their honor, properties, and souls, the PLO Executive Committee appeals to world public opinion and all honest and free people in the world to condemn these ugly practices and to move immediately and decisively to stop this aggression and check these Zionist criminal practices.

We appeal to the United Nations, nonaligned countries, Islamic countries, African countries, friendly countries, and to all free and honest people to stand alongside our people to confront the systematic official Israeli terrorism inside our occupied land and Jerusalem. At the same time our people in their camps in Lebanon are subjected to air and sea attacks against our children, women, and kinfolk and to massacres inside and outside our occupied land.

Despite repression, injustice, and massacres, our people will continue to valiantly and strongly resist to achieve their national rights and to establish their independent state with holy Jerusalem as capital under their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO.

PNSF Official Comments on Damascus Talks

JN190730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Fadl Shururu, member of the central delegation of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] command, who returned to Damascus from Beirut at dawn today to continue consultations, stated to our radio that the PNSF cannot declare a war on its allies and any shelling from the mountain is irresponsible. He added: An agreement was reached yesterday evening with Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Mustafa Sa'd to stop this after ascertaining the sources of the bombardment. Shururu added: I personally have been trying in Beirut since Friday evening to stop the deterioration of the situation. I held numerous contacts with high-ranking officials of Amal, Syrian observers, 'Asim Qansuh, and Akram (Juhayyid) so that we can work together to stop the fighting and calm the situation. Shururu added: Let everyone know that there are several parties trying to inflame the situation, particularly as this would coincide with Syria's celebration of the corrective movement, for these parties want the situation to worsen during theexpanded Lebanese-Palestinian meeting sponsored by Syria in Damascus.

Shururu also said: The leaders of the Lebanese nationalist movement, Amal, the PNSF, and all those who do not want further victims to fall, must rise above the events that occurred and sit down and talk to find a radical solution. The masses in the camps and outside the camps will no longer accept [word indistinct] solutions.

The PNSF held a meeting at the PFLP office today. Khalid al-Fahum, Ahmad Jibril, Samir Ghawshah, Talal Naji, Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, 'Isam al-Qadi, and Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani] attended.

Consultations among the parties concerned are expected to resume during the night, in the hope that a reasonable solution will be reached.

Arab Envoys in Japan Discuss U.S. Arms to Iran

LD191023 Kuwait KUNA in English 0934 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 (KUNA) — The Council of Arab Ambassadors and Chiefs of Mission accredited to Japan Wednesday had met at the Arab League office here to discuss the question of U.S. delivery of weapons to Iran, an office spokesman told *Kuwait News Agency*.

In a brief statement, the council said: "After studying the matter from its various angles and prospects, the council decided to emphasize the contents of the statement issued by the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi on November 12th concerning this matter in which he deplored the United States action," he stated.

The statement warned against the role played by Israel in trying to "envenom the already tense relations between the U.S. and the Arab world and fueling a war which cannot but serve the Zionist interests," the spokesman said.

It was further decided that a delegation representing the council, would meet later in the day with ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry officials to discuss the issue of American arms supply to Tehran, he added.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister. Iranian Envoy Discuss Ties

LD181416 Kuwait KUNA in English 1319 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 18 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad today received charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy here, Mohammad Ridha Bagheri.

Shaykh Sabah told reporters that talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations between Kuwait and Iran.

The official added that he also expressed to Bagheri the hope that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i would respond to the invitation extended by h.h. the amir for attending the fifth Islamic summit, scheduled to convene in Kuwait towards the end of next January.

Shaykh Sabah hoped that meetings of the said summit would result in the best interest of all Muslims.

Asked about the cabinet's decision yesterday to assign the Foreign Ministry contact with the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Secretariat on the issue of U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the deputy premier and foreign minister said "we are in contact with brothers in the council states on this subject."

In this context, Shaykh Sabah today received Secretary General of the GCC, 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah for an exchange dealing, among other things, with the question.

Whether the current Arab tour, started in Damascus last night, by Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi and Algerian foreign minister and current chairman of the league session, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi will include a stop in Kuwait, the official said according to plan, the two are scheduled to visit all Arab countries.

Shaykh Sabah welcomed them any time in Kuwait.

During their meeting in Tunis last month, Arab foreign ministers had assigned Klibi and Ibrahimi to contact Arab capitals to prepare the atmosphre and arrange for convoking the long-delayed Arab summit.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah today received Kuwait's ambassadors in Abu Dhabi and Geneva who reported to him on their activities and reviewed Kuwait's relations with each of the two countries.

Amir Speaks to Army, Police Officers on Security

LD181343 Kuwait KUNA in English 1236 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 18 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir, the supreme commander of the Army and the Armed Forces met Tuesday at Al-Salam Palace with commanding officers of the Army, the police, and the National Guards in the presence of the national guards and the interior and defense ministers.

His Highness spoke to the officers on the domestic and external security of the country and expressed his appreciation and satisfaction at the efforts they are exerting and the cooperation among them for maintaining security and stability.

His Highness urged them to exert an added effort at these crucial times in the history of the country and the region and wished them all success in shouldering their great responsibility.

After the noon prayer, His Highness had lunch with the officers.

Today's meeting, depicted His Highness's interest in the Army, the police and the national guards.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Addresses Rally on National Day

JN181736 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1327 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Speech by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id at a rally marking the 16th anniversary of Oman's national day at the Al-Fath Square in (Lutayah) on 18 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God and peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad whom God sent to guide and warn mankind, and peace be upon the prophet's scion and companions.

Dear citizens, we are very pleased to meet with you at this great rally to celebrate the 16th anniversary of our glorious national day. We are also pleased to greet you and greet our dear people throughout the homeland. We thank almighty God for his care

and ask him to help and inspire us in serving our dear country and its progress. [applause] [passage omitted]

Today, as together we face greater responsibilities and duties, we must all draw on our tolerant religion, our noble Omani values, and our past experiences for greater strength and determination to redouble our efforts and continue our progress, through cooperation and unity and through loyalty to our proud Oman, always adhering to God's words: Fulfill your pledges, for a pledge always entails a responsibility. [Koranic verse] [applause]

Citizens, for several years now there have been economic changes in the world that impose great challenges on the developing countries. Moreover, the present situation in the oil market has negative repercussions on the economies of oil-producing countries and on the entire world economy. We must, now more than at any time in the past, strengthen our determination to depend on ourselves, not only to face these changes and to adapt to them, but in all circumstances — and that entails that everyone make sacrifices to overcome the difficulties and to build a prosperous society. [applause]

In this regard, we emphasize the great importance of diversifying the sources of national income and developing them as much as possible, and (?concentrating) more on the agricultural, fisheries, and industrial sectors. We must also channel the energies of the society toward serious work and honest competition in building the country, and setting one's standard of performance as the criterion for enjoying the country's wealth, in line with the prophet's saying: "when any one of you does any work God wants him to do it well."

At the same time, we emphasize our firm determination to continue to provide our dear people with the basic and essential services, despite all the economic changes and circumstances. [applause] We have given our directives to officials of our government to take this into consideration when drawing up our development plans.

It is important that every citizen shoulder his responsibility to his country, without complacency or depending on others, and seriously and sincerely contribute to the achievement of our national tasks. These tasks call on us all to glorify work as a noble value that gives life a positive and useful content, and as a sacred duty required by the belief in one's debt to one's country and urged by the teachings of Islam. [passage omitted]

Out of our belief in the role of Omani youth in building the homeland, we urge them to set an example in being serious and capable, and prepare themselves to effectively contribute to all sectors of work without tying their future merely to gaining degrees or confine their interests to limited areas. They must set a good example for work in various fields, however simple such work may appear to be. Every service to the homeland and society is an honest and a noble effort that achieves the citizen's aspiration to an honorable life. Moreover, reducing dependence on foreign labor in many areas of work that do not require a special skill can be achieved only with the citizen undertaking such work seriously and with interest. God has said: Man has only his efforts, and his efforts will be judged, and then man will be justly rewarded for his efforts. [Koranic verse]

We urge every citizen to contribute to the comprehensive development of the country. And the private sector must take serious steps to gradually depend, more than in the past, on the Omani labor force and on the available Omani expertise and cadres in their various activities that will make an important contribution within the framework of our tireless efforts to build and develop our own capabilities in all spheres. [applause] [passage omitted]

Oman is in good shape, praise be to God. Its land is good and rich, and its blessings and wealth are sufficient to meet the aspirations of coming generations — if we all pull up our sleeves, work hard, and cooperate in overcoming all challenges and in achieving progress and prosperity for our country, inspired by what the prophet said: worshipers of god, be brothers, and cooperate in doing good.

Citizens, on this dear occasion, we are pleased to salute our valiant Armed Forces, all its units and formations, and laud their efficiency, seriousness, and loyalty to their sacred duty of guarding the homeland's security and defending its pure soil. We emphasize our continued interest in fostering the Armed Forces and developing their capabilities so they can play their glorious role. We also salute and laud the sincere efforts of the security services in serving the homeland and the citizens and safeguarding our people's security and confidence throughout the country. [applause]

We want to extend a special greeting to the Omani Scouts. We greatly appreciate their important activities that enable them to effectively contribute to our good march, believing in God and self-reliance. We greet and thank you all, participants in this rally: farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, Omani youth, and all sectors of the Omani society for your sincere efforts to build the country. [passage omitted]

We ask almighty God to grant us and you success in achieving all that is good for beloved Oman. We also ask him to make peace and amity prevail throughout the world, so that mankind will work for its own good and resolve its differences by peaceful means so as to spare people the woes of war and destruction and so they may achieve their aspirations to security and stability. [applause]

In conclusion, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Briefs

Ambassador Presents Credentials — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received a copy of the credentials of (Salih Boujoum'a), ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the sultanate. [Excerpt] *[Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Nov 86 JN]*

Ambassador to Greece — Omani Ambassador to Italy Muhammad ibn 'Umar ibn Tahir 'Aydid presented a copy of his credentials as the Sultanate's non-resident extraordinary plenipotentiary ambassador to the friendly Hellenic Republic to

the Greek foreign minister. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, ways to develop and enhance them, and issues of common interest. [Text] *[Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Nov 86 JN]*

PDRY

Al-'Attas Congratulates Oman on National Day

EA182303 Aden ANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Aden, 18 Nov — Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, sent a cable of congratulations to his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on the occasion of Oman's national day.

The cable states: I am pleased to send to you and, through you, to the fraternal people of Oman our warmest congratulations and best wishes pf good health and happiness, for your people further progress, and for relations between our countries further growth in the interests of our two peoples and the peoples of the region.

Muhsin Reviews Visits to Nicaragua, Cuba

EA181148 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has returned to Aden at the end of his visit to Nicaragua and Cuba. He participated with the friendly Nicaraguan people in their celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinist Front and the 10th anniversary of the martyrdom of the Front's founder, Carlos Fonseca.

In a statement to ANA on his arrival, Brother Muhsin expressed his satisfaction at the heroic efforts of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist Front, in defense of the homeland and the revolution, and the achievement of economic and social changes on the path to building its new society. He also expressed satisfaction at the results of his meetings with the Sandinist leadership during which views were exchanged on issues of common concern and on recent international political developments, in particular in Latin America and the Middle East. These issues included U.S. imperialism's interference in the affairs of the countries of these two regions, its continuous attempts to undermine their security and stability, and imperialism's support for racist and Zionist regimes and their agents with the aim of creating tension and sabotage. It was stressed that the meetings will deepen and reinforce the militamt relations linking the YSP with the Sandinist Front and the two friendly peoples.

Also reviewed were the measures taken by the YSP to normalize the internal situation after the incidents of 13th January.

On his visit to the Socialist Republic of Cuba, Brother Muhsin said he held talks with Cuban party officials, centering on relations between the two friendly parties and countries. They exchanged views on issues of joint concern and on reinforcing the militant alignment between the Yemeni and Cuban parties and revolutions, to strengthen their positions at regional and international levels. Also discussed, he said, were international developments in light of the escalation of the fierce onslaught by imperialism and the Americans and thier allies: the creation of tension in several parts of the world — the Arab region, the Middle East, Central America the Caribbean and Africa, in particular. They discussed U.S. imperialism's support for racist regimes in South Africa and Israel, and the regimes in Honduras and El Salvador, with the aim of frustrating the national liberation movements in these areas, continuing to flout the interests of their peoples. To this end, it is exploiting the fragmentation in parts of the national liberation movements and the national regimes in some of these areas.

Brother Muhsin stressed the vital importance of the unity of national and progressive forces in the struggle against their enemies — imperialism, the racists and Zionism and their agents — that same unity being the central link for achieving victory. He stressed his admiration and appreciation of the increasing successes of the Cuban militants in socialist construction, for the solid role Cuba is playing in supporting the cause of people's struggle, and the prominent place Cuba, its Communist Party, and its leader, Fidel Castro, occupy in the struggle against imperialism. He wished the friendly Cuban people more progress and prosperity.

Soviet Delegation Meets Party Leader, Departs

EA182245 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, today received the Soviet friendship delegation led by Comrade Nariman Kipshakbayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee [as heard] and Kazakhstan minister of land reclamation and water resources, which participated in the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week 10-17 November.

At the meeting, the secretary general welcomed the Soviet delegation, expressing his satisfaction at this meeting which reflects the depth of relations between the PDRY and the USSR and between the two friendly parties. The secretary general expressed hope that, during its visit to our country, the delegation has seen the achievements brought about by the sweat of the laborers and farmers and also the projects underway in various sectors with the assistance of the friendly USSR. He commended the impartial internationalist support the Soviet Union extends to our country in all circumstances.

For his part, Comrade Nariman expressed his satisfaction, on behalf of his delegation, for the generous hospitality and warm reception. This tangibly emphasizes the steadfastness of the Yemeni people and their ability to bring about achievements and progress, he said. Comrade Nariman praised the standard of preparations for the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week and the activities that took place to mark this occasion. He referred to this as a reflection of the standard of relations between the two peoples and parties in the two friendly countries in their mutual interest.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Khamiri, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Yemeni Council of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship, and Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information and chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, also attended the meeting.

After participating in the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week, the Soviet friendship delegation left Aden tonight. Before his departure, the head of the delegation Comrade Nariman Kipshakbayev expressed his great happiness at the activities of friendship week which were a tangible reflection of the depth of Yemeni-Soviet relations, considered to be a definite source of struggle for peace.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Nariman said he had visited some of the governorates and had seen various aspects of the achievements of the Yemeni people and the historical monuments reflecting the steadfastness and civilization of the people. He said: We are pleased to note that our meetings with party and government leaders gave fresh emphasis to the fact that Yemeni-Soviet relations are deepening and developing in line with the interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries.

He praised the efforts of the comrades in the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society which made a success of the activities of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Week in Aden. At the end of his statement, he wished the Yemeni people further development, success, and prosperity.

Brothers 'Abd al-Wakil al-Sururi, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the Yemeni Council of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship, and Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information and chairman of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, were at Aden airport to see them off.

Czechoslovak Trade Delegation Arrives on Visit

EA181140 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation from the Transport Union of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Comrade (Badel Strite), secretary of the Central Committee for the Czechoslovak Transport Trade Union, is on a visit to our country, which will last several days, in response to an invitation from the General Federation of the Transport and Communications Workers in our country.

In a statement to Aden news agency, the head of the delegation expressed his pleasure at the visit, which is the union's first to our country. He pointed out that during the visit, he will be able to learn about the ongoing revolutionary experiment in our country and will hold talks with officials of the General Federation of Trade Unions on bilateral relations and the exchange of trade union experiences.

On his arrival, he was received by Brother 'Abdallah Muhammad Badwi, member of the Central Committee for ANID [Trade Union Federation of Democratic Yemen] and general secretary of the Transport and Communications Trade Union, and a number of members of the General Trade Union.

Party Delegation Back From East Bloc Tour

EA182143 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation from the party research center in the YSP Central Committee, headed by brother 'Abdallah Muthanna Husayn, member of the Central Committee and director of party research in the Central Committee, returned to Aden this morning at the end of a working visit to Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, and the USSR. The party delegation participated in the Prague meetings of the representatives of research and scientific institutes affiliated with the central committees of the communist and workers parties and the other Marxist research centers, which concluded recently. They examined a number of issues related to scientific research activities and aspects of cooperation between the communist and workers parties as well as research on questions related to issues of socialist application and objective socialism in the present phase.

The party delegation visited Prague, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow, and held talks with the comrades in the CPCZ, SED, PZPR and the CPSU. The talks dealt with a number of issues related to relations between the YSP and these friendly parties and in particular, on issues relating to scientific research and the activities and experiments of scientific research institutes and the academies of social sciences for the friendly parties.

The head of the party delegation stressed that the results of his visit to the socialist states had been positive and fruitful and took place in a manner that would reinforce the ties of militant and friendly relations in the joint struggle of the YSP and the friendly parties of the countries of the socialist community.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraq's 'Aziz Conveys Husayn Message to King Fahd

LD181431 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud this afternoon received the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, who conveyed a message to King Fahd from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn concerning bilateral relations between the two countries.

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Iraqi ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

UAE

Heir Apparent Confers With USSR Ambassador

JN181824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander of the UAE

Armed Forces, received Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the UAE, this evening. They discussed ways to develop bilateral relations as well as the state of affairs in the region.

WAM said that during the meeting Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid praised the honorable stands adopted by the USSR on the Arab issues in general, as well as its efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war.

The Soviet ambassador noted that the Soviet leadership is following with interest the leading role played by the amir in UAE national events as well as in Abu Dhabi.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid, commander of the Air Force.

YAR

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives With Saddam Message

JN181745 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister and envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa today.

In a statement to SABA', Tariq 'Aziz said he is carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to the brother president leader on relations between the two fraternal countries and Arab developments.

Tariq 'Aziz was received by 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Permanent Committee; officials; a presidential protocol representative; and 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

PLO's 'Arafat Meets With Vice President

JN181454 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] This morning, Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, met with struggler Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Talks during the meeting dealt with relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and with Arab and Palestinian developments.

The meeting was attended by a number of officials and Palestinian revolution cadres in Sanaa.

IMF Team Holds Budget Talks With Officials

JN181500 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A further round of talks was held at the Central Bank today between a YAR delegation, led by Finance Minister 'Alawi Salami, and an IMF team, led by Dr Karim al-Nashashibi. The two sides resumed discussing our country's finances and 1986 budget, The budget shows there has been a tangible increase in revenues.

The IMF team voiced admiration for the measures taken by the state to imporove and increase revenues. Today's session was attended by Brothers Eng Muhammad (al-Jalli), governor of the Central Bank; Mamud (al-Mhayni), deputy finance minister; and officials of the Ministry of Finance, the Central Planning department, and the Yemeni Central Bank.

Mubarak: 'Not Possible' To Abolish Subsidies

NC181703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1421 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] New York, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has reiterated his hope that King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will work together again to find a solution to the Middle East problem. In an interview granted to John Kifner, a correspondent of *The New York Times*, appearing in today's edition, Mubarak also said that he hoped that he could work with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir as well he did with Shim'on Peres, Shamir's predecessor.

Mentioning the economic challenges facing Egypt, Mubarak expressed his satisfaction with the achievements secured to date in public utilities, including sewerage, water, telephones, housing, and electricity. We still have a long way to go, Mubarak said, but we have taken some good steps. We are building for the future. President Mubarak noted the diligent efforts being made to improve the living conditions of farmers and other sections of the Egyptian population.

The Egyptian economy has been hit suddenly with four problems that are not of our own making, Mubarak said. We are suffering from a sharp drop in the price of oil; the Suez Canal revenues have declined because of the Gulf war; remittances from Egyptian workers in Arab countries have shrunk; and revenues from tourism have dwindled because of terrorism. Despite all of that, much has been achieved in the last 5 years.

Upon taking office, I had many problems with which to cope, problems that had accumulated over the years. For example, Cairo's sewer network was built in 1906. Until a few years ago, this network had received no maintenance, renovation, or expansion. The underground pipes have worn out. The pumps are in bad shape. I could have sought a temporary or sedative solution for this problem, prolonging the life of the sewerage system by 5 or 10 years, but the problem would then crop up again for future leaders. I intend to solve the problem before it gets worse, Mubarak said.

President Husni Mubarak expressed dissatisfaction with the interest rates applied to U.S. military loans to Egypt, noting that it is important to lower these rates, which have reached 14 percent, so that they will be equal to international interest rate.

In response to a question by the correspondent, the president emphasized that it is not possible to abolish subsidies on basic commodities. He said that measures that have been adopted to reform the economy have been met with understanding by all of the Egyptian people. He noted that the fact that the people were told openly that these measures were both necessary and useful has had a great effect in promoting this understanding. President Mubarak referred to his hopes of strengthening the roots of democracy, saying that it is necessary that the future be characterized by a climate of freedom. He emphasized his desire to ensure the success of the democratic experiment and asserted that he accepts criticism and listens to other people's views.

The *New York Times* correspondent then asked the president if he had any desire to control one particular aspect of the democratic experiment, referring to the opposition newspapers, which the president has described as vicious.

The president responded with a question of his own: Have you gotten the impression that I intend to close them down? He then added: If I had not wanted such discussions to continue, I could have stopped them last year when the opposition parties directed inappropriate criticism at me. However, I am capable of accepting criticism because I am building for the future.

Sidqi: Competition Among Parties 'Healthy'

NC181651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi has stated that President Mubarak wants to safeguard democracy and is developing it constantly. Sidqi described democracy as an integral part of daily life in Egypt and noted that it has become part of its very fabric. In an interview with the Paris-based magazine *Kul Al-'Arab*, Dr Sidqi added that competition among political parties is healthy. It is only natural for people to have differing opinions, and that strengthens our democratic experiment. The prime minister said: The means and channels of dialogue will remain open between us and the opposition so we may all bring progress to Egypt.

On Arab affairs, Dr Sidqi remarked: We are part of the Arab nation, and Egypt has made many sacrifices for the sake of its Arab identity. It is defending its Arab and humanitarian mission. The prime minister declared: Egypt is committed to the cause of legitimate Palestinian rights and is trying to lay the foundations for a just and lasting peace in the region. As for the Iraq-Iran war, Dr Sidqi explained that Egypt will not be lax in terms of its duty in the quest for peace. He added that Egypt's foreign policy is independent of all international blocs.

Turning to the economic situation, the prime minister said: We will focus attention on increasing production, as it is an important and fundamental factor in lowering prices and stabilizing the market. We do not oppose continued subsidies. However, we object to subsidies reaching those who do not deserve them, and this requires prompt and well-planned action.

Badr on Asyut Clashes, Relations With Opposition

PM181231 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12 Nov 86 pp 18, 19, 21

[Interview with Interior Minister General Zaki Badr by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi and Su'ad Abu al-Nasr in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [*Al-Majallah*]: It has been reported that the situation in Asyut has reached a dangerous stage in the clash between the fundamentalist groups and the regime. What is the truth of what happened in Asyut?

[Badr]: There is no truth in what the news agencies have reported. What happened was this: There is a mosque from which members of the extremist groups used to launch their

attack against the regime. This mosque was then put under the supervision of the Ministry of Religious Trusts, which appointed an imam for it; members of those groups attempted to assault him and to breach security, but some of the worshipers who are not sympathetic to the groups tried to stop them. A clash then took place inside the mosque. Members of the groups were ready for this, because they were equipped with bricks and stones on the roof of the mosque; they also had three firearms. They began assaulting the police when the latter tried to intervene with tear gas. The operation ended with a large number of policemen being injured; some 6 officers and 18 men were wounded and one student was killed by bullets fired by some members of the groups; the situation was then brought under control.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you believe that the best method for dealing with this situation is to resort to drastic methods in order to abort such attempts?

[Badr]: Drastic action is required, and so is confrontation should they try to carry out actions against the regime.

[*Al-Majallah*]: The groups' members believe that the only approach is to use force and clash with the police. Do you believe that they will continue confronting the authorities with such methods for a long time?

[Badr]: That is their method and they have been preparing to use it, but it will backfire on them if they continue along those lines. But if they give it up and God shows them the straight path, they will be left alone.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you believe that they constitute a major sector among the youth?

[Badr]: I don't believe so, but because they are organized they appear to be bigger than their actual size. For example, in the university you will find only 200 or 300 of them.

[*Al-Majallah*]: A number of the groups' members asked to submit a question to you regarding the falsification of charges against them. They claim that they are repeatedly arrested and are treated as special cases, with their ordinary offences becoming offences of political nature.

[Badr]: So it is alleged. I will give an example: A group of them go out riding bicycles as if patrolling the streets; if they see a young man with a girl they beat them up, and they attack certain places which they consider to violate their beliefs; they also attack citizens. If we arrest them for this, is this a trumped up charge?

[*Al-Majallah*]: Have the Central Security Forces penetrated the university campus in Asyut?

[Badr]: It is not true that the Central Security Forces entered the university during the recent incidents. Although there is a resolution which considers passages between the faculties of Asyut University public streets — which is evident in the fact that they are used by public vehicles — I did not use this right of passage. But that does not mean that the security forces should not intervene in the event that incidents endanger public security.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Are you ready to hold a special dialogue with these groups?

[Badr]: They do not accept dialogue. Nevertheless I am ready, if they do accept the principle of dialogue, to accompany the men of religion and go to them in Asyut.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Do you have a plan for monitoring the activities of the extremist trends?

[Badr]: First, we are not against religion or religiousness; we are not against any idea, whatever its faith is. We are indeed with religion and with religiosity. We know very well religion's role in refining conduct, purifying the inner self, and building a sound human society based on love, friendship, compassion, and joint responsibility. Everybody knows that freedom of belief and thought is guaranteed for all as stipulated in the constitution and the law. But extremism is a different issue. On this subject, I affirm every person's right to adopt whatever ideas he chooses, be they moderate or extremist. In the latter case, it is his right that we should discuss right and wrong with him, so as to return him to the straight path. But we have no choice but to firmly and decisively confront any extremist who tries to impose his views by force or violence or through organizations that do not abide by duly enacted laws. This is because, although we may hold intellectual dialogue, we cannot conduct the same kind of dialogue with someone who holds a gun and a bomb and indulges in arson. I would like to point out that extremism is not a security problem but a social problem and a problem of ideas, which must be faced and dealt with by all the state's organs. When the extremist resorts to violence, this becomes a security problem which is the responsibility of the police to deal with, in which case the police have no alternative but to crush it.

[*Al-Majallah*]: There is still much doubt about the results of the Consultative Council elections. The opposition claims that 4 million people did not vote, which represents the number of Egyptians abroad. This could mean that the elections were rigged. What is your opinion?

[Badr]: First, there are not 4 million Egyptians abroad, because a large proportion of Egyptians have recently returned, and not all of them have the right to vote. Therefore it is not true to say that there are 4 million Egyptians abroad. The Ministry of the Interior has no interest in rigging elections, especially when no other parties contest them. The NDP needed just 20 percent of the votes to win; so there was no reason for exaggeration as long as winning was guaranteed. The opposition started casting doubts on the integrity of the elections before they started. We cannot accept the arguments of a person who passes judgment before the facts of a case are put to him and even before its events have started. These elections were conducted under the supervision of the judicial authorities. No election in Egypt has ever occurred in without some people describing it as false. This is nothing new.

[*Al-Majallah*]: In one of your press statements you threatened to open the opposition files — which would indicate a continuing battle between yourself and the opposition and suggest that what happened was just one round in a series to come.

[Badr]: I would like to confirm that there is no dispute or personal conflict between myself and the opposition; I see the opposition as one of the main pillars on which any democratic system is based. It is a legitimate institution playing its role in accordance with the law and constitution. As minister of the interior and by virtue of my responsibility for enforcing the law, I must stop anyone who violates the law, be it an individual, a party, an organization, or an institution regardless of its color or faith. If there were a personal dispute between the opposition and myself, I would have immediately taken them to court on account of some of the characteristics and incidents which they attribute to me. As for any violation of the law, the authorities have the right to deal with it.

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is your answer to the opposition charges that you are harsh in enforcing the law?

[Badr]: Perhaps I am very firm in facing elements of deviation whether inside or outside the police force. I also request the police force to deal firmly and forcefully with deviants who threaten the security of society. But on the other hand I insist on proper treatment for the citizen and concern for his problems regardless of his social status. I believe that firmness is necessary for maintaining security in difficult and complicated circumstances which do not allow for any security violations or disturbances.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in tension between the government and the opposition — a situation that did not exist a short time ago. This prompts some people to say that the cause of this is your appointment as minister of the interior. What is your comment?

[Badr]: The increase and escalation of strains in this manner, whether we accept it or reject it, is a healthy sign and a new evidence of the strengthening of democracy in Egypt. Suffice it to say that the opposition continues its unfair attack against the government and the regime, secure against any arbitrary measures. Although we do not approve of this situation, it is after all a proof of the existence and the consolidation of democracy in Egypt.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Who is responsible for the increase in disquiet with the opposition? How do you intend to remedy this situation?

[Badr]: The increased tension between the extremist opposition and the Ministry of the Interior is basically due to the opposition's abuses. One should not remain silent over abuses. I cannot afford to appease those who violate the law. In my estimation, the opposition is practicing a type of pressure or arm-twisting against the Ministry of the Interior. They tried to constrain me right from the beginning, but I have refused to comply and continue to refuse. Personally, I feel that the existing conflict between the opposition and the Ministry of the Interior will take its normal course during the coming period because the abuses have reached their limit, and we hope that things will will reach an objective stage when relations are bound to return to the natural framework. I hope that the coming period will witness the abandonment of this method. This does not mean that there will be truce or reconciliation, but the method of expressing differences will change because it is natural to differ. This is the concept of having an opinion and an opposing opinion.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Does this mean that you want a tamed opposition?

[Badr]: We absolutely do not want a tamed opposition working for the government; we want it to be a strong and objective opposition.

[*Al-Majallah*]: It is being said, among other things, among the Egyptian public and in the press that you use sharply critical words in referring to and describing the opposition and its leadership and even use these words during your frequent meetings with police officials.

[Badr]: When I meet with my police subordinates I explain to them what is being reported; there is no truth in the misrepresentations which the opposition is publishing with the aim of influencing the public and members of the police force. It is my duty, being responsible for the police, to present to them the facts relating to the misrepresentations which the opposition is publishing. This makes the picture clear to them and enables them to carry out their duty with confidence and satisfaction. It is within this framework that I have talked about certain of the opposition parties' attitudes.

[*Al-Majallah*]: How do you visualize the ideal method of dialogue with the opposition?

[Badr]: I visualize the ideal method of dialogue with the opposition as that which enables it to be carried out in an atmosphere of mutual respect and to adhere to objectivity and shun disparagement and public defamation.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Why did you not initiate dialogue with the opposition, since you believe that it is one of the fundamental pillars of the regime and of democracy.

[Badr]: I tried at the beginning, but they attacked me right from the first minute of my appointment; they tried to constrain me, twist my arm, and distort my image, although I did not attack any citizen. Why do they then attack me?

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is your message to the opposition?

[Badr]: To shun the method of public defamation and to adhere to objectivity for the sake of the public interest.

[*Al-Majallah*]: In respect of the torture case in which 41 officers are accused, your decision allowing the accused officers to continue in their employment has resulted in different reactions. There are those who would say that it might be acceptable administratively not to dismiss the defendant from his employment until proved guilty, but such a decision is politically unacceptable in the circumstances of those officers. How would you reply to this?

[Badr]: First, humanly, morally, and legally we do not approve of torture on principle. Therefore we know that in principle the defendant is innocent until proven guilty, and those officers are innocent until a verdict is issued in their case. As for suspending those officers or removing them from their positions, this is usually done in order not to influence the investigation being

conducted; but in this case the investigation has been completed and referred to the court. Therefore their suspension or removal would now be an administrative punishment of a defendant still innocent under the law.

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is the interpretation of the ministry's involvement as a party in allocating 100,000 pounds to the lawyers assigned to defend the accused officers?

[Badr]: Defending an accused is a fundamental right guaranteed by the constitution and law. The proof for this is that the law stipulates the appointment of a lawyer for each defendant who needs one, with the expenses paid out of national funds. In respect of those officers, there is a fund for social services to which all police officers contribute; its responsibility is to help them in cases of crisis and in the social conditions to which they are exposed. That fund's budget is completely separate from the Interior Ministry budget. The fund decided that its duty lay in standing by those officers in their ordeal and appointing lawyers to defend them.

[*Al-Majallah*]: Some of the accused officers said that the torture was carried out by some of the defendants against their colleagues in order to distort the image of the police leadership. [as published] What is your opinion?

[Badr]: That may or may not be true; the matter is before the judiciary, in which we have confidence.

[*Al-Majallah*]: What is the Ministry of the Interior's role in fighting corruption?

[Badr]: Everybody knows that one of the distinctive characteristics of President Mubarak's era is purity and uprightness. Implicitly this means fighting corruption and corruptors wherever they may be, regardless of their position. The Ministry of the Interior, being responsible for the implementation of the law, shoulders the biggest burden in fighting all forms of corruption in society, arresting deviant elements, and bringing them to justice in a framework of complete adherence to the law's sovereignty. In this area I would like to assure everyone that we start with ourselves, because there is no place for a deviant in the police authority. We immediately take legal proceedings against deviant elements in the police authority. If this is our policy toward deviation in the police authority, we work in complete freedom to purge all the country's systems of deviation and deviants. The authorities concerned in the Ministry of the Interior have made great efforts and taken great strides in this field and, God willing, we will continue these efforts with the same seriousness and efficiency to realize the objectives sought.

[*Al-Majallah*]: After the decree appointing 35 members to the Consultative Council was issued, it was reported that your name was not among the names submitted to President Husni Mubarak and that it was he who added your name?

[Badr]: I have no information about this subject. I was surprised when I was informed of the decision; people were congratulating me — that's all.

Authorities Release 32 Asyut University Students

NC181132 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 18 (AFP) — Egyptian authorities have released 32 Islamic fundamentalist students at Asyut University campus, the daily *Al-Ahram* said Tuesday. The disturbances were not officially announced but *Al-Ahram* said they followed the refusal of university authorities to let students wear the "niqab" — a veil that covers all the face except the eyes. A total of 42 students were arrested at the university 380 kilometres (235 miles) south of Cairo, and the prosecution had already released 10 of them.

Ghali Denounces Libya's Occupation of Chad

NC181355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today stated that Egypt is following with concern the escalation of fighting in northern Chad between the Chadians and the Libyan occupation forces. He said that Egypt is in touch with the Chadian authorities in Ndjamena and New York, to coordinate and consult with them on Chad's complaint to the UN Security Council about Libya.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt condemns the continued Libyan occupation of Chad and supports whatever will lead to the strengthening of Chad's independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Dr Ghali today met with Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, the head of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations, to discuss Chad's complaint.

NPUG Central Committee Statement Published

PM181615 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 7, 9

["Text" of final statement issued by NPUG Central Committee meeting in Cairo on 31 October]

[Text] The NPUG Central Committee held its 13th session from 30 to 31 October 1986. The secretary general delivered to the meeting an address in which he discussed the political events developing since preparation of the draft political report and defined clearly the various political views on some of the party's positions and on its political line. These views reflect an entirely healthy phenomenon and the means must be found to tackle them through inter-party dialogue channels. The secretary general also dealt in his address with the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party and with the various opinions on these problems with the aim of finding solutions to the problems.

The Central Committee discussed the political report and the activity report submitted by the General Secretariat and devoted part of its time to discussing *Al-Ahali's* political directions and members' observations on these directions.

After thorough discussions, the Central Committee decided:

1. To consider the secretary general's address one of the meeting's documents

2. To approve the basic directions of the two reports submitted

by the general secretariat, namely the political report and the activity report.

Politically the current year is the year of world struggle for peace. Peace is an Egyptian and Arab battle as much as it is a human movement. The Egyptians and Arabs are required to struggle for peace, not just to stand in the face of the dangers of a third world war but also to confront the perils of the presence of U.S. military bases, the perils of the ruling regime's continued involvement in the policies supporting the adventurous U.S. course, and the perils of Israel's acquisition of nuclear warheads which will constitute a threat in the hands of the Zionist aggressors.

In this regard, our party will continue its struggle for world peace, for making the Middle East a nuclear-free zone, and for rejecting U.S. military bases in Egypt.

The Central Committee has noted the continued worsening of the country's conditions, which have reached a point presaging broad popular explosions.

The Central Committee has underlined the soundness of the general political direction which were defined by the General Secretariat between the Central Committee's two meetings and which direct the party's political struggle toward the masses, toward adopting the masses' fundamental causes, and toward working with the masses to enhance the national and revolutionary action generally.

The Central Committee has noted that despite the presence of some deficiency, the party has been able to achieve a significant transformation in the direction of working among the masses and espousing their causes.

The party's three popular battles — subsidies, wages, and prices, the law governing the relationship between agricultural landlords and tenants; and the issue of democracy — have been truly popular and really fruitful even though the party has not used all its weight, experience, and membership in these battles. Despite the deficiencies in party action in these battles, the efficiency with which the party has waged these battles has enabled it to become an actual factor in determining the course of events and in mobilizing the masses and the political forces in the right direction. The subsidy battle is still being fought and the government is still unable to abolish the subsidies completely, despite the exhortation of the IMF and the United States. Those who had brought up the issue of the law governing the relationship between landlord and tenant have not raised the issue again, having been forced to withdraw it. In the area of democracy, the battle of the Consultative Council elections has provided a clear indication of the capability of national action and of our party's role in this action.

The Central Committee notes that the entire party, both leadership and base, is required to operate among the masses with all its weight and within the framework of preplanned and predetermined political battles.

The year 1987 will witness further economic and social problems and the spontaneous development of the popular movement in the face of these problems. Therefore 1987 must be a year of escalating party activity among the masses, especially since 1987 will witness three important elections: The labor movement elections, the local council elections, and the referendum on the presidency.

These elections will perhaps impose themselves on our directions, on our action priorities, and on the central points of our contact with the masses in this year and will perhaps require our party to wage the battle to amend the law governing the exercise of political rights and the law on election by the absolute list.

The General Secretariat and all party bodies must subject these issues to thorough discussion and must prepare as of now for the party to wage these battles with the utmost possible efficiency. *Al-Ahali* must give priority to serving the party line in this regard. Moreover, vigorous frontal action on these issues will make it possible to enhance the total national performance on the issues.

At the meeting the Central Committee reviewed recent political events, including the imperialist threat to Syria.

While denouncing all forms of terrorism, especially the state-sponsored terrorism carried out by U.S. imperialism and embodied in the aggression against Libya, Nicaragua, and other liberated countries, our party declares its strong condemnation of the imperialist threat and of the campaign of instigation launched against Syria and declares its support for Syria in its confrontation against the imperialist plot.

The meeting also discussed the positive steps taken in the direction of reuniting the PLO. The Central Committee stresses the importance of regaining the PLO's unity and appeals to all the Arab parties concerned to contribute positively to this unification battle.

The Central Committee underlines its condemnation of the ferocious campaign launched by Amal against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and reaffirms its support for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The Central Committee also lauds the escalating Palestinian armed struggle, which reflects the Palestinian revolution's vigor and its ability to face difficulties and continue the battle.

Organizationally the Central Committee discussed the party situation and the problem of building the NPUG as a popular party to demonstrate its strong interest in developing the NPUG's struggle activity among the masses and the importance of developing the NPUG's capabilities to lead the popular movement in a tense political situation in which the economic and social crisis is intensifying. The toiling masses are suffering under the weight of this crisis and their spontaneous movement to confront it is escalating. This requires the NPUG to play a more effective and influential role in this movement.

The Central Committee appreciates the secretary general's initiative calling for the fundamental directions emerging from the General Secretariat's and Central Committee's discussions to be projected into the party situation and views this initiative as an act of eagerness to help the Central Committee carry out its responsibilities in making decisions on the opinions and interpre-

tations concerning the issues of building the party. The Central Committee asserts that the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party are actually the problems of the growth of a party preparing for a bigger role in the country's political life.

They are the problems of an extant party with a clear and definite political line whose soundness has been proved by the battles and changes witnessed by the country throughout the past 10 years, a party with a big wealth of struggling cadres, and a party which extends to all the centers of mass population and the centers of intellectual and political influences, which possesses an organizational structure that covers the entire country, and which has influential popular relations and a reputation for struggle among the Egyptian masses.

The Central Committee believes that the problems of developing the party's effectiveness — problems with which it has dealt in its discussions — must be subjected to further discussion in the widest possible party circle, that enough time must be given to crystallize opinions on the solutions proposed for these problems, and that we must utilize the expertise of all the party levels on these solutions. The main credit goes to the Central Committee's debates on the organizational situation and to the contributions made by the various members in defining a sound framework for the party's visualization of the problems and of the basic solutions proposed to surmount these problems. The Central Committee tasks the General Secretariat with drafting a paper on the problem, its causes, and its manifestations, taking into consideration the proposals contained in the secretary general's address and the main elements of the organizational and political visualization of the issues of building a popular party as presented by Dr Fu'ad Mursi and colleague 'Abd al-Ghaffar Shukr. The paper will also include a practical program and steps with a timetable and with a sound approach on how to implement this program in practice. This paper will be submitted to the governorate and district committees for discussion.

The Central Committee will hold a special session in February 1987 to discuss the problems of building the NPUG as a popular party. The outcome of the debate which will be organized by the General Secretariat on this issue will be presented to this session. The Central Committee will also determine at this session the party's directions in the main popular battles of 1987, namely the local council elections, the labor unions elections, the elections for the companies' boards of directors, and the referendum on the presidency.

The party is experiencing numerous problems connected with the condition of both the party leadership and the party base. However, some of these problems are related to the absence of district committees, the irregular monitoring of district committees by governorate committees, the failure of these committees to respond to the central level, and poor internal dialogue and communication. Moreover, the party situation is influenced by the political disagreements in interpreting the party's political line. However, the main link in the party situation, as seen by the Central Committee, is embodied in the Central Committee's method of managing the party's action and in the current condition of the party's basic cadres. Enhancing the intellectual, political, and organizational capability of the cadres and improving performance at the central level are sure to create better conditions helping to solve the other problems.

Therefore, the Central Committee tasks the General Secretariat with implementing the following measures as first steps in this direction:

The General Secretariat will instruct the secretaries of the Central Committee's main subcommittees to devote themselves fulltime to their tasks in accordance with the bylaws and to begin forming a special central party agency to assist the Central Secretariat in planning and following up party activity. In addition to the main subcommittees' secretaries, this agency will include a number of members of the Central Committee and of the General Congress. The General Secretariat will allocate the funds needed to form this agency.

The General Secretariat will implement specific programs to train and educate cadres and to develop new forms to organize and entrench dialogue between the basic cadres and the central leadership on the party's political and popular positions and direction to insure mobilization on the basis of belief in these positions. The General Secretariat will also work gradually to see that a single cadre shoulders a single basic responsibility.

The General Secretariat will develop and organize the party's internal dialogue so as to tackle controversial issues as they emerge through regular dialogue and through participation by the General Secretariat members in the basic governorate committees' discussions on these issues. The General Secretariat is tasked with holding a direct dialogue with the governorate and district committees on the issues discussed by the Central Committee's current session with the aim of entrenching sound political and organizational ideas and positions and preparing the cadres for the popular and political battles of 1987.

The General Secretariat will make use of its popular activity in the labor union, local, and presidential elections to develop the party's membership and its organizational presence in the labor and peasant arenas so as to underline the priority the party's social directions give to the workers and the peasants.

The General Secretariat will shoulder the responsibility of developing a detailed visualization on how to implement the Central Committee's resolution to form basic units in the popular arena, on how to follow up its implementation, and on how to disseminate the experience gained in successful experiments to other areas.

It is necessary to improve democratic practice within the party and to give the minority the opportunity to express its opinion in both the decisionmaking phase and after a decision is implemented.

The governorate committees and the party's main committees will adhere to submitting quarterly followup reports on their meetings, on the meetings of the precinct and district secretariats and committees, on the regularity of the meetings, on rates of attendance, and on how closely the proposed agendas are observed.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of the regular

publication of the magazines *Al-Taqaddum* and *Da'irat al-Hiwar*.

Mubarak Receives Sudanese State Council Member

NC181419 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, member of the Sudanese State Council, today. After the meeting, the Sudanese official said that his talks with President Mubarak dealt with Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He added that the appropriate ministers will continue their discussions on issues of concern to both countries.

He said that it is natural that Sudan should request Egyptian assistance in matters related to development in Sudan. He added: Egypt has customarily responded to such requests. He noted that the Sudanese foreign minister will visit Cairo on 19 November and that Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif will go to Sudan in the near future. He stated that the appropriate ministers in both countries will exchange visits.

The meeting was attended by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and land reclamation, and secretary general of the NDP.

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives for Visit

NC190638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese Interior Minister Ahmad al-Husayn arrived in Cairo early this morning for a 3-day official visit. Following his arrival, Al-Husayn said he has come to discuss and strengthen Sudanese-Egyptian relations, explain events in Sudan, and exchange views on bilateral and other issues related to the Arab world. Interior Minister Zaki Badr, who received the Sudanese minister, welcomed him and said that the visit falls within the integration process going on between the two countries. He added that the visit is both a friendly and working one aimed at serving the interests of the two fraternal countries.

Interior Minister Receives DPRK Delegation

NC171355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr today received General Yi Chin Su, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his accompanying delegation. They discussed ways of strengthening cooperation in security-related fields. The Korean official arrived in Cairo last night on a week-long visit to Egypt. His visit comes within the framework of the cordial relations between Egypt and the DPRK.

Mubarak Receives DPRK Official

NC181101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Yi Chin Su, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, and his accompanying delegation at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this afternoon. The DPRK officials are currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was also attended by Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr and the DPRK ambassador in Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Irish Foreign Minister

NC181121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, who is currently visiting Egypt, at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Irish Ambassador in Cairo Eamon Ryan. [title as received]

Following the meeting, the Irish foreign minister said that Egypt is the most important country in the Arab region. He described it as the key to the Middle East situation. He added that a number of issues were discussed at the meeting, particularly those related to achieving peace in the region. These included the prospects for peace, the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the Lebanese problem, and the situation between Israel and its neighbors.

Irish Foreign Minister Leaves

NC190711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry left Cairo this morning for home following a 2-day visit, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minsiter 'Atif Sidqi, and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. In a predeparture statement, the Irish foreign minister expressed his profound thanks to President Mubarak for the deep understanding that prevailed during their talks on means of achieving peace.

Chirac Cables Support for Cairo to Sidqi

NC181412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov (MENA) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has asserted that the French Government will do its utmost to support Egypt at international forums in order to enable it to surmount its economic difficulties. He said he is confident that the Egyptian people will succeed in overcoming all these problems.

The assertion came in a cable of congratulations he sent today to Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi on the occasion of his assumption of his duties as head of the Egyptian Government. Chirac said: "I am confident that we will work together for the good of our two countries and the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and France."

Tamils Depart After Denmark Offers Asylum
NC171122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1107 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Thirty-seven Tamils from Sri Lanka left Cairo for Copenhagen this morning aboard an Egyp tian airplane after the Danish Government agreed to grant them political asylum. The Tamils had spend approximately 1 week at Cairo airport. They were detained on arrival after Danish and Greek authorities had refused to allow them to enter their territories. However, Denmark has now agreed to grant them political asylum.

Armed Forces General Command Battle Report

JN181725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,444 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their glorious defense of the homeland with high morale, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With strength and ability our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued to pound enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting losses in men and materiel; destroying four infantry positions, one ammunition dump, and one vehicle; and killing two enemy soldiers.

2. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan three enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one infantry position was destroyed.

3. Our units of the VII Army Corps sector dealt effective blows to selected enemy targets, inflicting further losses on the enemy.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, one ammunition dump was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were hit.

5. To free themselves of the clique of charlatans ruling Iran, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our frontline units on the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rearlines.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the environs of Basra and the districts of Mandali, Khanaqin, Badrah, and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery. Two houses were destroyed and seven were damaged in the Al-'Uzayr District as a result of enemy shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 November 1986

President Congratulates Qabus on National Day

JN131231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bahgdad, 18 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on the occasion of Oman's national day.

The cable the president sent today says: In my own name and on behalf of Iraq, it pleases me to send to you our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you continued good health and happiness, to the fraternal Omani people continued progress and prosperity, and to the fraternal relations between Iraq and Oman further promotion.

Information Minister Receives XINHUA Delegation

JN182001 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim met with XINHUA Director Mu Qing and his delegation this evening. The minister presented a detailed review of the dimensions and developments of the Iranian aggression against our struggling state, as well as of the Khomeyniite clique's criminal and inhuman practices, its repeated aggressions against our sacred national soil, and its blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

The information minister said: Between February 1979 and 4 September 1980, when the Iranian regime launched the war against our steadfast country, the Iranians violated Iraqi airspace 249 times, embarked on 244 armed aggressions against Iraqi territory and cities, and shelled the cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and Naft Khaneh with long-range artillery. The Iranian Air Force bombed the border checkpoints, despite the fact that Iraq sent 292 official protests to the Iranian authorities.

The guest delegation highly praised the five principles contained in struggler leader President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers aimed at achieving peace between Iraq and Iran and attaining world and regional security and stability. The delegation praised the great achievements and development plans in Iraq, despite the aggressive war launched by the Iranian regime against our steadfast country.

King Husayn Receives Italian Defense Minister

JN181527 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1555 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Nov (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn today received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadoloni at Al-Nadwah Palace. The meeting was attended by the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the Italian ambassador in Amman.

Army Commander Meets Spadolini

JN181605 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1557 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 18 Nov (PETRA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation at the general command. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, the Italian ambassador in Amman, and members of the delegation accompanying the Italian minister on his visit to Jordan. Spadolini arrived in Amman earlier today leading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with high-ranking officials.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Spadolini

JN181639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister and Defense Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his delegation in his office in Amman this afternoon. The Italian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Al-Masri, Spadolini Hold Talks

JN182025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini discussed the situation in the Middle East today. Al-Masri explained the Jordanian stand on a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution by holding an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned and the five permanent UN Security Council members. The minister reviewed Jordan's continuous efforts to hold an international conference. He explained the conditions of the kinfolk in the occupied territory, as well as Jordan's efforts to boost their steadfastness on their land against the Israeli measures aimed at uprooting and oppressing them.

Al-Masri expressed the hope that that all international efforts would come together to stop the destructive Iraq-Iran war, establish peace between the two countries, return the warring parties to the international borders, and enable an exchange of POW's between the two parties. He affirmed that sending arms to Iran will prolong this war, which will affect the security and safety of the entire Gulf region. Al-Masri reaffirmed Jordan's position on and condemnation of terrorism regardless of its source.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Egyptian Assembly Speaker

JN181356 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, and the delegation accompanying him at his office this morning. 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, attended. During the meeting, they exchanged views on current Arab issues and reviewed bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries and ways to bolster and enhance them in various areas to the advantage of the citizens of both countries. The meeting was attended by members of the House of Representatives and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Al-Lawzi, Al-Fayiz Receive Egyptian Speaker

JN181350 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Amman (J.T.) — His Majesty King Husayn on Monday received Dr. Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the Egyptian people's Council, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Egyptian president Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Earlier in the day, Mr. Al-Lawzi and Mr. Fayiz held separate meetings with Dr. al-Mahjub and a parliamentary delegation accompanying the Egyptian speaker.

In his meeting with Dr. al-Mahjub, Mr. al-Lawzi stressed Jordan's keen interest and efforts towards achieving Arab solidarity and praised the strong relations between Jordan and Egypt.

Mr. Al-Lawzi pointed out that both countries supported Iraq in its war with Iran and called for an international conference on the Middle East to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The speaker also said that support for the inhabitants of the occupied territories was a national duty to enable the Palestinians counter Israeli plots and practices.

Dr. al-Mahjub praised Jordan for its national and pan-Arab stands and the King's position on various Arab issues. Dr. al-Mahjub also lauded the brotherly relations between Egypt and Jordan and the increasing bilateral ties in various fields.

In his meeting with Dr. al-Mahjub, Mr. Fayiz reviewed relations between the two countries and paid tribute to Egypt for its continued support for Iraq in the war. Mr. al-Fayiz also said Jordan denounced all forms of terrorism.

The Lower House speaker emphasised the role Egypt played in building Arab solidarity and said the strength of the Arab Nation depended upon its strength to unify its ranks and efforts.

Mr. Fayiz also reviewed with Dr. al-Majub Jordan's efforts to support the people living in the occupied territories and said they were aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to counter Israeli

plans aimed at evicting them from their homeland.

Dr. al-Mahjub expressed hope that Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation would continue to be strengthened in various fields and could serve as the nucleus for inter-Arab cooperation. He called on the Arab states to leave on the Arab States to leave aside towards achieving the common goals of the Arab Nation. [as published]

Dr. al-Mahjub arrived here on Sunday on a five-day visit to Jordan. In an arrival statement he said the visit was part of the ongoing Jordanian-Egyptian coordination and cooperation in various fields and consultations aimed at strengthening the joint position on various issues.

Statistics on Israeli Settlements in West Bank

JN181513 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 1,177 dunums of land in the occupied territories last month. A report released by the Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry said the Israeli authorities established two new Jewish settlements in the occupied Gaza Strip. The report said Jewish settlement activities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were not halted during Shim'on Peres' premiership of the Israeli Government both in terms of the number of settlements and the number of settlers.

The report added that the Jewish agency's [not further identified] settlement department has prepared an integrated plan of settlement in the occupied Arab territories in coordination with Gosh Emmunim. The plan is based on outlines drawn up by Yitzhaq Shamir before assuming the premiership of the coalition government in Israel.

The plan provides for establishing 21 settlements in the northern part of the West Bank, 3 settlements in the Hebron area, and 2 settlements in the Gaza Strip.

West Bank Mayors Interviewed on Development Plan

Hebron 'In Dire Need' of Funds

JN181640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Hebron Mayor Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Zir by unidentified reporter carried within the weekly program "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views;" date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Zir, after studying the projected development plan for economic and social development in the occupied Arab territories and after discussing this program in the third Jordanian Development Conference, how do you evaluate this program?

[Al-Zir] I would like to thank you for this interview. I believe the Jordanian Development Conference will produce good results for citizens in the West Bank. This program is not new. Jordanian support has been taking place since 1967 in various forms, whether by supporting employees, industries, and agriculture in the West Bank or by other means through the Jordanian Government and nongovernmental sides. The advantage of this conference is that it regulates support for citizens who need support in this or that area. Hence, I believe the conference is very useful.

[Reporter] How does this program dovetail with the development priorities of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, whether in the occupied West Bank or the Gaza Strip?

[Al-Zir] I believe all the projects in this program are priority projects because the citizens there are in dire need of development projects, whether these projects are industrial or not. I am certain that giving various areas the necessary funds encourages the citizens there to remain in thier homeland. This also greatly affects citizen steadfastness on their land.

[Reporter] Following your discussion of this program with the government and other Jordanian officials, why, in your opinion, did the government undertake this mission, the task of bringing this program to life?

[Al-Zir] I believe the Jordanian Government takes direct legal responsibility for the West Bank. We are one people, in spite of the existence of the West Bank and the East Bank . We hope one of these days we will be reunited. This is the only solution.

[Reporter] There is money, estimated at some 5 million dinars, which will be immediately allocated. These sums are not part of the economic and social development program. How badly do our relatives in the occupied territories need such money particularly in these circumstances?

[Al-Zir] The truth is that we are in dire need of this money . Let me give you an example. Hebron has been allocated more than 500,000 Jordanian dinars. We need such a sum to modernize the Princess 'Alyah Hospital in Hebron. Not long ago, I asked for 400,000 Jordanian dinars for this purpose. A sizable amount from the 500,000 Jordanian dinars will, therefore, be allocated to this hospital. We urgently need this to complete building a third story and to equip three new operation theaters. This is only one example. There are many other examples which we have no time to discuss now.

[Reporter] Speaking about health care and those problems, what problems do the Hebron citizens have in the area of health care? We ask you this because you are also the director of the Hebron Health Department.

[Al-Zir] It goes without saying there are always problems in this area. An appropriate budget must be available if good services are to be rendered in health care. The current budget is not enough. We need a bigger budget. Any financial support will enhance health care projects and these will reflect on citizen welfare. We have two important projects. The first is developing the Princess 'Alyah Hospital in Hebron and the second is opening clinics and dispensaries. We are on the verge of opening some 50 clinics in the Hebron area, in villages where there are no medical

services. The absence of medical services in any village is a problem.

[Reporter] Let us go back to the third Jordanian Development Conference which discussed the development plan for the occupied Arab territories. How does the plan fulfill the requirements for health care in the occupied Arab territories?

[Al-Zir] Part of the plan is devoted to enhancing health care in the West Bank. Hebron Governorate, as well as all the other governorates, needs to be supported by this plan so health projects can be developed. The citizens in the West Bank are waiting for the result of this plan.

[Reporter] Since you recently assumed the position of Hebron mayor, how did the citizens view this appointment, the replacement of an Israeli officer with an Arab citizen?

[Al-Zir] First of all, we would like to thank God. I will not be exaggerating if I say that 99 percent of the citizens in Hebron rejoiced over this measure, the appointment of an Arab mayor. This is a huge responsibility and not an easy one.

Future 'Gloomy' for West Bank

JN181757 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by unidentified reporter carried within the weekly program "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views"; date not given — recorded]

[Text][Reporter] Mr Frayj, what is your opinion about the money that was recently allocated, and how will it contribute to bolstering steadfastness?

[Frayj] The decision to allocate these emergency funds for the West Bank is a wise decision and comes at the appropriate time because the people are in dire need of this kind of support. I personally thank the prime minister and the occupied territories affairs minister for making this wise and daring decision. We hope that they will continue this support for the relatives in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Reporter] In your capacity as Bethlehem mayor, what is your opinion of the 5-year development plan for the West Bank?

[Frayj] Sir, the Arab citizen, wherever he may be, must understand that the West Bank and Gaza have been under occupation for the past 20 years. The future is gloomy. The occupation may last a long time. The only option now available is that of supporting the Arab citizen so that he may remain on this land in the occupied Arab territories and so that we may preserve the Arab identity of the Palestinian land in the occupied areas. That's why the development plan proposed by the Jordanian Government is a blessed plan and a good plan. Undoubtedly, it will have positive impact on the lives of the citizens in all areas. We suffer from unemployment in the working class and among intellectuals. We suffer from a shortage of services and housing. We have no financial sources. What is worse is that there is an Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank which is being financed. Israel earmarks funds for the development of settlements in the occupied areas. Why then do the Arab countries not counter this by earmarking double the Israeli funds to bolster the 1.5 million Arabs who are living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip? Without assistance, the citizens will weaken in the face of the difficult life in the occupied territories. What I would like to say here is that support is not charity or largess. Support is to entrench the Arab citizen on his Arab land. In my opinion, this is a strategic plan which will yield the best of results in the long run.

[Reporter] In your opinion, how does the 5-year development plan for the West Bank tackle the problems you are experiencing in the West Bank?

[Frayj] The plan has been carefully studied, coordinated, and completed. The only thing we lack is the support funds. I have learned from his excellency the prime minister that the Jordanian Government will provide steady and continuous support. This is something which makes us happy. I believe that the West Bank will receive support funds. I would like here to ask all the Arab brothers to take the initiative and support their relatives in the occupied territories in their steadfastness through an effective and practical manner and not through opposition or slogans. Those who have any objections to the plan, let them come forward and discuss it, let them state their opinion, or let them come up with an alternative. We are 1.5 million Palestinians who have been living under occupation for 20 years. This occupation may last another 20 years. What will happen to us?

[Reporter] What is the share of the Bethlehem municipality in the 5-year development plan, and what future projects do you have in light of this plan?

[Frayj] As mayor, I have submitted projects estimated at $18 million. All these projects are needed and important for Bethlehem. With respect to our share, we hope that all aspirations are fulfilled. We will continue our endeavors until we obtain what we want. Jordan has not once disappointed us.

ORJ Denies Holding French Hostage Marcel Carton

NC190818 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP) — An anonymous caller claiming to speak for the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) Wednesday denied his organisation was holding or about to release French hostage Marcel Carton as had earlier been announced.

In a statement telephoned to the independent newspaper *Al-Nahar*, the caller said his organisation had not contacted news organisations "about the release of anyone" and said the ORJ was not holding Marcel Carton.

He said from now on, his organisation would provide proof to authenticate its communiques.

Mr. Carton, 63, an attache at the French Embassy here, was seized in Lebanon 20 months ago by extremists claiming to belong to the Islamic Jihad.

On Monday an anonymous caller, saying he represented the ORJ, told the Voice of the Fatherland radio station Mr. Carton would be released in front of a West Beirut hotel a few hours later, for "humanitarian reasons".

The call had been made a few hours after partial agreement had been reached between France and Iran to settle a financial dispute.

Ja'ja' Repeats Demand for Government Resignation

NC181141 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Nov 8

[Excerpt] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has repeated his demand that the government call a Cabinet meeting or resign.

Following a meeting with [former] President Camille Sham'un at Lebanese Forces headquarters, Dr Ja'ja' appealed to all the Lebanese to agree on steps for the alleviation of poverty and hunger. [passage omitted]

Minister Notes Algeria's 'Effective Role'

NC181543 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim, who served as President al-Jumayyil's envoy to Algeria, returned to Beirut at 1500 today. He went to B'abda Palace immediately afterward for an audience with the president, where he delivered a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement following the meeting, Minister al-Hashim said Algerian President Bendjedid gave his foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, an important personal message for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed hope that Algeria's efforts, in accordance with our wishes and those of Algerian officials, will end in success.

Minister al-Hashim noted that Algeria, which plays an effective role in Lebanon and in the Arab world as a whole, can play a similar part in ending our country's ordeal.

PNSF Accuses Syria of Involvement in Camp War

NC181505 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A source in the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has announced that Syrian tanks have been involved in the shelling of Burj al-Barajinah. He specified that the enemies of the Palestinians in this fight are the Amal Movement, Syrian intelligence, and Israel.

Boycotts Committee

JN181637 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] With the exchange of artillery fire between Amal and the Palestinians, the exchange of accusations has also intensified. Amal has accused the Palestinians of rekindling the fighting. An Amal statement says the reason for the outbreak of fighting is that the Palestinians continued to shell the southern suburb of Beirut from areas in the mountain. The statement says Amal's long-range artillery will respond in kind to Palestinian artillery bombardment from the mountain. The Amal statement calls on the progressive Socialist Party [PSP] to control the Palestinians deployed in the mountain areas,under the control of PSP fighters.

Walid Junblatt said today: The shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut by the Palestinians in the mountain is unacceptable and irresponsible.

The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has held Amal responsible for the renewed outbreak in fighting. A PNSF statement issued in Damascus says Amal is continuing its bombardment of Burj al-Barajinah camp and is making homeless the Palestinian families living in the southern suburb and near the besieged Burj al-Barajinah camp.

The PNSF has suspended its participation in the meetings of the coordination committee.

Phalangists Withhold Grain From West Beirut

NC181515 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Having first confiscated quantities of flour and wheat at the grain elevators in the port of Beirut, over the past few days, seeking to apply economic pressure and to carry out political blackmail, the Phalangist forces and the regime's tools prevented trucks carrying grain from passing from East Beirut to West Beirut, detaining them for some time at the Al-Kafa'at Al-Murayjah crossing point.

In a move that complements this scheme, [Finance Minister] Sham'un has asked the director general of his ministry to grant a budgetary loan to the Ministry of Economy so it can buy new

quantities of flour and wheat and add them to the previously confiscated grain at the port of Beirut. [passage omitted]

New Group Threatens to Strike 'Monopolists'

LD181621 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1521 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, 18 Nov (KUNA) — An organization calling itself "The Black Panther Organization — People's Forces", which has declared itself for the first time, has threatened to strike against those who trade in hard currencies and to execute whoever is found to have links with an operation that involves impoverishing people.

In a statement released here today, the organization said its motto was to hit at monopolists and those who trade in hard currencies, whether large or small. It warned that no conspirator against the people's livelihood would escape its grasp. [passage omitted]

Claims Central Bank Attack

NC190927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Unidentified gunmen riding a motorcycle have fired a rocket at the sixth floor of the Central Bank building in the Al-Hamra' area. Government Commissioner 'Abd al-Amir Sallum was wounded in the attack.

An anonymous caller contacted NNA and claimed to be speaking for the Black Panthers Organization — People's Forces [Munazzamat al-Fuhud al-Sud — Quwwat al-Sha'b]. He said his organization is responsibile for the incident, adding that it had decided to execute certain traitors in the Central Bnk, starting today.

The caller asserted that his organization will make history by means of the rifle and gun and will uproot all the dogs who are devouring the people's food. He warned dollar dealers and bank managers that their days are numbered. The caller noted that the people's forces have decided to die so the people may live.

Norwegian UNIFIL Troops Clash With Lahd Patrol

NC181840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In a significant development, a clash took place yesterday between Norwegian UNIFIL troops manning a roadblock near the (Suq al-Khan) triangle and a mechanized patrol of agent Lahd militiamen that tried to pass through on the way to Al-'Urqub. The Norwegian soldiers confronted the patrol and a 20-minute clash ensued. Security sources reported afterward that a militiaman was wounded in the clash and that the primary road between Marj 'Uyun and Hasbayya was closed for over 5 hours.

Shamir On Deportation, Al-Asad Speech
TA181235 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday rejected the criticism voiced at a meeting of the heads of the International Press Institute over the intention to deport Palestinian journalist Akram Haniyah. During the meeting with the organization's heads, Shamir said that Haniyah was one of the leaders of terrorism against Israel. Although the journalist did not personally participate in terrorist attacks, he "is active in the propaganda that lays the groundwork for terror acts," the prime minister added.

According to him, "a newspaper such as this is sometimes more dangerous than the deeds themselves, because in the end the results are acts of murder. We are confronting the danger of a terrorist organization that works daily to harm Israel and kill Israelis," Shamir said.

Shamir believes that this case involves a judicial rather than an administrative process, and that the matter now depends on the court ruling. He also added that Israel is not pleased about carrying out the deportation, noting that Israel only takes such steps in rare cases.

"Hafiz al-Asad believes that we have no right to exist, and he is preparing his army for a confrontation. We must be prepared, although we have no interest in a war and victory. We are interested in peace," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday in reaction to President al-Asad's speech marking 16 years of rule.

Both Shamir and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres reacted sharply to Al-Asad's address. Yesterday Shamir also expressed satisfaction over the fact that the international community had begun to take action against Syria because this was the first time a country had been found guilty of terrorism in a European court. [passage omitted]

On Relations With USSR, Egypt
TA181258 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Dan Margalit]

[Excerpts] In his appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday, Prime Minister Shamir condemned the riots in Jerusalem. After attributing yeshiva student Eliyahu 'Amadi's murder to the terrorist organizations and praising the police for their swift response, Shamir added "there is no justification for the riots which harm security and the national interest. The government will be responsible for order and security in Jerusalem." [passage omitted]

The prime minister did not repeat Shim'on Peres' formula linking Jewish emmigration from the USSR to acceptance of Soviet participation in an international conference. Shamir favors negotiations with the Soviet Union on any issue but, according to him, there is no such willingness on Moscow's part, except for sporadic contacts.

Knesset Member Aharon Har'el (Alignment) warned that a renewal of the settlement momentum may cause the collapse of the national unity government. In response, Shamir said that at Camp David Menahem Begin rejected Al-Sadat's demand that all settlement activity be stopped, and the peace treaty with Egypt was signed nevertheless. "There is nothing to prevent me from making comments in line with the agreements signed between the Alignment and the Likud and stipulated in the government's basic guidelines. Settlement will continue, with new settlements needing government approval."

Alluding to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Shamir said "it is absurd for anyone to think that he can conduct policy matters with only part of the Israeli Government. Everything done by the national unity government receives general approval. We are faithful to the basic guidelines." [passage omitted]

On Danger of War With Syria
TA181814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal "following a visit to the intelligence corps;" place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] The IDF is the guarantee of Israel's existence. Whoever contributes to Israel's security by serving in the IDF deserves recognition and high regard.

[Tal] How would you assess the IDF's current ability to provide advance warning of a war?

[Shamir] I can only say that great efforts are being made, and there are great achievements.

[Tal] From things that you have heard and from your own impressions, do you think we are facing the danger of a war in the near future?

[Shamir] We must always be prepared to preempt any danger. At the moment we do not see a concrete danger in the next few days or in the near future, but in our situation we can never rest on our laurels. We have to be able to confront any attempt at surprise. We are not interested in military confrontations. We know that if someone tries to attack us, they will pay dearly. However, we are interested neither in wars nor in victories.

[Tal] Mr Shamir, do you think that the intelligence services are better supervised by the political echelon today than in the past?

[Shamir] If you are referring to the security services, a committee was set up to examine the system, and it put forth recommendations including one on the method of supervision. We accepted these recommendations, are implementing them and will continue to do so.

[Tal] Mr prime minister, I would like your view on the unease that has pervaded Jerusalem during the past few days.

[Shamir] This is something that is undesirable and unnecessary. We must prove to those who want to disrupt our lives that even if they succeed occasionally in harming one of us, they will not succeed in attaining their objective to upset the peace, order, and normal way of life.

Peres on Syrian Army, Economic Development

TA190620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated last night that Syria cannot sustain its military strength after having doubled the size of its Army. Peres was addressing the opening session of the Israel-U.S. Trade Week organized by the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports on the foreign minister's remarks.

[Begin recording][Peres — in English]Syria, for example, in spite of the fact that she has doubled her armed forces and supposedly should have become stronger than she is, is now facing a situation where she cannot sustain or pay for the new military strength she has developed.

[Eshel translates the above and continues] Israel also finds itself torn between developing its military and its economic strength. Peres noted that we have had the upper hand in military confrontations and expressed his confidence that we will also succeed in the economic struggles. There is no reason why Israel should not return to an economy of growth, he said. We should launch an initiative of growth now that we have attained economic stability, he pointed out. Shim'on Peres came out against Israel's dependence on the United States, but called for continuing the cooperation between the two countries and developing Israel's economic independence. [end recording]

Sharon Asks For 'Priority in the U.S. Market'

TA181201 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 p 16

[Report by 'Oded Shorer]

[Excerpt] "The administration in Washington is not acting firmly enough to prevent Congressional legislation that is harming the free trade area agreement between Israel and the United States which was signed a year ago," Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon claimed yesterday.

Minister Sharon yesterday addressed those attendng the Israel-U.S. trade week in Tel Aviv, which was organized by the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce to mark a year since the signing of the trade agreement. "I call for the agreement to be implemented so that Israel will be given priority in the U.S. market. Israel is an important market; our annual imports amount to $8 billion. We cannot solve the problems of the United States, but we can certainly help," he said.

He reiterated his proposal that potential investors in the United States be given the opportunity to receive long-term low-interest credit as an incentive to invest in Israel. Minister Sharon also proposed that joint ventures be launched in Third World countries. In these ventures the United States would provide the administrative support while Israel would provide assistance in the spheres of know- how, research, and development. [passage omitted]

Sources Deny U.S. Agreement on Tank Production

TA190909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
19 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by military correspondent Tzvi Alush]

[Excerpt] Israeli industries have been cooperating with the U.S. Army in the production of a new U.S. battle tank. Agreements to this effect have been signed recently with the "Tadiran" and "Ordan" firms. This was disclosed yesterday by Dr Jay Scallay, an assistant secretary in the Pentagon's procurement office.

Dr Scallay was speaking at a session of the Israel-American Trade Week currently taking place in Tel Aviv. He emphasized that reference is to "important agreements made in the context of the cooperation between the U.S. Army and Israeli industries."

However, security sources said last night that there is no truth to this report. The sources pointed out that in view of the high durability the "Merkava" tank demonstrated in the Lebanon war, the United States has been showing keen interest in the achievements of the Israeli military industries, particularly in the area of armored protection. [Passage omitted]

Jerusalem, U.S. Worried About Egypt's Economy

TA190853 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The United States and Israel are very worried about Egypt's economic situation in view of reports that President Mubarak is having difficulties in overcoming the serious economic crisis which threatens to topple his regime. The issue has been discussed recently in high-level talks between Jerusalem and Washington. In a meeting yesterday with U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said countries that have been relying on the large oil producers are on the verge of collapsing, hinting mainly about Egypt. He called on Western countries to come to Egypt's rescue by means of the so-called "Marshall Plan for the Middle East."

UK To Receive More on Vanunu 'If It Wants' It

TA191350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1343 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Israel would be prepared to provide Britain with further details on Mordekhay Vanunu's disappearance and subsequent

reappearance in an Israeli jail. This was stated today by Yosi Ahime'ir, the prime minister's media affairs adviser, to a REUTER correspondent.

Ahime'ir said that he believes the British Government has already received all the answers to its previous questions on the matter, and it knows that whatever was done was done legally. If it wants more information, it will get it.

Envoy to Paris Protests PLO Presence at Reception

TA182045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to France 'Ovadya Sofer today lodged a protest with the French Government over the fact that PLO representative Ibrahim al-Sus also participated in a reception for the diplomatic corps given by French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean- Bernard Raimond yesterday. Ambassador Sofer said this was to be deplored, especially now when the PLO takes pride in committing terrorist acts. The reply was that PLO participation in such events of a general nature has been customary for a long time.

'Terrorist' Previously Released in Exchange

TA181318 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Report from Jerusalem by Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] The head of the terrorist squad that murdered Eliyahu 'Amadi last Saturday is a terrorist who was released in the prisoner exchange deal with Ahmad Jibril. The man was serving an 11-month prison term for membership in a hostile organization when he was released.

The head of the terrorist squad was serving his term in the Nabulus prison, during which time he shifted his allegiance to the Fatah Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Mughara] faction. His prison mates had teased him about the lightness of the offense for which he was serving a prison term, and while still in jail he made the decisionto stab a Jew to death. He first planned to carry out the terrorist act on a Friday, but after consulting a taxi driver in his town, Janin, he decided to do it on a Saturday, when more Jews are present in the Old City. He recruited his brother and another person, both from Janin, to join him in the act.

Since May 1985, 27 of the released terrorists have been expelled from Israel, 6 of them after they had returned to terrorism. Another 50 released terrorists were put under either ordinary or administrative detention or were restricted in their movement. The most famous of these were the three members of the squad that murdered Zehava Ben-'Ovadya and British tourist Paul Appleby.

A Jerusalem magistrate's court justice, 'Ezra Kama, yesterday extended for 15 days the detention of the three members of the terrorist squad that murdered Eliyahu 'Amadi. [passage omitted]

Report Denied

TA181652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Talk in the studio between moderator Dan Shilon and military correspondent Gay Zohar; live]

[Text] [Shilon] None of the three who murdered the yeshiva student was among the prisoners released in the framework of the deal with Jibril. Gay Zohar, what do we know about the detained terrorists?

[Zohar] We cannot say very much here. What we can say is that the belief that one of the three was released within the framework of the deal with Jibril is not true. The mistake apparently stems from the fact that one of them was recently detained on suspicion of belonging to a hostile organization, and was released only a short time ago.

[Shilon] We are nevertheless concerned about the deal with Jibril. Where are the terrorists who were released in that deal? Do we really have a problem here?

[Zohar] Defense Establishment officials are not giving accurate figures regarding the number of terrorists who have returned to terrorist activity, this apparently for security reasons. We did find out that seven of the terrorists released in that deal in May 1985 have been expelled from Israel on suspicion of engaging in various kinds of terrorist activity. Eighteen others have been expelled because they did not present their resident permits, which was a condition for their remaining in the territories. The number of those detained in the last 1 and 1/2 years is kept secret. We were not even given unofficial assessments. Apparently the number is a few dozen, between 40 and 50. Among the incidents made public were those concerning the squad that murdered Zehava Ben-'Ovadya and the British tourist Paul Appleby in Jerusalem and the terrorist from Ramallah who planned to hijack a bus. Immediately after the exchange it was published that two terrorists were detained for incitement.

[Shilon] So much for statistics, what about the effects in the field?

[Zohar] Following the exchange assessments were made that the situation would be grave. The greatest concern was not that the terrorists would return to terrorist activity, but rather that the atmosphere in the territories would become dangerous. In retrospect it transpired that the concern was exaggerated. Many of the 600 terrorists who were released and who remained in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza preferred to turn over a new leaf, especially after it was explained to them that the security branches would take an extremely tough stand against any attempt on their part to riot or to organize. However, some of them did return to terrorism for various reasons. If we compare the last 1 and 1/2 years to the same period preceding it in terms of terrorism we cannot point to any significant change in the trends. Moreover, we can even say that there was a certain decrease recently. We should recall that following the evacuation of Lebanon the Shin Bet strengthened its presence in the territories, and this resulted in several major successes.

Court Sentences Four Youths for Attacks
TA181237 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Nov 86 p 16

[Report by Tzadoq Yehezqeli]

[Text] Four youths between the ages of 13 and 15 who had organized attacks against Israeli targets were handed down prison sentences yesterday of up to 4 and 1/2 years. "This is not a case of youthful misbehavior," the Jerusalem District Court judge said in explaining his ruling.

The youths, residents of the Shu'fat refugee camp on the outskirts of Jerusalem, decided in March this year to organize themselves to implement attacks.

In their first attack they threw two Molotov cocktails at a soft drink warehouse. Later they climbed a hill overlooking the Jerusalem-Ma'ale Adummim road and threw stones at a bus.

The most serious attack was initiated by another youth, also age 15. The youths took a hand grenade they had acquired and threw it at a passing Israeli vehicle.

Commentary on Role in Arms Aid to Iran
TA181622 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Nov 86 p 11

[Commentary by Yo'el Marcus: "We Have Nothing To Seek in Iran"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has gotten itself into quite a mess over the military aid to Iran affair. How it will get out of it is none of our business. However, what should be our business is what we are doing in Iran anyway. Why are we involved in military assistance to a country whose emissaries, acting under the inspiration of Khomeyni's law, are kidnapping our soldiers and killing and hurting them? Why do we have anything to do with a country that advocates the fundamentalist Islamic law, in which Israel is a prime target for elimination?

Who decided this? When was it decided? Was there ever such a decision by the political echelon? When was such a decision ever reconsidered? And whose interests does this business serve?

The contention that our involvement is only recent, at the request of the United States, is very dubious. For about 7 years now bits of information have been published in the world press which prove that Israel and/or Israelis are involved in assistance to Khomeyni's Iran. It began before the Lebanese war, continued during it, and is still going on. There is even room to fear that Israel is the moving force behind the whole idea of assistance to Iran. Evidence of this lies in the fact that as early as July 1980 the Jewish lobby was actively trying to convince the administration that the shipment of military spare parts and equipment to Iran would help in getting the hostages (members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran) released! Reports of this can be found in the newspapers published during that period. It is exactly the same thesis, only now with different hostages.

After about a year, following the downing of an Argentinian plane in Soviet airspace, it became apparent that this plane had returned from delivering equipment from Israel to Iran. In October 1981 the British *Guardian* revealed that arms shipments from Israel had enabled the Iranian Army to beat the Iraqis in a battle over the town of Abadan. In January 1982 the British television program "Panorama" shed light on the supply of arms to Iran from Israel, and then Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche was quoted as having said (and later denied) that Israel was assisting the revolution against Khomeyni. (What international manipulators we are, aren't we?) In May 1982 then Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon revealed in the United States that Israel is assisting Iran because Iraq was endangering stability in the region. In November of the same year *Time* wrote that Israel is selling large quantities of U.S. weapons in exchange for cheap oil. Our ambassador to the United States at that time, Moshe Arens, told *The Boston Globe* that the military equipment had been sold to Iran in coordination with almost the highest echelon in the U.S. Administration. (Incidentally, that same week Iran almost succeeded in getting Israel expelled from the United Nations.) There is no need to repeat the reports of the past 2 years; every few months evidence of Israel's involvement in arms supplies to Iran was revealed.

The first question that arises from the above is: Are we only talking here about the private initiatives of arms dealers? The answer is no. It is hard to imagine that arms dealers, many of whom are friends of the Israeli political elite, would act in contravention of Israel's political desires. The second question is: Is our involvement the manifestation of a political decision which was seriously considered in the government, or was it some partisan response to some crafty arms dealers initiative?

There is no simple answer to this question. As we said before, many arms dealers are well lodged in the Israeli political establishment. One of the things that stood out during Shim'on Peres' trips as prime minister was the clustering of several big arms dealers around him. I was witness to this phenomenon during Peres' big and successful trip to the United States in October 1985: several of the dealers (all well known) behaved as though they were part of the entourage. The explanation I heard then was that these were just friends of Al Schweimer, who was officially incorporated into Peres' entourage and even present during the talks with the U.S. president. But Schweimer himself, in those mysterious "import-export-rappaport" [as published] dealings of his, was involved in the trading of military equipment. And he bears the title of adviser to Peres! The names of all those who gathered around Peres during that trip have come up at various stages and even recently with Israel's having become what *The Observer* describes as "Khomeyni's largest arms supplier."

Actually the whole thing is shocking. It is one thing not to fastidiously examine the integrity of countries on our security export list, but it is something else entirely to sell military equipment to a country whose emissaries are stationed on our border and killing us. They say there is political logic in our involvement based on two assumptions: the desire not to enable Iraq to win; and the assumption that a moderate regime will succeed Khomeyni in Iran, with which Israel will be able to establish ties. The problem is that these two arguments are

refutable. First, Iraq does not border Israel; on the other hand Iran, through its emissaries and law, is in fact on our border and is actually the only Islamic country that is currently causing us bloodshed. The rule, "the enemy of one's enemy is one's friend," does not pertain to the enemy of one's enemy who is also one's enemy. And there is no reason to assist it.

Second, there is no basis to the theory that upon Khomeyni's death — and he is one of those who is on the verge of dying but who continues to stay alive year after year — a regime will appear that will want to be friends with Israel. After all, the same logic would make it permissible to sell arms to the PLO and Libya in the hope of strengthening the moderate elements within them. It is hard not to wonder who the brilliant minds in the political echelon were who decided — if there was ever a decision — on this path.

We should all shudder at the thought that we are assisting a country whose hands are stained with Israeli blood. I do not know about the Americans, but we certainly have nothing to seek in Iran. Let them go to hell!

AL-QUDS Assails U.S. Arms Deals With Iran

TA181538 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
15 Nov 86 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Walls of Secrecy"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan acknowledged reports carried by the news media concerning the existence of secret contacts between the United States and Iran related to the improvement of relations between the two countries by means of exchanging arms and spare parts for the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

It appears that the officially-severed relations between the United States and Iran have undergone a marked improvement, particularly since Iran's leaders are hiding behind their daily attacks against the United States while the U.S. leaders are hiding behind their attacks against terrorism committed by countries, individuals, and groups. Behind the fragile walls of secrecy, deals are being concluded without any political, moral, or ideological considerations. Despite the crimes and atrocities against humanity perpetrated by the racist South African regime, U.S. President Reagan possesses neither the moral courage nor the statesman-like ethics to make a decision to boycott the Pretoria regime — even economically. The same applies to Nicaragua, because, despite the existence of a regime legally elected by the people, President Reagan is setting up armies and training and providing them with weapons to stir up disturbances and sedition in Nicaragua.

The fight against terrorism can not be split up or applied to one area or one people and neglected in other cases.

Terrorism, whether supported by states, groups, or individuals, cannot yield results other than those anticipated: chaos, violence, and bloodshed.

The walls of secrecy have collapsed, and the regimes in Washington and Tehran are standing naked before the glittering reality. Despite all the media at his disposal, President Reagan cannot continue to deceive the world and achieve his aims by applying the charge of terrorism to whoever contradicts or opposes him. The regime of the ayatollahs in Tehran, notwithstanding its use of various international slogans against imperialism and colonialism, cannot continue to deceive the Iranian, Islamic and Arab nations with regard to its reasons for continuing the war against Iraq.

The decision-makers in the United States bear their share of responsibility for the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. They also bear the bulk of the responsibility for the continuation of the no-peace and no-war situation with regard to the Arab-Israeli dispute and, as a result of their policies, they bear a major share of the responsibility for the continuation of the state of tension and instability in the world.

AL-SHA'B Decries U.S., Israeli Aid for Iran

TA182107 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Scandal... and the Escalation"]

[Text] Ten days ago, the Reagan Administration set up a dense propaganda smoke screen in the wake of the disclosure of its involvement in heating up the Gulf war by supplying Iran with spare parts and defensive weapons. This was within the framework of a deal which brought about the release, 1 week ago, of American hostages held in Lebanon. This smoke screen used by the Reagan Administration, accompanied by diplomatic attempts to burnish America's image, could not hide the U.S. Administration's blatant involvement on Iran's side in the latter's "crazy" conflict against Iraq which is entering its 7th year.

Lately, though, the parties involved in the "scandalous" deal broke their silence, which lasted 10 days, in an attempt to deflect the widespread international reactions and hide behind vague, groundless justifications.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried to downgrade the importance of the accusations leveled against the U.S. Administration when he admitted, in a televised speech the day before yesterday that the United States had supplied Iran with "meager" quantities of defensive weapons and spare parts. The day before yesterday, Iranian President Khamene'i, commenting on President Reagan's statement, admitted that Iran had requested only spare parts which belonged to it and which it had ordered during the shah's era.

In Israel, despite Yitzhaq Shamir's denial of any Israeli involvement in these arms deals, the remarks made by Shim'on Peres, currently visiting the United States, exposed the reality of Israel's involvement in this scandal when Peres stated that Israel provides assistance to those whom he described as friendly countries requesting aid.

In this overflow of information concerning the Israeli-American involvement in fanning the flames of the Gulf war and their siding with Iran, a new development occurred in this war recently when the Iranians and Iraqis resumed their war of the cities and when an Iranian rocket that fell on Baghdad caused the death and injury of a large number of innocent civilians.

Hence, following the ignominy of the American-Israeli entanglement in the crazy Gulf war, Arab, Islamic and international efforts must be stepped up so as to expose the American-Israeli involvement and convince Iran of the need to stop this war.

We believe international circumstances are now suitable for stopping this war should Iran so desire.

Reportage Continues on Franco-African Summit

Habre Gives News Conference

LD151811 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Chadian conflict figured prominently at the 13th Franco-African summit, as expected. The conflict was mentioned yesterday during a breakfast meeting between Francois Mitterrand, Hissein Habre, and Jacques Chirac, a conflict that brought the representatives of the GUNT [Chadian Transitional National Union Government] to Lome and prompted contacts between President Habre and a U.S. envoy.

This morning, President Hissein Habre held a news conference. For him, the new element is the total isolation of Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT leader, over whom he is actually concerned. Hissein Habre is interviewed by (Stephen Smith) and (Jean Pascal Guillot):

[Habre] "Today, things are clearer. The same Chadians — to be precise, Mr Goukouni Oueddei and his followers — have decided to turn their back on Libya and have cut themselves off from Libya. I can tell you that, today, we are siding with them, and I hope that the press will talk about it so that Goukouni's life at least is preserved. Having said this, indeed I can confirm that Goukouni, his forces, and we are all one.

[Reporter] "Goukouni Oueddei's chief assistant, Ahmed Kailan, is here in Lome. Are you planning to meet him, given the dramatic situation in the North and also given the fact that you mentioned that the Armed Forces in the north might already have crossed the 16th parallel and joined Goukouni Oueddei's troops?

[Habre] "I can tell you that I have already met him."

[Announcer] In the current context, will the reconquest of the north in Chad take place? The question is still open but President Habre, in any case, refuses to recognize the red line represented by the 16th parallel.

[Habre] "This is an idea, the 16th parallel, which is a French and perhaps Libyan idea. But the 16th parallel never concerned and does not in any way concern Chad. This is an idea that is totally alien to us; what's more, it is alien to all Chadians, including the Chadians who are in the opposition. So, as far as we are concerned, the 16th parallel does not exist."

[Announcer] What is France's attitude? Hissein Habre did not fail to ask for its support, more than ever, but the reply was very accurate: yes, to logistical support for the Chadian Army, but no air support or French incursion in the north of Chad. This position was confirmed here by [French Cooperation Minister] Michel Aurillac and leaves President Habre with complete freedom to reach his own decision.

[Aurillac] "President Habre is totally aware that the present circumstances are the most favorable ever. France's assistance is very important to him, particularly the logistical support we give him. But this assistance does not imply that French forces, in any form whatsoever, will intervene in operations north of the 16th parallel."

Malian President Interviewed

LD151435 Paris International Service in French 0720 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Interview with Malian President Moussa Traore by correspondent (Alain Granber) in Lome "this morning" — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [(Granber)] Mr President, how are current relations between your country and Burkina Faso after the conflict at the end of last year?

[Traore] I was saying precisely 1 week ago to one of your AFP colleagues that we have turned a new page here in Mali. I have already said this on 31 December 1985 [words indistinct] after this painful conflict. This page having been turned, we consider that the fraternal and friendly relations should develop further between Mali and Burkina Faso.

[(Granber)] The matters of security in various subregions of the continent have represented a comprehensive issue of discussion here in Lome. Do you see any possibility of guaranteeing this security, which is indispensible for development?

[Traore] I am one of those who said that there can be no development without security and that in the present state of affairs within the West African subregion it is necessary that security should be increased and maintained. I believe we will find the best solutions to maintain this security our population needs so much to ensure the development of our respective countries.

[(Granber)] In very concrete terms, do you see any practical mechanism in the region which could guarantee security?

[Traore] Well, security is like an illness: One can prevent it, it is true, but once the process is started it is a question of arresting it. To say that a definitive mechanism to ensure security must be set up would be very difficult to achieve, even by a big power, even by a group of countries such as Europe.

[(Granber)] Mr President, Chad represented an important part of the discussions at this summit. What is your analysis of the Chad conflict in the light of the latest developments?

[Traore] The process that started in Chad nearly 2 decades ago has been a very long one, which evolved with time. You may remember our friendly intervention at the request of the interested parties. It is no secret that several weeks ago, the GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei (?approached) my ambassador to ask me to intervene with the Libyan authorities so that he would be able to come to Bamako. Unfortunately, I was not available myself, but I think that his coming to Bamako would (?have) served to find a solution to the Chadian problem.

[(Granber)] If I understand you well, it was Goukouni Oueddei who took the initiative of a summit meeting with Chad President Hissein Habre in Bamako?

[Traore] Absolutely. I confirm this. He asked me to intervene with the Libyan authorities to facilitate this meeting.

[(Granber)] If you are asked in the future, will you agree to such a meeting in Bamako?

[Traore] It is a question of the parties confirming this, as it has been the case already, and if this is so it is not up to Mali to refuse to act as intermediary between the Chadian parties to ensure their national unity.

[(Granber)] What is your analysis of France's role in this conflict? You know that on the eve of the summit President Habre called on France, repeatedly asking it to intervene in a more offensive manner?

[Traore] It is not for me to speak for the French authorities in order to say what is to be done. It is up to the French authorities and to Hissein Habre to determine the ways and means to intervene in Chad to ensure peace as desired by the Ndjamena authorities. [passage omitted]

[(Granber)] Do you consider that France is doing enough for Africa on an economic level?

[Traore] It is an illusion to think that France could intervene in a sufficient manner to ensure Africa's economic development. Africa is a vast continent of more than 50 states, at least 50 independent countries. It is very difficult to ask France to intervene to the satisfaction of the African states. [passage omitted]

Angolan Minister Comments

MB150816 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Comrade Ismael Martins, who is in the Togolese capital to represent the People's Republic of Angola as an observer to the proceedings of the 13th Franco-African summit, explained Angolan's presence in Lome by pointing out the traditional Angolan participation in the meeting. Comrade Ismael Martins said that the Angolan Government, which is an observer and is only represented at the ministerial level, considers the conference to be a very important way of maintaining a dialogue with several other African countries.

The Angolan official then described as a sad coincidence the disturbing visit to France by the leader of the Angolan armed bandits and by the South African president, which prompted the Angolan authorities to express their opinion to the French Government. The foreign trade minister also announced that he would be received by French President Francois Mitterrand to present the Angolan point of view and to reiterate its disapproval of France's decision to continue with a policy that conflicts not only with the interests of both France and Africa but above all with the professed goal of strengthening relations between France and Angola. This was one of the aspects (?mentioned) by Comrade Ismael Martins as the reason for Angola's presence in Lome.

He stated that he hoped that the prevailing situation in southern Africa and relations between the EEC and the African states would be discussed at the meeting. He also said that the apartheid system in South Africa is disturbing and that it helps to sustain terrorism, expansionism, and the destabilization of southern Africa.

Saharan Minister Participates

LD170513 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Saharan Foreign Affairs Minister Omar Mansour took part in the proceedings of the 13th conference of heads of state of France and Africa that ended in Lome, Togo, yesterday. The head of Saharan foreign affairs attended in the capacity of guest of honor. He held several conversations with his African counterparts on the development of the situation in the Western Sahara. He also expressed satisfaction with the statements by the French head of state. It may be recalled that Francois Mitterrand pleaded for a just solution of the problem of the Western Sahara and for the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

LIBYA

AFP Cited on Replacement of GUNT Leader

LD190915 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A national coalition comprising seven Chadian parties has elected Acheikh ibn Oumar, chairman of the Chadian National Democratic Revolutionary Council, as leader of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad in succession of Goukouni Oueddei. AFP, which reported the news, said this election came after meetings that lasted 5 days in Cotonou, Benin. The agency quoted a statement by GUNT Foreign Minister Facho Balaam as saying that the signatories of the Lagos agreement, by which the GUNT was formed in Chad in 1979, have unanimously elected Acheikh ibn Oumar to be the head of this government. The statement of the Chadian minister said Goukouni Oueddei has been excluded from the People's Armed Forces organization and from the post of head of GUNT.

JANA, PANA Sign Cooperation Agreement

LD182109 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The protocol of an agreement between JANA and PANA were signed today. The agreement concerns the coordination and development of cooperation between the two African agencies in the field of information services.

The agreement stipulates the exchange and broadcasting of news issued by the two agencies, concentrating their interest on news of the African Continent and facing the imperialist and Western media campaigns of distorting the facts and realities of the struggle of the peoples of the continent.

The agreement stresses the need to speed up the expansion and development of the Arabic broadcasting section in PANA and the opening of a regional office for North Africa in Tripoli according to the decisions of the conference of OAU information ministers.

MOROCCO

MAP Official Says Hassan Will Not Speak 18 Nov

LD181854 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] We now go over to Melilla for a piece of news just in. Go ahead Juan Luis Navarro:

[Navarro] We are able to give you an important late piece of news. There will be no official speech by Moroccan King Hassan II to the nation, which today commemorates its independence day, according to information received by this correspondent from well-informed sources. The speech had given rise to great expectation in press circles because it was expected that the king would clarify his government's policy on the Spanish garrisons of Ceuta and Melilla. This information was confirmed just an hour ago by an authorized official at MAP, Morocco's official news agency. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Prime Minister To Visit Iran in December

JN181246 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 18 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Iran on the mid of next December, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here yesterday.

He stated that the prime minister will reopen Sudan's embassy to Tehran which was closed down during the rule of ousted President Numayri.

The visit of the premier to Iran and the reopening of the embassy there is seen as a move by the current government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to better relations with Iran.

It is to be recalled that relations between the Sudan and Iran had soured during the rule of the former president who subsequently closed down Sudan's embassy there under the pretext of reducing Sudan's foreign expenditures.

TUNISIA

Iraqi Finance Minister Arrives in Tunis

LD181721 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 18 Nov (TAP) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq arrived in Tunis Monday at the head of a large delegation to take part in the Tunisian-Iraqi Joint Cooperation Commission meeting. The Iraqi minister was welcomed on arrival at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of industry and commerce.

DJIBOUTI

President Hassan on Relations With Egypt, Horn

NC150813 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0633 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti has affirmed his country's unreserved and unhesitating support for President Husni Mubarak's policy to save Arab lands from the danger of the expanding Israeli settlements.

In an interview published in *Al-Ahram* today, President Hassan said there is currently no alternative for resolving the Middle East problem other than convening an international conference among all the parties concerned and the UN General Assembly's major powers. In the interview, which was conducted in Djibouti, President Hasssanaffirmed that Egypt's presence in the Arab world is necessary and that the Arabs should end their rejection of Egypt, as it is the core and heart of the Arab nation in all geographic, demographic, scientific, and production areas. It is the only country that has direct moral and material ties with every Arab country, and Egypt's sacrifices for the Arab struggle exceed those of all other Arab countries put together, he added.

President Hassan Gouled said his country welcomes a visit by President Husni Mubarak to Djibouti as soon as possible, as such a visit will result in greater awareness and cooperation between Egypt and Djibouti. President Hassan also expressed his desire to pay an official visit to Egypt as soon as possible to strengthen ties in various fields.

Regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa, President Hassan said that the political climate there has improved since early this year as a result of the great improvement in Somali-Ethiopian relations following the meeting between the presidents of those two countries during the African famine summit.

KENYA

Increased Prices for Flour, Bread Announced

EA172231 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The government has authorized an immediate moderate increase in the prices of wheat flour and bread. According to a government statement, the price of a 2 kilogram packet of wheat flour will now be 13 shillings 80 cents, an increase of 1 shilling 30 cents on the previous price. Due to this increase in the price of wheat, the price of a 500 gram loaf of bread will increase by 40 cents from 3 shillings 40 cents to 4 shillings 10 cents.

The statement explained that the price increases are a direct result of producer price increases for wheat announced by the government recently and will come into effect with the current harvest of the crop. The producer price increases were effected as an incentive to encourage farmers to produce more to meet increasing national demand for food. According to the statement, details on the ex-factory and wholesale prices for both wheat flour and bread as well as the district-by-district prices of the commodities, are contained in the legal notices no. 274 and 279 available from the government press.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Denies BBC Report on Returnees

EA152159 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Abdi Farah commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, 14 November, the BBC Somali section reported baseless and concocted lies. The report had nothing to do with the actual situation and facts prevailing in Somalia today. Quoting the Somali Government, the BBC said some members of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces had returned to Somalia this week.

One of those reported to have returned to Somalia this week was Abdi Abdullah Said, who was expelled from the DFSS 5 years ago, in 1982. Since then he ceased to be a member of the DFSS and had not set foot in any area where the affairs of the front were being organized. Abdi Abdullah Said was running a hotel business in Nairobi, Kenya. He was an agent of the regime abroad, charged with stirring up tension and friction among the members of the struggling masses of Somalia, which are led by the Somali opposition forces.

Those who are informed about the affairs of the struggle of the Somali opposition forces know that those returnees are not members of the DFSS, but a group of Somalis among the many Somalis suffering as refugees abroad, having been forced to leave by the brutal regime. We are pleased to note that instead of suffering abroad some of our people have decided to return to their motherland to continue the struggle from within.

The truth is that no member of the DFSS has returned to Mogadishu and surrendered to the regime. The truth is that this report is meant to hoodwink international opinion about the true situation and mature struggle now prevailing inside Somalia. The struggle has become mature and will soon uproot and overthrow the regime.

The regime is using this report to obfuscate the achievements of the Somali opposition forces inside the country, where the regime can no longer hold out. The regime is also holding the so-called party congress for the Somali people to elect itself into office. While the Somali people, wherever they are, are engaged in a bitter struggle to topple the Mogadishu dictatorial regime, the latter persists in denying the military achievements of the Somali opposition forces inside the country. But anyone who knows the true situation inside Somalia can refute the regime's denials, because the intrepid fighters of the Somali opposition forces are engaged in ongoing military action. However, as usual, the Barre regime will not admit the true situation prevailing inside Somalia.

The BBC also reported information about military action by the Somali opposition forces, quoting Radio Kulmis of the Somali opposition forces. This proves that the BBC is abysmally ill-

informed about the activities of the Somali opposition forces, because the BBC does not even know that the real name of this station, which is the United Voice of the Somali Opposition Forces, is Radio Halgan of the opposition forces. The BBC got this report from Abdal-Qadir Nur, their correspondent in Mogadishu, who directly works for the regime as a Sonna reporter. Abd al-Qadir Nur cannot, of course, file any story unless it is approved by the Barre regime.

We urge and appeal to the employees of the BBC Somali section to assess with vigilance in future on any reports on matters between the Somali opposition forces and the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre. We do not oppose the BBC Somali section for taking reports from the Mogadishu regime, but the BBC should also consult or interview Radio Halgan on matters connected with the military achievements of the fighters of the Somali opposition forces.

UGANDA

Ex-Vice President Faces Additional Charges

EA181637 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Former Vice-President Paulo Muwanga, now being held on a charge of treason, has appeared before the Kampala chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga, on two more charges. It was alleged that the former vice-president and others not before the court between 7th and 9th June 1981, at Lugazi, in Mukono District, kidnapped with theintent to murder two people, Mr Joseph Katumba and Vincent Maweje. Since then, the two people have not been seen.

The third charge of alleged stealing of a Mercedes Benz lorry at (Kireka) near Kampala between 7th and 9th June was dropped by a state attorney.

Earlier, Mr Paulo Muwanga, together with 19 others including three former cabinet ministers, Messrs Evaristo Nyanzi, Andrew Lutakome Kayiira, and Dr Lwanga appeared in the same court charged with treason. The case is up for mention and they were remanded further in custody until 3rd December 1986.

Inspectorate To Investigate 'Gray Areas'

EA171905 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Development Joseph Okune has explained that the Inspectorate of Government will concentrate on gray areas of bureaucratic injustice which are not always covered by other remedial institutions, such as courts of law, the civil service, standing orders and ad hoc committees.

Addressing the staff of his ministry in Entebbe about the creation of the inspectorate, Mr Okune said the inspectorate has been created to implement Point 7 of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] 10-point programme, namely, elimination of corruption and the misuse of power by public officials. In other words, he said, the Inspectorate of Government will promote administrative justice by redressing the complaints of the general public against unlawful acts of government officials. He explained that the Inspectorate of Government will not only receive complaints from the public, but will also initiate investigations into circumstances in which a miscarriage of administrative justice appears to have occurred. The inspectorate will also investigate the cases of corruption in those government departments and ministries where ad hoc committees of inquiry have not been appointed.

NRA Intensifies Fight in North Against Rebels

EA142104 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The government newspaper the *New Vision*, today quoted a National Resistance Army [NRA] officer speaking of increased military activity in the north with the NRA having an upper hand in the fighting. The officer told the paper that the NRA had intensified its operations and in virtually every operation the army is successful.

The commander of the Mobile Brigade, Commander Salim Saleh, is at the moment in the north and is actively involved in the command of the operations.

The paper said that as far as the north is concerned, morale at Republic House, the general headquarters of the Uganda Armed Forces, is high. The *New Vision* says last Wednesday a large force of about 500 rebels engaged units of the Mobile Brigade in the vicinity of Kitgum town, but suffered heavy casualties in the fighting. The paper says they left 20 dead on the battleground and are believed to have carried many wounded with them.

The NRA lost five dead and two seriously injured. On the same day, units of the 39 Battalion returning from an operation were ambushed near Kitgum town. In spite of being ambushed, the *New Vision* says it was the enemy who suffered the worst casualties. They lost eight dead with one taken captive. All their guns were recovered. The NRA suffered one minor casualty.

CAR

Borders, Bars To Close on Referendum Day

AB182018 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Two decrees have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior. The first is on the temporary closure of borders.

The Ministry of the Interior decrees:

Article 1: During the constitutional referendum, all borders of the Central African Republic will be closed from Thursday, 20 November 1986 at midnight to Friday, 21 November 1986 at midnight with the exception of Bangui-Mpoku International Airport.

Article 2: Any violation of this decree will be liable to punishment in accordance with existing laws. [passage omitted]

The second decree is on the closure of all bars, nightclubs, drinking establishments, and restaurants on Friday, 21 November 1986.

The Ministry of the Interior decrees:

Article 1: During the referendum all bars and nightclubs, all drinking establishments, and all restaurants will be closed from Thursday, 20 November 1986 at midnight to Friday, 21 November 1986 at midnight throughout the entire national territory. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Acheikh ibn Oumar Reported New GUNT President

AB181426 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP) — Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], has just been appointed GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] president in replacement of Mr Goukouni, who was ousted first from his own faction, the People's Armed Forces [FAP], and then from the presidency of the GUNT after being arrested recently in Tripoli.

Mr ibn Oumar, secretary general of the CDR since 1982, a central Chadian Arab, and a former student in Paris, now aged about 35, joined the guerrilla war in the north of Chad in 1978. In 1983-84 he was presented by the Libyans as the "third man" who could remove from power the two "brothers at loggerheads," Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, to restore peace in Chad.

A former GUNT minister of defense, he broke ties with Goukouni Oueddei in August 1984. Held in detention for a year in the north of Chad on the order of the GUNT president, he was released in November 1985 and joined the GUNT again before breaking with Goukouni once more last August.

More on Goukouni Replacement

LD181623 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] There is a lot of news on the Chadian issue. First of all, the results of a meeting that has just been held in Cotonou:

Several Chadian tendencies opposed to the Ndjamena government and still claiming membership of the GUNT have confirmed their repudiation of Goukouni Oueddei. They have thus designated Acheikh ibn Oumar, current secretary general of the CDR, as their new president. The vice president is (Nadjita Beasumal), a former close associate of Colonel Kamougue. The latter has for his part refused to join this new GUNT structure.

In addition, the participants in the Cotonou meeting have asked the Nigerian regime to host a conference on Chadian reconciliation in Lagos. The regime of General Babangida has declined the offer as Hissein Habre has not yet expressed a desire to attend such a conference.

Concerning operations, it is also to be noted that the Ndjamena authorities affirm that a Libyan fighter-bomber was shot down in the north of the country on Sunday by the People's Armed Forces, which have recently rallied to Hissein Habre.

All these subjects are likely to stimulate debate in the Security Council, which is due to meet in New York this evening to examine a complaint from Ndjamena against Libya.

Goukouni Reported Held in Libyan Hospital

LD191045 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] In Chad, Goukouni Oueddei is being ousted by his former friends. He is no longer the head of GUNT, the organization comprising the Chad opposition. It is Facho Balaam, who is considered to be the minister of foreign affairs of GUNT, who has been designated to succeed him. Goukouni Oueddei is currently in the hospital in Libya. He no longer has the right to communicate with the outside world.

KUNA Cites Chad's UN Envoy on Libyan 'Atrocities'

LD191110 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, Nov 19 (KUNA) — Chad accused Libya of "indescribable atrocities" in the northern part of the country said to be occupied by Libyan forces, claiming that the ultimate goal of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya (?was) to destroy the country.

Speaking in the Security Council, Chad's permanent representative Mahamat Ali Adoum alleged that "the Chadians revolted against the presence of the Libyan troops which responded by massacring the population and razing villages."

Chad had called Friday for an urgent meeting of the Council to consider "the serious situation" in Chad as a result of the alleged occupation by Libya.

Libya's representative 'Ali al-Turayki responded by calling the charges "unfounded" and added the meeting was called to draw away attention of Africa and other states from the real aggressor against Africa, the United States.

The General Assembly was to meet Wednesday to discuss the April 15 U.S. attack against Libya.

Al-Turayki called the situation in Chad an internal problem, a civil war. "The reasons for it are tribal, ethnic and religious. The colonial powers, France and the United States, must end their intervention in Chad," al-Turayki said.

French ambassador Claude de Kemoularia disputed the Libyan envoy's description of the conflict as a civil war and said the conflict was not between the Chadians, but between occupation forces and Chad.

GABON

Austerity Measures Announced at Cabinet Meeting

AB181754 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Gabonese will have to tighten their belts. They have known this since yesterday and that this situation has been created by the economic crisis. A series of austerity measures was adopted yesterday at the end of the Cabinet meeting held in Libreville chaired by President Omar Bongo. Jean-Valet Ambinamonza has the details:

[Ambinamonza] Exactly what will constitute the austerity measures President Omar Bongo hinted at for so long during his electoral campaign — measures necessitated by the poor world economic situation and notably by the simultaneous fall in the value of the dollar and the price of oil, which is the main source of foreign exchange earnings of the country? Following the cabinet meeting held yesterday in Libreville chaired by the head of state himself, which centered on the examination of the 1987 draft budget, it was decided to fix the state budget at 360 billion CFA francs for this period with an investment quota of 100 billion. Gabon, which now has its budget slashed by a large percentage as compared with this year's budget fixed at 670 billion CFA, will only earn 60 billion CFA francs from sale of oil in 1987, whereas in 1985 proceeds from oil were 400 billion CFA, or 40 billion more than next year's budget estimate. The ratio between these various figures therefore demonstrates an extremely preoccupying economic situation to the extent that along with the budget cut, the Gabonese Government has also decided to impose a 45 percent cut on the allowances of ministers and top civil servants beginning the end of this month. This measure also affects the staff of the central administraiton and the parastatal sector, but exactly under what conditions has yet to be defined. The abolition of free accommodation, which was long envisaged, has been confirmed except that the special category of state officials is exempted from it. Government subvention to public enterprises has been readjusted and reduced. Those public enterprises whose financial situation will not show any improvement will certainly be privatized or simply liquidated, which — in the latter case — might pose problems of redeployment of workers because the Gabonese authorities will want to avoid mass unemployment at all costs. However, to give some relief to salaried workers, the Gabonese Government pledges to maintain the policy of low rates for water and electricity. Even though this is a compensatory measure, it would have a more positive effect if it were supplemented by a reduction in prices for essential commodities and rents in the housing sector, factors that will seriously affect family budgets when many people, especially in Libreville, lose the free accommodation benefit.

RWANDA

Central African States Hold AIDS Seminar

EA181640 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The fight against AIDS in central Africa: Delegations from six central African countries have been in Gisenyi since yesterday to adopt a common strategy on screening against AIDS. They are holding a 1-week seminar to familiarize themselves with laboratory techniques to prevent and screen for AIDS. The Gisenyi seminar, which is the first of its type, is being held within the framework of the World Health Organization, which decided to organize meetings in Africa on AIDS.

During his opening speech, Dr Francois Muganza, minister of health and social affairs, said that AIDS was not an overwhelming problem for Rwanda. Countries represented in Gisenyi are: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Rwanda, and Zaire.

ZAIRE

New Military Intelligence Service Created

AB181709 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The news is still dominated by the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the Zairian Armed Forces and several promotions and appointments made yesterday in the Zairian Armed Forces. In fact, the anniversary of the Army coincided with the publication of more than 10 presidential orders in the military field. Among these orders, five are on the creation of a military operations and intelligence service, SARM, and include the appointment of a chief of staff and three deputy chiefs of staff for the SARM. Our reporter Kabila Mulamba Moteba gives more details on these ordinances:

[Kabila Mulamba Moteba] First, it must be said that the SARM replaces the former SERAM [Military Intelligence and Operations Service], which was suspended 30 October during a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council presided over by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The newly created SARM will be headed by Brigadier General (Mayele Zeko), former commander of the 1st Military Region. He will be assisted by three senior Army officers appointed deputy chiefs of staff. They are: Colonel (Lungelu Bule) for administration, Lieutenant Colonel (Inua Sanonga) for (?operations), and Lieutenant Colonel (Budongo Iasongo) for research. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Further Reports on Mitterrand Visit to Country

AB181737 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Francois Mitterrand continued his official visit to our country today. Yesterday a banquet was held in his honor by Burkinabe President Comrade Thomas Sankara at the presidential palace. [passage omitted] Toasts were proposed at the banquet in a very relaxed and attentive atmosphere.

The first toast was proposed by the comrade president of Burkina Faso who emphasized the efforts being made since August 1983 to effect changes in the country. He spoke of major current international issues and referred to the writings and sayings of President Mitterrand. To President Francois Mitterrand, who is visiting Burkina Faso to mark the progress being made in this country, Captain Sankara gave a few examples to show that our country is a large work site: Schools, wells, vaccination campaigns are aspects of the big development program which the very name of the country, Burkina Faso, signifies. The comrade president of Burkina Faso expressed the hope that Francois Mitterrand, who has witnessed this change, will be a spokesman for present-day Burkina Faso.

The comrade president referred to three international issues: human rights, Third World debt, and French cooperation with the Third World countries. These issues were analyzed by President Francois Mitterrand, politician and academic, in his writings, for example, *My Vision of Truth*, and his statements made at the Cancun summit in Mexico. In President Sankara's opinion, human rights means peace first and foremost for the people, and peace in the world, in Palestine, Nicaragua, in the SDAR, Libya, Chad, and especially in southern Africa where people are bombed and forced to go into exile. [passage omitted]

On external debt, the comrade president praised President Francois Mitterrand for his stand on the issue: that the solution of the problem should not be to the detriment of the people of the Third World who are caught in a vicious cycle. On cooperation between France and Burkina Faso, the comrade president said that it should be very flexible and mutually advantageous. [passage omitted]

In his reply to President Sankara, Francois Mitterrand said that his presence in Burkina Faso was due to friendship, historical continuity, and interest in changes being made in the country. In response to the questions and assertions of President Thomas Sankara, the French president in a very relaxed manner tried throughout his address to justify France's attitude, a justification that sometimes took the form of a lesson on history or political economics. In his opinion, the golden rule, the guiding principle for peace, is the right of people to act independently. Based on this principle, he outlined the conditions for restoring peace to several countries and parts of the world. He justified the conflicts of the SDAR, Chad, Namibia, the Iran-Iraq war, and South Africa. He asserted that Nicaragua should be left alone. [passage omitted]

Details of Dinner Remarks

LD182034 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report on toasts by French President Francois Mitterrand and Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara at 17 Nov dinner in Ouagadougou — recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] It is not every day that the exchange of official toast speeches between two heads of state, who are nevertheless compelled to show a certain reserve, take such a turn as those delivered yesterday evening by Captain Sankara and Francois Mitterrand. Both talked straight, ideas were confronted, and that resulted in quite an evening, as our special correspondent in Ouagadougou Jean-Karim Fall recounts:

[Fall] Francois Mitterrand is a man of conviction; so is Thomas Sankara: They both speak frankly and yesterday evening during a gala dinner, after listening to the Internationale, the two men confronted each other, their foils sheathed by interposed speeches. In a 30-minute toast speech the Burkinabe head of state did not mince his words: From the PLO to Nicaragua to South Africa, he denounced imperialism. France was also accused, France which was guilty of welcoming Jonas Savimbi and Pieter Botha. Captain Sankara also had a dig at African states that he termed servants.

The assembled group held its breath: What was Francois Mitterrand going to reply? The head of state had prepared a speech but he did not read it: Francois Mitterrand replied point by point to Thomas Sankara in an improvised speech lasting 1 hour and 6 minutes precisely. The Burkinabe head of state had spoken about the right of the Nicaraguan people to live in peace: The French president reminded him of the case of Afghanistan and that of Cambodia. On the subject of the presence of Jonas Savimbi and Pieter Botha in France, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that these were private visits. And throughout his statement, the French president spoke as the advocate of law in international relations. In short, it was a good game of dialectics. Francois Mitterrand did not throw stones at his interlocutor for all that: The wise man Francois Mitterrand, aged 70, understood the hotheadedness and the insolence of the young Sankara. France is prepared to give Burkina Faso a hand on condition that this is what the latter wants.

[Announcer] Well, let us savor these moments for ourselves, even if with a slight delay. First, the moment when Captain Sankara vigorously expresses anxiety about certain recent visits to France by leaders of southern Africa:

[Sankara] "Mr Francois Mitterrand, we did not understand how bandits like Jonas Savimbi and killers like Pieter Botha were given the right to travel through France, which is so beautiful and so clean. They have stained it; they have stained it with their blood-covered hands and feet, and all those who allowed them to commit these actions will bear the entire responsibility for them."

[Announcer] And Sankara then added: All those who have allowed that will bear the entire responsibility for it. Here is Francois Mitterrand's reply, first on this precise point:

[Mitterrand] "Where we seem to be divided is when you condemn the visit to France by Mr Botha, and that by Mr Savimbi, but that is another problem. But, Mr President, I must tell you that France is an open country; it is an open country. Anyone in the world, unless he is guilty of common law crimes, outside of any political consideration, if he wants to come to France, he can come."

[Announcer] And now here is an excerpt from a long, improvised reply by Francois Mitterrand in response to the issues raised by Sankara as a whole. He makes a final comment on the man, and the method of the Burkinabe head of state:

[Mitterrand] "For myself, I could not listen to President Sankara, then pay him a nice little compliment, and then go to bed and sleep. President Sankara is a rather disturbing man, isn't he? [laughter] No, it is true. He gets you worked up, he asks you questions. With him it is not easy to sleep peacefully. [laughter] He does not leave you with an easy conscience. [passage indistinct] Well, I am encouraging him, but not too much. [laughter] But, finally, the fact that here is a young, disturbing, sometimes a bit insolent team that uses words freely is not a reason for us to do less, to withdraw on tiptoe; it is because it is there that we have to talk straight, saying to each other: We respect you, you represent a chance for your people. What can we do for it to work?"

[Announcer] So, Mr Mitterrand is in any case making a promise to give a hand to the Burkinabe revolution. [passage omitted]

Eyadema Reconciliation Urged

LD182213 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Announcer] President Francois Mitterrand has ended his 2-day official visit to Burkina Faso. The head of state, accompanied by his wife, arrived back in Paris aboard the presidential airplane.

Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara accompanied Francois Mitterrand to the airport. Before leaving, the two men held a joint news conference. Mitterrand said that France is ready to come to Burkina Faso's aid, as far as its possibilities allow:

[Begin recording] [Mitterrand] France would be ready to grant — and this, I think, is the main point of the technical and economic talks that have been held — a structural adjustment loan, which would undoubtedly contribute to the economic recovery, but since the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet reached a conclusion, we now have to examine how, because we are not able to reach a complementary decision while the essential decision has not been made. I think that this is the main discussion on which France and Burkina Faso must understand one another properly. France does not refuse in any way to act as mediator and advocate on this matter. On the contrary, it is ready to hold out what I call a necessary helping hand. It cannot put itself at variance with international rulings of the International Monetary Fund. There is, therefore, a transitory phase which will be studied next week. [end recording]

[Announcer] The two heads of state also discussed the attempted coup d'etat which took place a few weeks ago in Lome, Togo. Francois Mitterrand encouraged Thomas Sankara to reach a reconciliation with Togolese President Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand Ends Visit, Departs

AB182121 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At the end of a 48-hour visit, French President Francois Mitterrand left Ouagadougou for Paris at 1700. President Mitterrand was seen off at the Ouagadougou International Airport by Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara, by members of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution], the government, the diplomatic corps, and the association of French nationals in Burkina Faso.

Before going to the airport, President Francois Mitterrand held a news conference at the (Silmande) Hotel. President Sankara, who participated in the conference with his French counterpart, was once more questioned by the French press. In general, Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Thomas Sankara discussed bilateral relations and the internal policies of both countries. In addition, the journalists were able to increase their knowledge of these two statesmen. [passage omitted]

GHANA

'Legal Backing' Given to Extradition Treaty

AB180856 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A legislative instrument giving legal backing to the implementation of an extradition treaty between Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Benin has been published in Accra. The agreement was signed in Lagos 2 years ago. The treaty was subsequently ratified by Ghana in January last year. The instrument, entitled: Extradition Act 1960, Extension of Application to People's Republic of Benin, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Republic of Togo Order 1986, took effect from March 15 this year.

According to the instrument, parties to the treaty shall undertake to extradite to each other, on the basis of reciprocity, persons who are accused of crimes or offenses punishable by at least 2 years imprisonment. According to the treaty, extradition shall also be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offenses provided that such participation be punished by the laws of the contracting parties.

Extradition shall also be granted in respect of persons who have been convicted by the requesting state for extradition offenses whether they have served part of their sentence or not. The treaty, however, stipulates that extradition cannot be granted for crimes or offenses of a political nature or if it is proved that the requisition for a person's surrender has been made with a view to trying or punishing him for a crime or offense of a political nature; or if the request is to persecute or punish him on account of his race, religion, or political opinion.

On extradition procedures, the treaty, among others, stipulates that the request for extradition shall be communicated through diplomatic channels. It shall be accompanied by the original or certified copy of a judgment of conviction or a warrant of arrest or any other order having the same effect and issued in the form prescribed by the requesting state.

LIBERIA

Doe Declares By-Elections Campaign Open

AB182148 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Doe has officially declared opened the campaign for the general municipal and legislative by-elections as of 16 November. A Foreign Ministry release says the declaration was contained in a proclamation issued yesterday by President Doe which cited Article 37 of the Liberian Constitution providing for the holding of by-elections for the purpose of filling municipal and legislative position vacancies.

Local Papers Carry Anti-U.S. AIDS Story

AB181610 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The public affairs counselor at the American Embassy near Monrovia, Mr. (Terry Eicken), has reacted to recent local newspaper reports that the AIDS virus was created in the United States. In a press release issued today, Mr (Eickens) described the report as a further product of a Soviet KGB disinformation campaign on the subject. He said America does not blame Africa nor the Soviet Union for causing the disease. Mr. (Eickens) said what America was doing was spending millions of dollars to find ways of preventing and curing the AIDS disease.

Two local newspapers recently published articles on the AIDS virus which accused U.S. scientists of accidentally creating the disease.

Meanwhile, an official of the U.S. Embassy near Monrovia says his government does not deport people because they have the deadly disease AIDS. According to today's *Mirror* newspaper, quoting a U.S. Embassy official who preferred not to be named, the embassy has not received any information from American immigration authorities about the deportation order of 25 Liberians currently residing in the United States who are suspected of having AIDS.

Technical Grant Agreement Signed With FRG

AB182158 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] About a $6 million technical grant to facilitate ongoing German-sponsored projects in the country was today signed between the Governments of Liberia and the FRG. The minister of planning and economic affairs, Paul Jeffy, signed for the Liberian Government while the head of the three-man German delegation currently in the country, Mr Heinrich Nordorf, signed for the FRG Government.

The *Liberian News Agency* said under the agreement West Germany will assist Liberia to promote agricultural and rural development through the Nimba County rural development project. The agreement also said the West German Government would continue the technical assistance in other ongoing projects including Bomi Hills [word indistinct] sawmill corporation, Bomiwood, advisory service for the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Forestry Development Authority, and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry Says Press Distorts Statements

MB181356 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Clarification" issued by the Press Information Office of the Ministry of External Relations in Luanda on 18 November]

[Text] On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, which was marked on 11 November, Angolan diplomatic missions abroad carried out a number of political, cultural, and recreational activities to celebrate the occasion. In the countries in which they are accredited, ambassadors of the People's Republic of Angola held meetings with local press and foreign correspondents to review the struggle waged by our people, party, and government for peace and prosperity in our country on its path toward building socialism.

Despite the clarity of the statements made, certain members of the Western press did not waste any time in trying to distort some of these statements by giving them biased and discreditable interpretations that contradict our sacred principles governing international relations, notably respect for sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and the maintenance of relations of harmony and good-neighborliness with all countries of the world, regardless of their political or economic system. This was the case with our Embassy in the United Republic of Tanzania, whose statements were deplorably distorted. Thus, the government of the People's Republic of Angola would like to reaffirm its principled stand with regard to the Angolan foreign policy as clearly defined and reiterated in the speech made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the supreme leader of the Angolan nation, in the city of Malanje, to mark the same occasion. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Armed Forces Repel 'Armed Bandit' Attack

MB180618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have thwarted yet another infiltration by the armed bandits in a Huambo Province ward. As a result of prompt action by the Angolan Armed Forces, 10 bandits were killed and a number of others were wounded. An assortment of war materiel was captured.

In a demonstration held yesterday, the residents of Vila Graca ward in Huambo Province expressed their repulsion for the criminals, thus proving their intention not to give up the slightest bit of land to the enemies of the Angolan people. [Words indistinct] introduced in Angola to cause destruction, death, sorrow, and mourning.

Official Confirms No Government Talks With UNITA

MB161426 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Angolan Ambassador to Zimbabwe Andre Miranda has denied any meetings between UNITA rebels and Angolan authorities. Andre Miranda said the Angolan Governemnt will never engage in any negotiations with UNITA terrorists and added that the Angolan people are firm in their determination to continue the struggle against the armed bandits and their South African masters until final victory.

Speaking to the Zimbabwean press, the Angolan ambassador said that UNITA, despite the massive financial aid received from Washington, is still not in a position to overthrow the Angolan Government. The Angolan Armed Forces, he said, have inflicted heavy defeats on the armed bandits and South African troops, as shown by the recent neutralization of infiltration by South African troops in Angolan territory.

The closing statements of Andre Miranda were dedicated to solidarity with Mozambique, and he defined Angola and Mozambique as two brotherly peoples. The Angolan ambassador said there is no difference between UNITA and Renamo because both bandit organizations are working for imperialism.

UNITA: 72 Government Troops Killed 9-14 Nov

MB181258 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A statement released in Lisbon by the Angolan resistance Movement UNITA says its forces have killed 72 government troops and wounded 92 in clashes between the 9th and 14th of this month. The statement said UNITA fighters had captured the town of Luremo in the northeastern province of Lunda. UNITA also said it attacked a garrison at (Nhagonga) the Cuanza Norte Province and ambushed a motorized column between (Chichimba) and (Alto Mundele) in the northern Uige Province. UNITA said its own forces suffered 9 dead and 21 wounded over the 5 days.

Johannesburg: UNITA Announces New Northern Front

MB190833 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported in New York that the UNITA movement of Angola has opened a new front in the north of the country. Military and diplomatic sources in Luanda has been quoted as saying that there have been recent clashes between MPLA government troops and UNITA forces in the Cabinda enclave. The Angolan Armed Forces chief of staff, Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca, is reported to have said UNITA's front is being supplied from Zaire. He said UNITA had lost 230 men, killed in the first 9 months of the year, in the northern provinces Uige and Zaire [Angolan province].

LESOTHO

Government Regrets Murders of Former Ministers

MB181724 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the Military Council responsible for the Armed Forces, the Honorable Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, has released a brief to the nation on behalf of the chairman of the Military Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, on the events of the past weekend where two former ministers and their wives were murdered by unknown persons.

Col Letsie said that when the military took over power in January this year it was with the aim of eradicating the lawlessness that then pervaded the country and that had placed political expediency above human life. He pointed out that in pursuance of this policy, all people who carried guns and were not members of the armed forces were asked to surrender such weapons, but said that two incidents have now taken place which give cause to suspect that not all weapons were surrendered.

These include an AK-47 rifle which was used to attack an ex-BNP [Basotho National Party] member of parliament, Chief Sekake Mohale at his home at Ribaneng 4 weeks ago. The second occasion is the weekend affair. He warned all those people who are still illegally hanging on to their weapons to surrender them immediately.

Col Letsie said it is with the greatest regret that the government has received this terrifying news about the deaths of the two couples. He expressed the hope that the police will succeed in making an early apprehension of the culprits, so that the due process of law can take its course.

Fifth Victim in Hospital

MB181235 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The commissioner of police, Major General James Dingiswayo, announced today that Mr Thulo Lelala, one of the survivors of last Saturday's murders at Lekhaleng la Baros has been found and is alive. Mr Lelala is at St Joseph's Hospital at Roma where his is being treated. The appearance of Mr Lelala follows reports that he was abducted on Saturday night with his wife together with Mr Vincent Makhele and Mr Desmond Sixishe and their wives by three unknown gunmen. Mrs Lelala was admitted to the St Joseph's Hospital on Sunday, where her condition has been described as stable.

MALAWI

18 Refugee Soldiers Returned to Mozambique

MB181014 Dakar PANA in English 1000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Mwanza (Malawi), 18 Nov (MANA/PANA) — Malawi yesterday handed over a further 18 Mozambican soldiers to the Mozambique Government, bringing to nearly 1,550 the number of soldiers handed back to Maputo since early October. The hand-over which, according to a Malawi Government spokesman, is in accordance with Malawi's good neighbourliness policy, took place at the northwestern Mwanza-Zobue border. The regional army commander for Zobue, Mr Arnaldo Fungulani, received the soldiers on behalf of the Mozambique Government from a senior Malawi police officer.

One of the Mozambican soldiers told MANA that he fled fighting in Mozambique after MNR bandits raided Vila Ulongue in Tete Province about a week ago. The rest of his fellow colleagues said they were from Zambezia Province.

MANA heard one of the soliders deny allegations that MNR bandits were operating from Malawi territory. They are right there in our country. I am a member of Frelimo and if the bandits were here, they would have shot me by now, he challenged the MANA reporter. The same soldier was also asked why he chose to run into Malawi, the alleged sanctuary of MNR bandits, after the MNR attack on Vila Ulongue. It's safe here because there are no bandits, he replied, adding that he left behind a wife and child when he fled to safety to Lizulu (in Mozambique), his operational centre.

After the handing over exercise, the soldiers were taken to Zobue administration centre from where they would later sent to Tete provincial headquarters, according to Mozambican officials.

Also leaving for Tete yesterday were 27 displaced Mozambicans, who were among the thousands of Mozambican civilians that poured into Malawi when MNR bandits attacked Milange district in Zambezia Province last September.

Mr Tiago Castigo, first secretary in the Mozambican Embassy in Lilongwe, was present during the handing over of soldiers.

MOZAMBIQUE

Investigators Hear Crew-Tower Flight Recording

MB191051 Dakar PANA in English 1011 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 19 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican, Soviet and South African teams from the international commission of inquiry into the causes of the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel on 19 October met in Maputo yesterday to hear the recording of the communications between the Maputo air traffic control tower and the crew of the presidential Tupolev.

The teams listened to the recordings at about 1430 local time (12.30 GMT) after a meeting in the morning which dates were agreed for the rest of the procedure contained in the agreement signed last Friday.

The three teams are due to go to Pretoria today where they will open the sack containing the three sealed "black box" flight recorders. Each black box will then be resealed in an individual container.

On (?Saturday) the three delegations will arrive by different routes in Moscow, and will depart from the Soviet capital for Zurich, Switzerland, on 23 November. On 22 or 23 November the black boxes will leave South Africa for Zurich accompanied by members of the three delegations.

In Zurich the three delegations will listen to the cockpit voice recorder (CVR). (This is the recording of the conversations amongst the crew). In Zurich the CVR will also be compared with the recording listened to yesterday in the Maputo control tower. Analysis of the CVR in Zurich is expected to last two or three days.

When this is concluded one black box will arrive in Moscow for decoding, accompanied by the three delegations. This will be a digital flight data recorder (DFDR) containing information from the planes (?instruments).

200,000 Flee 'Bandit Atrocities' into Malawi

MB181921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In recent weeks, some 200,000 Mozambicans who lived along the border with Malawi sought refuge in that country because of armed bandit atrocities. AIM has learned from a group of former refugees who have just arrived in Moatize town, Tete Province, from Malawi that most of the Mozambican citizen who fled into Malawi went to Ntcheu, (?Dedza), Mulora, and Makokwe. The administrator of Milange district in Zambezia Province said that the exodus has been on a large scale ever since the districts of Milange, Mutarara, and Angonia became targets of intense armed bandit activity on 23 and 28 September.

Malawian Complicity Alleged

MB181923 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Malawian authorities have been accused of complicity with the South African-backed MNR bandits in their attack on a border town in Mozambique's central Zambezia Province some 6 weeks ago. Eyewitnesses who escaped from the town of Milange which was attacked on 29 September have spoken to the *Mozambique News Agency* [AIM] about Malawian complicity.

The administrator of the Milange tea plantations and processing plants, Raul Custodia, says he has witnessed the fact that the MNR bandits come from Malawi. Mr Custodio was speaking in Moatize, the coal mining town in Mozambique's northwestern Tete Province, after fleeing from Milange via Malawi. Mr Custodio says that 2 days before the bandits attacked Milange town, the families of Malawian officials including customs officials on the other side of the border had been evacuated. This, he says, meant that the Malawian authorities had prior knowledge about the attack and wanted to avoid any of their citizens being caught in the crossfire.

Another person who escaped unhurt from the attack, Antonio Soares, who worked at a tea plantations at Milange says it was the first time ever that an evacuation of Malawian officials and their families from the border area had taken place. A Mozambican local administrator, Gilberto Alferes who was driving inside Malawi 2 days before Milange was attacked says he had stopped for a drink of water when he overheard a conversation between two people who mentioned an attack on the Mozambican border town. They said Milange had to be attacked in 2 days time.

Mr Custodio says when the bandits attacked Milange it was 0600 when people were still in their homes preparing to go to work. He says he took his family and fled into Malawi to a refugee center for Mozambicans. Mr Custodio says clouds of smoke could be seen across the border from the area where Mozambican factories at Milange were situated. Later, it was confirmed by other Mozambicans fleeing Milange into Malawi that the MNR bandits had dynamited the factories and looted everything from local houses. Mr Custodio says a few hours after the attack, he and other Mozambicans saw the bandits entering Malawi carrying part of their loot, including furniture and zinc sheeting from the roofs of houses.

The *Mozambique News Agency* also interviewed a captured bandit, Alberto Saidone, who said that the MNR terrorists enjoyed freedom of movement inside Malawi and he assumed therfore that the Malawian authorities were aware of the presence of the bandit gangs. We are often in Malawi and it is there that we sell the things we take in Mozambique, the captured bandit said.

Meanwhile, the Mozambicans who fled from Milange and are now at Moatize in Tete Province have also revealed that several people who appeared to be Malawian nationals are involved in attempts to recruit for the MNR in refugee centers in Malawi. These individuals tell the fleeing Mozambicans that they must join the MNR bandit gangs because the Frelimo government, as they put it, is going to fall very soon.

Japan Donates Funds for Harbor Upgrade

MB151359 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Japan will donate 1.196 billion yen, roughly $7.5 million, to Mozambique for the rehabilitation of the Quelimane fishing harbor in Zambezia Province, according to an agreement signed yesterday in Harare by representatives of both countries. The agreement was signed by Mozambican ambassador in Harare Francisco Madeira and Japanese ambassador in Harare Yoshifumi Ito. Mozambique and Japan cooperate in fishing, and they have already formed a joint enterprise, Efripel [Mozambique Fish Cold Storage Limited] for fishing for prawns in the Zambezia region.

Foreign Leaders Congratulate Chissano on Election

Castro Greets Chissano

MB152007 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The Cuban people, party, and government have said that the appintment of Joaquim Chissano as the supreme Mozambican leader will allow the Mozambican people to safeguard unity, independence, and territorial integrity. This statement is in a message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to Joaquim Chissano on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the message, Fidel Castro reiterates the solidarity of Cuba with the Mozambican people in the struggle against internal and external enemies. He also reiterates his support for the just cause of the South African and Namibian peoples in their struggle against the inhuman apartheid system and for national independence.

Chissano was also congratulated by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ibrahim Babangida, who classified as responsible the decision adopted by the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people in electing the candidate deserving of their trust.

Jaruzelski Affirms Solidarity

MB161942 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Joaquim Chissano, newly appointed chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, continues to receive messages of congratulations from several heads of state and government as well as from organizations all over the world. [passage omitted]

Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of the People's Republic of Poland, has assured his Mozambican counterpart that the Polish people and government authorities will support efforts by Mozambican Government in stengthening revolutionary gains already achieved. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

Government Extends Amnesty to SWAPO 'Terrorists'

MB181252 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The transitional government of Namibia has extended its offer of amnesty to SWAPO terrorists. The offer, which was to end on 1 December, has now been extended until 31 May 1987. According to the territory's secretary of justice, Mr Gerhardt Lawrence, 193 terrorists have given themselves up since the amnesty was first offered in 1980.

SWATF Denies RSA Casualties in SWAPO Attack

MB181903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 18, SAPA — Two SWAPO insurgents were killed in a follow-up operation by security forces after a northern SWA/Namibian military base was attacked on Saturday night, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said tonight.

The spokesman was reacting to claims by SWAPO reported by the Angolan news agency ANGOP that 18 South African soldiers were killed and several wounded in an attack on Eenhana military base.

SWAPO said in a communique distributed in Luanda its fighters damaged the base at Eenhana and captured arms and equipment. It gave no details of SWAPO casualties.

The communique said Eenhana base had just been reconstructed following an earlier attack in June.

The spokesman confirmed the attack on the base, but categorically denied anyone had been killed or wounded.

"The nearest mortar bomb landed about 250m from the base," the spokesman said, adding security forces launched a "hot pursuit" at first light on Sunday and killed two SWAPO members in a subsequent skirmish.

He said the SWAPO attack began about 11.45 pm on Saturday. The base was attacked by mortars and small arms fire lasting about four minutes "before it was effectively countered."

SWAPO fired about six 60mm mortar bombs, and an RPG7 rocket that self-destructed in flight.

"The nearest mortar bomb exploded about 250m from the base. No one was killed or injured," the major said.

He added: "The security forces mounted a hot pursuit at first light and the reaction force made contact about 10 am on Sunday with the insurgents. Two were killed, one of whom was wearing a FAPLA (Angolan) uniform, but it was later established he was a member of SWAPO's military wing."

The rest of the insurgent force fled into Angola.

Last Saturday, SWAPO denied South African statements that its forces had clashed with South African troops last week in southern Angola.

The SWATF had said they killed 39 SWAPO insurgents in a major strike inside Angola.

Commentary Says SWAPO Losing Terrorist War

MB180920 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The war in South-West Africa"]

[Text] [Words Indistinct] by the British national newspaper, *The Sunday Telegraph*, that South Africa is winning the war in South-West Africa/Namibia, is significant, especially since there is the perception in all quarters that it is only a matter of time before a SWAPO government is installed in Windhoek. The newspaper's correspondent, James McManus, reporting from Otjhakati in the north, says that from the air the territory looks like ideal country for SWAPO terrorists, but in fact he says [it] is the South African army and local security forces that are winning the war with a successful counterinsurgency operation along the Angolan border. He quotes a military spokesman as saying, we are about to see only the second successful counter-revolution this century. The first was the British victory over communist terrorists in Malaya in the 50's.

SWAPO will not only never win the war but is actually losing it. There have been other reports in the recent past indicating that SWAPO is not only losing the war but also the support of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia. [Word indistinct] the South African Army and the territory's security forces are winning the hearts and support of the local population. South Africa is as anxious as the territory itself and any other country that South-West Africa/Namibia become an independent nation.

Earlier this year, President P.W. Botha, in a special address to Parliament, put forward the date of 1 August, as the date to start the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 governing the independence of the territory. The proviso was that a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal ofthe Cuban troops in Angola. Despite the fact that 2 years ago Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of the Cubans no formal agreement has been reached. The date set by President Botha has come and gone without the slightest hint of cooperation from the Angolan Government. South Africa's objection to the Cuban presence in Angola is based on the fact that SWAPO terrorists receive material support and training from the Cubans. Without that support there is little doubt that SWAPO would have been defeated totally long before now.

SOUTH AFRICA

Diplomatic Conflicts With U.S. Reviewed

MB181302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA — The new United States ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, arrived in South Africa today amid a diplomatic row between the two countries.

The South African Government yesterday refused a visa to a United States official, saying her visit was part of an initiative to implement the comprehensive anti-apartheid act recently enacted by Congress.

Mr Perkins, America's first black ambassador to South Africa, rushed past reporters after his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport this morning, and his only comment was that he was "glad to be here." He is unlikely to make any statements until after he has presented his credential to the state president, and this is expected to take several weeks.

In another sanctions-related move, the SA Reserve Bank has closed its commercial bank accounts in the U.S. A deputy-governor at the reserve bank, Dr Jan Lombard, said the bank had made arrangements to transfer funds to Europe when it realised it could fall within the scope of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act which bars government or quasi-state corporations from holding U.S. accounts.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Miss Christine Babcock, of the Agency of International Development, wished to visit the country to assist in the implementation of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act "which, among other things, is aimed at depriving South African citizens of their job opportunities." The U.S. Department of State had requested a visa for Miss Babcock so that she could complete a report on health conditions and starvation and malnutrition in the national states, said Mr Botha in a Statement.

In terms of Article 503 of the anti-apartheid act, the homelands report must be submitted to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate before December 1.

Mr Botha said this clause was tantamount to "blatant interference with the Republic of South Africa's domestic affairs," "It is outrageous that the United States Congress can pass a law, the object of which is to impoverish black South Africans, and then feign concern about their state of health and nutrition," said Mr Botha.

He said the government would reconsider its position if the U.S. Government undertook similar studies in other African countries.

Progressive Federal Party opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin said Mr Botha's reaction was "understandable."

"This kind of clash is inevitable now that the American Congress has passed legislation which assumes that the U.S. Government has the right to interefere in South Africa's internal affairs," said Mr Eglin.

Soviets, Mozambicans Arrive for Recorder Resealing

MB191134 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Union and Mozambique arrived in Pretoria shortly after 11 o'clock this morning to be present when the flight recorders of the aircraft in which President Samora Machel was killed are resealed. One of the recorders

will be sent to the Soviet Union, but the destination of the other is not known. At this stage it is not known when the South African investigation team will leave for Moscow to be present when the flight recorder is decoded.

Pretoria Still Accused of Killing Machel

EA151605 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Hands of Pretoria are Still Dripping With Blood"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, since the plane crash that led to the tragic death of the Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, together with more than 30 other people on 19th of last month, the fascist Pretoria regime has been in the dock, with the fingers of the entire international community pointing at the Pretoria regime for the plane crash and that Pretoria will remain guilty until proved otherwise. It is now nearly a month since the tragic plane crash and, despite Pretoria's claims and denials to the contrary, the fact however is that the guild has not been cleared. The charge of the murder of President Samora Machel, far from it being dropped, is instead strengthened. As days go by, more and more information and evidence is coming up clearly incriminating the apartheid authorities of being involved in the brutal death of President Samora Machel and his entourage.

What, then, are the facts so far? So far it has been established that the presidential plane went off course from its route only minutes before it was to land at the Maputo International Airport. At that point the plane was already being spotted on the radar screens at the control tower in Maputo. And yet it suddenly turned from its route and moved in a dangerous direction into RSA air space, where it finally crashed into RSA territory. This sudden and unexplained change of direction by the plane has led to one final conclusion by aviation experts: The plane was lured away from its normal route by a decoy beacon, which was deliberately placed on the RSA side of the border with Mozambique. But at the same time, no doubt that the RSA Airports Authority were monitoring all the movements of the Mozambican presidential plane right from when it took off from Lusaka through Zimbabwe until it crashed. They were aware when the plane suddenly took the wrong direction but did not warn the pilot of the imminent dangers, which clearly means that they were interested in the final outcome of its course if they were not themselves responsible in misleading.

Now it is also the developments that followed after the plane had crashed that clearly strengthened the suspicion that the Pretoria authorities were either responsible in misleading the plane to its crash, or they actually did shoot it down. First and foremost, the only technical instrument that can help the inquiring team to establish what actually went wrong with the plane are the so-called black boxes, which record the entire flight of the plane and which can tell what happened till the last moment of the plane. These invaluable flight recorders, countrymen, which contained irrefutable evidence of what actually happened to the plane, were impounded by the apartheid authorities and they are still holding them, refusing the surrender them to the international commission of inquiry for them to be decoded so that everything they contained can be known. Up until Monday the apartheid authorities have been refusing to surrender the flight recorders to the international commission of inquiry in Maputo for decoding. [passage omitted]

It is obvious, then, that due to these seriously incriminating facts, countrymen, that the apartheid leaders are now trying to turn the event from a defensive into an offensive position. This is what explains that Botha's hallucinated charge of Mozambican President Machel and Zimbabwean leaders of having been planning a plot to overthrow Hastings Banda of Malawi. [sentence as heard] Realizing that their criminal involvement in the gruesome death of President Machel is now being exposed, they are now trying to use the documents they got through an act of vandalism to turn the accusing fingers to point against the victims of their barbarism. [passage omitted]

When the truth about its involvement into the probable assassination of President Machel is beginning to emerge in full, the Pretoria racists are now suddenly trying to divert the attention of the world by putting the victims of their evil action into the dock. From all these actions, countrymen, we in South Africa, who will at all times stand firmly with our Mozambican comrades and brothers, cannot but continue to suspect strongly that the apartheid regime is indeed responsible for the plane crash that led to the death of our comrade-in-arms, President Samora Machel. Our accusing finger will always remain pointing against the Botha regime. Pretoria's actions are clearly those of a man who is guilty of some serious crime. Their actions confirm the saying that: The guilty are afraid. Their hands are indeed still dripping with the blood of President Samora Moises Machel.

ANC Accuses RSA Government of Lesotho Murders

MB190537 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 19 Nov 86

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa has blamed the South African authorities for the brutal murder over the weekend of two former Lesotho ministers, Vincent Makhele and Desmond Sixishe, their wives, and an official of the University of Lesotho. According to a press statement released by the ANC in Lusaka yesterday, the murders represented a further escalation of the campaign of state terrorism conducted by Pretoria against the people of southrn Africa. The statement said that the latest outrage against everything that is decent and humane was contrary to enemy expectations because it will serve to unite the people of southern Africa to end the crime of apartheid.

The former Lesotho ministers and their wives were shot dead after being abducted from a house in Roma, 30 km east of Maseru.

Further Reportage on Port Elizabeth GM Strike

'Over Half' of Strikers Return

MB180935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA — Between 50 and 60 per cent of General Motors striking workers have met the 9 am deadline this morning and returned to work, the manager of industrial relations, Mr Bob McIlwaine, told SAPA this morning by telephone. Mr McIlwaine had just returned from Pretoria where GM yesterday brought an urgent application at the industrial court "seeking certain relief." He said judgement was reserved but that it would be handed down as soon as the court had reached a decision. Mr McIlwaine said "indications are that at least 50 per cent of the production workers in the vehicle assembly plant and an excess of 60 per cent in the manufacturing plant had returned to work" this morning following the deadline issued yesterday that workers who did not return by 9 am this morning would be dismissed.

The strike began on October 29 and followed the announcement that GM's United States owners were selling the company to South African interests. Police were called upon to intervene twice during the strike.

Mr McIlwaine said a head count was still in progress and that exact figures for attendance would be available later. He said between 40 and 80 of the workers were new employees and that a further 200 was still being processed. "We have also had at least 300 applications for re-employment by those dismissed and some of them are already working, " he said.

Mr McIlwaine said there were no longer any strikers in the vicinity of the plant and that GM was "fully operational in certain areas but had not resumed production overall."

Two weeks ago 567 striking workers were dismissed when they had refused to leave GM premises. According to GM, between 1300 and 1400 workers had been involved in the strike.

Most Workers Return

MB181311 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1254 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 18 SAPA — Production at General Motors got under way today with more than 85 per cent of the total work force in the plant after large numbers of employees met the "back-to-work before 9 am" deadline issued to strikers by management yesterday.

According to Mr George Stegmann, director of personnel and public affairs for GM, 1495 workers, including strikers and non-strikers, had clocked in by 10 am today.

Taking into account the dismissal of 566 [number as received] strikers last week, this represented 85 per cent of the total GM work force, he said.

About 50 per cent of the workers in the vehicle assembly plant had resumed their positions before 8 am and 60 per cent were back in the manufacturing plant.

Although unable to specify to what extent, he said that production was up on yesterday and under way in some areas.

Workers who had been out on strike and had now returned to work would not be penalised in any way according to Mr Stegmann.

"No action will be taken against workers who return to the company of their own volution," he said.

At noon, it was estimated that about 104 employees had not been accounted for. This figure did not include employees on sick or annual leave or on night shift, according to Mr Robert Mcilwaine, GM's industrial Relations manager.

Workers trickled back to the plant throughout the morning.

Mr Mcillwanine said of the total GM work force of 2281, only 1800 had gone on strike. Of these, 566 were fired last week but 70 of these have subsequently been re-employed.

As large numbers of employees arrived at the plant, small pockets of strikers were milling around on the opposite side of the road. There was little evidence of yesterday's disturbance when 16 people were arrested after employees were subjected to intimidation and threatened with "necklacing" if they went back to work.

The date for the Christmas closure of the plant, December 19, has not yet been altered, according to Mr George Stegmann.

"But considering the man hours he have lost, we may have to review our production schedule," Mr Stegmann said.

Union Leader Interviewed

MB181840 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 18 nov 86

[Text] According to the management at a giant motor assembly plant in the South African city of Port Elizabeth, a 3-week-long strike by black workers is over. The workers were protesting about the way the American company, General Motors, pulled out of the operation and handed over to local management. The strike was fueled by sackings, but now following a threat to fire the work force en masse, management says around 85 percent of the workers are back at their jobs. On the line to Port Elizabeth, Kwabena Mensah asked Freddie Sauls, secretary general of car worker's union, if this didn't represent a defeat.

[Begin recording] [Sauls] No, no, not at all it does not represent a defeat [words indistinct] strategically adopt a position in order to further the struggle for their demands which they believe are legitimate and just.

[Mensah] Nevertheless, do you accept the fact that nearly all the workers who were on strike are now back at work?

[Sauls] No, we accept that a majority of the workers have gone back to work today, that is, under an ultimatum given that if they are not back at 0900, the company would terminate their services, which would have defeated the ends of their strike.

[Mensah] If 85 per cent of workers are now back at work, how do you intend to further your demands for which you went on strike?

[Sauls] Well we have taken steps at the early part of the strike, to ensure that if action, which is normal in South Africa, are embarked on by the [10-second break in transmission] were the demands, legitimate demands, of the workers, and we have actually referred this to the first step in the arbitration proceedings.

[Mensah] But does the decision of the arbitration have any force, any binding force, on the management of General Motors?

[Sauls] It does have. In terms of the decision, which the company has given to the industrial council, they have stated that they would accept the decision, the award by the arbitrator. So that is the current situation. The position may still be that the company, now that the strike has actually effectively been broken, backs out of that. But that remains to be seen.

Union Disputes GM Figures

MB181531 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Union officials are contesting the return to work figures supplied by General Motors management. The officials met earlier today with about 200 of GM's striking workers. Peggy Killeen reports from Port Elizabeth.

[Killeen] Union officials disputed management's reports that 85 percent of the work force had returned. They said sources inside the plant gave a figure of 300 out of the total work force of 3,000. They said GM lines are not moving. Many people came forward to confirm allegations that GM management were questioning some of the fired workers who wanted their jobs back. A skilled worker told the meeting he had gone to work yesterday and spent the whole day training replacement workers for the 657 fired workers. Another meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

Security Forces Seal Off Alexandra Township

MB181304 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 18, SAPA — Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg, has been sealed off, with streets closed and roadblocks set up at all exits and entrances for weeks running.

Round-the-clock roadblocks have been going on for more than two months.

The Bureau for Information, when asked to comment, said it was not its policy to comment on the "movements and actions of security forces."

A police public relations division spokesman said: "We admit that we do hold roadblocks. The emergency regulations make provision for that."

The roads were sealed off by a group of workmen at the beginning of November. The administrator of Alexandra, Mr Steve Burger, said the roadblocks were to prevent stolen cars being brought into the townhips.

KwaNdebele Appoints Acting Chief Minister

MB181118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, Kwandebele, Nov 18, SAPA — KwaNdebele's minister of works and water affairs, Mr Klaas Mtsweni, was today appointed acting chief minister of KwaNdebele after the death yesterday of Mr Simon Skosana. Mr Skosana died in the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg after a long illness.

A statement by the Department of Citizen Liaison of KwaNdebele said the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly would meet on November 27 to name a successor for Mr Skosana. Mr Mtsweni was also the acting chief minister during Mr Skosana's illness.

A state funeral would be held on Saturday morning at Klipplaatdrif, the statement said.

Mr Skosana was born on February 15, 1927, on the farm Bloubank in the Middelburg district. "As a young child of elderly parents he spent his formative years on this farm where he received a strictly traditional upbringing, including instructions in the history of the Ndebele people," the statement said. Mr Skosana, a member of the Ndzundza tribe, was for many years chairman of the Ndzundza tribal authority. On the institution of the Ndebele territorial authority in 1977, he was elected chairman, a post he held until the elevation of KwaNdebele's constitutional status in 1979, when he was elected chief executive councillor. When the second — self-governing — stage of constitutional development was gained in 1981, he was elected chief minister, the statement said.

NP Holds Election Caucus; No Details Released

MB181459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 18 SAPA — Elections and possible dates for them were discussed at the National Party's caucus meeting in Pretoria today but no details were released by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at a short press conference afterwards.

He told reporters after the meeting at the presidential guest house, Bryntirion, that "matters of mutual concern and of party

interests, including party organisation, possible elections and dates for elections" had been raised.

Caucus members had unanimously agreed decisions on these should be left in his hands.

Asked to be more specific about possible elections and what had been discussed about them, Mr Botha smiled and said members of parliament "always talk a lot about this."

They had conveyed their various opinions to him and he had taken note of them.

Possible parliamentary vacancies had not been specifically discussed.

"As soon the provincial leaders have clarity on who is going to retire, we will most probably decide on dates for by-elections.

"In view of any possible other decisions I might take, (on matters) which were not decided on today, we will make announcements later."

In reply to another question, Mr Botha said the possibility of a referendum had not been discussed during the caucus meeting.

Mr Botha also announced that the chairman of the caucus, Mr Koot van Staden, a nominated MP, had resigned his position for health reasons and that he would be replaced by Mr Gerrie du Plessis, MP for Kempton Park.

A special farewell had been paid to the retiring minister of transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, who was also leader of the NP in Parliament and leader of the House of Assembly.

Farewell tributes had also been paid to other cabinet ministers who were retiring.

A number of cabinet ministers, including the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, had informed the meeting on "general matters of importance" to the partys MP's.

PFP's Eglin Discusses U.S. Visit With Press

MB161337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 16 SAPA — The U.S. State Department was in the process of reappraising its strategy towards South Africa as a result of the recently passed anti-apartheid act and it was clear the old fashioned policy of "constructive engagement" had ended, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. He was speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport following a weeklong trip to the U.S. where he attended a conference on the dilemma of U.S. investors in South Africa and held talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, and his deputy for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and the new U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, among others.

Mr Eglin said he urged the U.S. State Department to concentrate on the implementation of the anti-apartheid act's positive features, which included a denunciation of African National Congress violence and terrorism and moved to assist South Africa to dismantle apartheid and to get meaningful negotiation underway among all groups involved. "My intention was to express my opinion, and that of the PFP, that coercive pressure on South Africa is unlikely to produce positive results and in fact could be counter-productive," Mr Eglin said.

On the investment conference he attended earlier in the week, the opposition leader said U.S. investors were in a "real dilemma", because the law did not require them to pull out of the republic but disinvestment and divestment pressure on them to do so was becoming "very fierce indeed."

Referring to the recent announcements that IBM and General Motors were withdrawing from South Africa, Mr Eglin said "we must anticipate more companies pulling out in the near future."

It was clear the rank-and-file American people did in fact have a sense of moral outrage at the continuation of apartheid in South Africa, and this had been aggravated by the declaration of a state of emergency and the detention without trial of more than 10,000 people. "We in South Africa should not underestimate the ground swell of feeling in the United States," Mr Eglin said. Although many U.S. people were outraged, there were many who genuinely wanted to help South Africa, in a positive way, to end apartheid. "But there are also some very aggressive activists who seem to be taking vindictive pleasure in trying to punish South Africa as much as they can irrespective of the consequences."

Mr Eglin said he felt his presence at the conference had been a positive one and he hoped he had been able to get people to understand South Africa better, as there was a tendency to view this situation in simplistic terms. The PFP leader said he ahd been struck by the fairly high proportion of black delegates, who were either investors or investment managers at the conference.

Asked to comment on his first impressions of Mr Perkins, Mr Eglin said the new U.S. ambassador, who is to arrive in South Africa shortly, had seemed "sound and solid .... not prepared to jump into a situation. He is a man who clearly has a strong mandate and strong convinctions, but is at the same time a cautious man who first gets his information and the facts before shooting from the hip."

Official Stresses Sanctions 'Counterproductive'

MB181251 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Munich, Nov 18, SAPA — Deputy Finance and Trade and Industry Minister Mr Kent Durr asked a symposium in West Germany today whether the west wanted to destroy South Africa through its sanctions "in order to save it."

Mr Durr, addressing a Hans Seidel Foundation symposium in Munich, said the more fervent American sanctions advocates seemed to adopt this barren philosophy towards South Africa.

But sanctions, in as far they would hasten the demise of apartheid, would prove counter-productive, he said.

Sanctions would cause the South African electorate to conclude that "the reform game is not worth the candle."

"I am not being an alarmist," Mr Durr said. "There is now a strong groundswell against the whole reform initiative ..."

South Africans were bitterly disappointed that reform had not brought with it more support from the West.

However, the South African Government and the "great bulk of its electorate" would not be cowed by sanctions, he said.

South Africa was not overawed by recent developments, but it was also not taking them lightly.

"We have a counter-strategy and it is being deployed right now," Mr Durr said, without elaborating.

DPSC Reveals New Type of Restriction Order

MB170519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA — A new type of restriction order is being served on people, other than released detainees, forbidding them from taking part in a wide range of activities — including supporting or promoting a call for members of the House of Representatives or House of Delegates to resign.

A copy of this new restriction order appears in the October 31 edition of the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC], fourth special report on the emergency.

Persons served with these orders are forbidden to take part in the activities of eight named organisations if these activities are intended to have the affect of "inciting" members of the public to support a call or promote a call for:

— the release of any detainee or detainees

— the lifting of the state of emergency

— the unbanning of the African National Congress

— the withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the townships.

— any particular member of members of the House of representatives or the House of Delegates to resign.

The named organisations are the United Democratic Front, the Black Sash, the DPSC, the End Conscription Campaign [ECC], the Federation of Transvaal Women, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC] and the National Education Union of South Africa.

The DPSC knows of eight people from the ECC and JODAC who had been served with this particular type of restriction order.

Government Turns 'Deaf Ear' to SACBC Appeals

MB171717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — Appeals today by a delegation from the S.A. Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] during a meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for urgent reform away from the "main pillars of apartheid" fell "on deaf ears," the president of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said.

He and five other senior members of the SACBC, including Cardinal Owen McCann, head of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa, met Mr Botha and senior cabinet ministers for 90 minutes of discussions at the Union Buildings this afternoon.

The state president was flanked by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, the minister-designate of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and Dr Niel Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

At a news conference, Archbishop Hurley said in response to a question the SACBC's appeal for "urgent reform" to halt the unrest and prevent a tragedy had fallen "on deaf ears."

He said "no conspicious objective" was achieved during the talks, but "we hope the dialogue has had some influence."

No immediate comment was available from the state president's office, but officials said a statement would be released later.

Archbishop Hurley and Cardinal McCann were accompanied by the SACBC's vice president, Bishop Wilfred Napier, of Kokstad, Archbishop George Daniel, of Pretoria, Archbishop Peter Buthelezi, of Bloemfontein, and Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, of Cape Town.

The discussions centred around a resolution taken by the SACBC in July to draw up a document stressing the need for urgent reform in South Africa, and the need for movement towards full participation in government by all South Africans, and to request a meeting with Mr P.W. Botha.

The document had been released in August and submitted to Mr Botha as well, with the request for a meeting.

Permission had been sought for all 30 bishops of the SACBC to meet the state president, but a delegation of only six was allowed.

Although some of the reform moves by government to do away with apartheid had been recognised and acknowledged by the delegation, it had emphasised the "main pillars" of the system remained, Archbishop Hurley said.

These were the present constitution, the Land Act, the Group Areas Act, separate education, and the Population Registration Act.

"We said that without significant moves away from these it would be impossible to achieve peace in South Africa."

The present "widespread liberation movement in South Africa" was directed at these central pillars of apartheid, and the SACBC could not see how these aspirations could be met and the fires of radicalism and revolution be quenched until the government moved away from the system.

The stae of emergency might "put a brake" on the movement for the time being, but it would not stop it.

Archbishop Hurley said his delegation ahd emphasised they came to Mr Botha not in a spirit of confrontation but one of peace, reconciliation and togetherness.

"We said the internal and external extra-parliamentary opposition movements like the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress had a formula for South Africa of unity and democracy in a non-racial state, based upon one person one vote.

"We could see no comparable formula on the side of the white regime in South Africa and no evidence of a draft ... it is up to the government to produce a draft constitution that would be acceptable to all.

"We stressed the urgency of moving to avert tragedy."

Archbishop Daniel said the delegation had spoken of the SACBC's talks with the ANC and the UDF in an effort to open up negotiations in South Africa.

Mr Botha had said he "knew all about the meeting with the ANC in Lusaka, and that he knew exactly what they told us."

The delegation had also told Mr Botha of the Catholic Church's concern at the violence in South Africa, and the influence of communism.

The continued detention in terms of the emergency of the SACBC's secretary-general, Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, and other clergymen had been raised but had not been responded to at all by the government.

In its response, the government had outlined to the delegation its constitutional reform programme, including proposed political structures for blacks, and dealt at length with the threat posed by the ANC, which it said was "dictated to by the communist party in England."

"His (Mr Botha's) defence (on the constitutional programmes for blacks) was to say that when the National Party took over in 1948, only 20000 blacks had the vote but that now 50 per cent had this right," Archbishop Hurley said.

On concern expressed by the delegation at the situation in black townships and objections by the people to the presence of security forces to maintain law and order, the government had replied it felt its information on the subject was "more reliable" than that of the SACBC.

Instances had been cited where township residents were grateful for the protection provided them.

Commentary Stresses Energy Program's Importance

MB190519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Oil embargoes were amongst the first of the international sanctions with which South Africa had to contend. The effects of oil sanctions were potentially damaging to this country's industry and to the economy in general. But within a decade the threat had been overcome and, in the process, South Africa had become more than 80 percent self-sufficient in here energy requirements.

This achievement was not due to some lucky chance or other. It was the result of foresight, thorough planning, ingenuity and dedication. But the fight is an on-going one. SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] research has shown that fuel consumption is growing and that demand will soon outstrip existing supply capacities. South Africa's response can either be to increase refining capacity for crude oil or to expand facilities for the production of synthetic fuel (such as the SASOL installations).

Increasing refining capacity is an attractive proposition at the moment because of the cheap oil on world markets, but it is clear that South Africa cannot accept too great a reliance on foreign sources of oil supply. Thus, the search by SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Company] for oil must continue. This is an expensive operation but the R600 million that SOEKOR spent on off-shore exploration before the gas strike off Mossel Bay will undoubtedly be seen in years to come as an admirable investment in both economic and national security terms.

Such investments must also be seen against the background of the success of other major projects that have been of vital national importance such as ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] and sasol which required large investments over many years before they became economically profitable.

Apart from the security inherent in self-sufficiency, the impact of the Mossel Bay project will be important in other respects as well. Some of these were mentioned in a radio program this week by the director general of mineral and energy affairs: job creation, stimulation of local industry and savings on foreign exchange. Electricity generation (through coal-based and, to an increasing extent in coming years, nuclear-powered stations) and the oil-from-coal plants of SASOL will remain the backbone of South Africa's energy program in the foreseeable future. Other synthetic fuel projects are also on the drawing boards — among them a torbanite project for processing oil-bearing coal and a methanol project.

The respective emphases that will be placed on these energy programs will be adapted from time to time as new circumstances arise. But a planned and coordinated policy has been structured and put in place. It provides, inter alia, for solid partnership between the public and private sectors in assessing and planning for our future energy needs and responses.

There can be few areas of greater importance for the future stability, security and progress of South Africa.

Refuelling Aircraft Extend Strike Range

MB161348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1340 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] London Nov 16 SAPA — South Africa had secretly acquired two advanced Boeing in-flight refuelling tankers in a sanctions busting deal with Israel that had greatly extended the range of Pretoria's strike aircraft, the *Sunday Telegraph* reported today. In a front-page story, the newspaper said the 707 tankers and the refuelling techniques that Israel had passed on to Pretoria brought every city and trade route in central and southern Africa within range of South African fighter-bombers, including such distant potential targets as Dar es Salaam and the Tazara [Tanzania/Zambia Railway Authority] railway linking the Tanzanian port to Zambia.

A spokesman for the South African Air Force [SAAF] said in Pretoria today he had nothing to add to the statement by air force headquarters a couple fo months ago when the aircraft were taken into service. They were used by the 60 squadron at air base Waterkloof and their "range, performance and everything was the same as any other Boeing 707 in commercial use," he said.

"The South African Air Force [SAAF] has made little secret of its new air tankers based at Waterkloof near Pretoria," the newspaper alleged. "They fly openly over diplomatic residence and missions in the capital."

The *Sunday Telegraph* alleged the improved strike power of the SAAF had added to the acute tensions in the region and had led Zimbabwe to seek sophisticated weaponry from Russia. The newspaper said that according to official sources in Harare, the Zimbabwean defence minister, Mr Ernest Kadungure, and intelligence chief Mr Emmerson Munangagwa — "already alarmed by recent South African reconnaisance flights over Harare" — went to Moscow on October 30 seeking Mig-23 interceptors and advanced ground-to-air missiles. "The exploratory arms deal is bound to be regarded as provocative by Pretoria," said the newspaper.

The *Sunday Telegraph* alleged the catalyst for reputed South African intervention in Mozambique was likely to be the new Russian radar installations around Maputo. "Military sources in Pretoria say that the radar could be the beginnings of a missile shield similar to that facing the SAAF in southern Angola," the paper alleged. It continued: "Diplomatic sources in Pretoria fear that the air force will strike against the radar sites before they can be linked to a missile system."

Poll Shows Most Urban Whites Plan To Stay

MB171024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA — More than 80 per cent whites say they intend staying in South Africa "come what may". This was revealed in a poll recently conducted by Research Survey's Omnicheck in the main urban centres.

Of the 1300 men and women interviewed, 81 per cent of the men and 82 per cent of the women said they were staying, "come what may".

Eight out of every 100 whites over the age of 18 said they would like to emigrate but could not do so for financial and age reasons, while two out of every 100 said they were actually planning to leave South Africa.

The poll showed that there was a greater desire to emigrate among English-speaking whites than among Afrikaaners. Fifteen per cent of men and 11 per cent of women in the English-speaking group said they would like to emigrate compared to only three per cent of men and five per cent of women in the Afrikaans community.

Research Survey's joint manager director, Mr "Butch" Rice said people were asked to respond to questions in light of the unsettled political situation and the continuing state of emergency. Mr Rice said the poll showed an encouraging degree of patriotism and an attitude of "my country, right or wrong", but at the same time supported the fact that the percentage planning to emigrate or expressed a wish to do so probably constitued the vital skills making up the brain drain.

With a sample of this size, the margin of error was 2.7 per cent at most in 95 times out of a 100, he said.

Information Bureau Issues 19 Nov Unrest Report

MB190800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6 am yesterday to 6 am today:

"Only a few isolated unrest related incidents of stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks on buses and private dwellings in only four police districts were reported during the above period.

"Although damage was considerable, only three black men were slightly injured in one of the attacks on a bus. No deaths were reported."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB190716 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN Criticizes U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 November, a page 6 editorial says the U.S. is doing its "damnedest to bash South

Africa." The paper refers to the U.S. "blacklist of South African parastatal organisations" which may not trade with it and to the ban on South African Airways landing rights in the U.S. "To think we suffer all these indignities and punishments while the U.S. sends arms to Iran to 'start a new friendly relationship' (the release of American hostages is claimed to have been incidental, when Iran under the Ayatollah Khomeyni is responsible for anti-Western terrorism and is fighting a six-year-old war against Iraq." *The Citizen* views this the "worst example of hypocrisy." "Americans should know that South Africans are proud, independent, quite capable of ordering their own affairs without U.S. interference, and will close ranks in the face of sanctions and other attempts to crush them."

THE STAR: University Under Student Threat

"The political turmoil at the University of the Witwatersrand has spilt over into a misguided campaign to oust Vice-Chancellor Karl Tober. It emanates mainly from right-wing elements who style themselves 'moderates,'" says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 November in a page 16 editorial. The paper notes that the university is "under threat from the extremes of both left and right." The "intolerance of the radical students" is "matched by that of the conservatives, or 'moderates.'" The university is "in a state of ferment — but given the situation in the country, there would be something very wrong if it were not. Fortunately the moderate policies of these in charge have prevented any collapse of the university, intellectually or otherwise. The campus and the public both need to appreciate this."

BP Initiative Exemplary

"If government seriously believes apartheid is dying, then it should find appeal in the offer of BP [British Petroleum] to put up to R100 million towards speeding apartheid's death," says a second editorial on the same page. "BP's plan may be too ambitious for a government that has slowed its reform policy in recent months. But it has shown the way to a much more constructive reform initiative than all the punitive measures the world has heaped on South Africa up to now."

BUSINESS DAY on Clamp on Economic Information

"Ultimately, there is no doubt the economic onslaught against this country will take its toll, and one of the prime concerns of the business community and government should be to minimise the costs of operating a siege economy," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 18 November. "It would be a very bad thing for the economy if managers and accountants were allowed to hide inefficiencies and even dishonesty behind a shield of non-disclosure." The paper believes that "the danger" of interfering with the flow of information is that in the long run "the evils created thereby may be as great as the benefits." The paper warns that "rumour flourishes in such an environment, and sets up sucker markets. Fly-by-night opportunists passing themselves off as sanctions busters have made their appearance, poised to make handsome profits in the gathering gloom."

Departing Companies To Sell to Black Investors

On the same page Simon Barber comments from Washington on President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Reverend Alan Boesak's criticism of General Motors (GM) leaving its assets in the hands of "'just another white power group.'" Barber says the departing companies should "sell out to black managers and investors, along the lines that Coca-Cola is now making plans to do." However, Barber also notes that the bottling and distribution of a soft drink is not the same as the manufacture of cars. "Apartheid, by keeping SA's majority in a state of chronic underdevelopment, has denied that majority the tools successfully to take over an operation like GM even if it were given away." "The sanctions movement has become an autonomous monster that will eat Boesak, Archbishop Tutu and all who fed on it." Barber also says that "many members of the Washington foreign policy bureaucracy fear that the SA government will react to the international bullying by destroying the one positive contribution the administration is still permitted to make — its quiet expenditure of millions of dollars on black education, trade union assistance and human rights programmes. What with Pretoria declaring the UDF an 'affected organisation' barred from receiving foreign funds, the writing is on the wall."

CAPE TIMES: Desegregation Government Responsibility

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 17 November says: "BP's Southern Africa's willingness to sink, in collaboration with other institutions and business organizations, an initial R100 million into the rebuilding of District Six as an integrated residential area and the creation of racially open schools is a most public-spirited gesture that contrasts dramatically with the actions of other companies whose response to apartheid has been to withdraw their investments from South Africa." However, "as generous as the offer is, it is not the responsibility of private enterprise to open residential areas and schools to South Africans of all races, but the government's." "Should the government reject the proposal because of its adherance to apartheid ideology, it would expose a dog-in-the-manger attitude to the community's own desire for non-racial education and urban renewal."

Frelimo Resilience Overlooked

On the same page Robin Hallet addresses an open letter to General P.W. van der Westhuizen, secretary of the State Security Council commenting on his "task to counter and ultimately destroy" South Africa's enemies. Hallett refers specifically to Mozambique and says "the overthrow of FRELIMO and its replacement by RENAMO make very good sense." However, he believes that Van der Westhuizen overlooks "FRELIMO's resilience" and "RENAMO's competence." He also believes that were Renamo to take over Mozambique "it is doubtful whether any Western governments would accord it even de facto recognition." Hallett advises Van der Westhuizen to "go back to the strict letter of the Nkomati Accord," to stop supporting Renamo and to support the Mozambican Government.

SOWETAN on Factional Killings

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* on 18 November calls for the "cessation of the bloody and senseless ideological clashes in the townships." "The tragedy is that the warring factions are pursuing the same goal; the liberation of the oppressed from the apartheid system of government. The effectiveness of this struggle towards liberation is not only negated but delayed by the factional killings that will soon have to end." "Even more dangerous, there are many ordinary people who are beginning to question the legitimacy of those in the struggle who kill and kidnap their rivals."

Parents Responsible for Education

On the same page in the "Opinion" column Joe Thloloe says that parents should get together to discuss the problem of black education. "Pressure should be exerted on the Government to change its education policies," since that is the "crux of our problems." "To expect children to decide that and act on it is to abdicate our duties as parents." "We are breeding a generation of illiterates because we expect children to fight our battles for us."

DIE VADERLAND on Social Responsibility of Companies

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 November says that oil corporations "have through the years made handsome profits, so it is only the social responsibility of companies like BPSA to make 100 million rand available for special projects." The paper also says that the government should be informed about the matter since "uncoordinated attempts to change and reform can lead to more damage rather than good."

BEELD: Landing Rights Ban Breach of Faith

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 18 November says in a page 8 editorial: "How else is one to interpret America's insistence on the immediate ban on direct flights between the two countries, of a contract that stipulates that one year's notice has to be given before such a step is taken? It is nothing but a breach of faith, if not a breach of contract." *Beeld* says it might be seen "as a lesson in realities for people who believe that South Africa must do as the U.S. demands."

ZIMBABWE

Minister Opens Soviet Exhibit in Harare

MB181245 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of industry and technology, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, says the formation and development of state-to-state economic relations are now playing an important role in promoting international relations. Comrade Ndlovu was speaking when he officially opened the Soviet information (?exhibition) to input and productivity opportunities of the committee for foreign economic relations in Harare today.

He said that the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America had facilitated the economic development, as well as technical and scientific frontiers which have been of great assistance to the developing countries. The minister disclosed that 4,600 industrial enterprises and other projects have been built in (?Third World) countries by the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] in developing countries. Comrade Ndlovu noted that the government is encouraging joint venture projects with other interested parties, adding that the small- to medium -scale industry offers areas of wide investment opportunities.

Joint Economic Agreement Signed With DPRK

MB181202 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In Harare, Zimbabwe and the DPRK have signed an agreement for a joint economic commission. The commission which aims to promote trade, economic, and technical cooperation between the two countries is a result of an agreement reached between the two countries last year, when Comrade Mugabe visited Pyongyang. The agreement was signed by Comrade Moton Malinga, deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development and the Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Yi Chun-ok. Comrade Malinga said the commission will boost the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Cultural Agreement Signed

MB141254 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A (?5-year) cultural exchange was signed between Zimbabwe and the DPRK in Harare today. Speaking at the signing ceremony the minister of youth, sport, and culture, Comrade Karimanzira, who signed on behalf of Zimbabwe, said under the agreement [word indistinct] instructors from Korea will train local instructors. The minister said the Korean instructors have been in the country since March and were instrummental with the display of [word indistinct] during the Nonaligned Movement summit.

The Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Yi Chung-ok, who signed on behalf of the DPRK Government, commented at the signing ceremony that the cultural exchange comes at a time when relations between Zimbabwe and the DPRK continue to improve.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran

President Reagan should mourn the "disgrace" he has suffered over U.S. attempts to establish relations with Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared in a 20 November speech broadcast by Tehran radio. Khomeyni said the affair has caused a "big explosion" in the "Black House," and he spoke of "contradictions" and "anxiety" reflected in Reagan's remarks on the issue. However, he expressed concern that there are in Iran "certain individuals" who are providing support for Reagan by criticizing their own officials and seeking to create disunity. Khomeyni mentioned in this regard certain Majlis deputies whose remarks were "harsher" than those of Israel or the "palace-dwellers." He called for an end to such remarks, telling those responsible that they should not "break the heart" of officials and that they should not "set up radicals and reactionaries." In a shorter report on his speech, Tehran radio noted that Khomeyni was addressing a number of Majlis deputies who have "raised certain issues" regarding Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Earlier, the Soviet ambassador conveyed a written message on issues of mutual concern to Velayati, IRNA reported. In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official and the Iranian envoy agreed on a date for Velayati's visit, according to Tehran radio.

Lebanon

Camps War — Beirut radio reported that contacts would continue in Damascus 20 November in an attempt to resolve the Amal-Palestinian fighting in Lebanon, adding that leaders of the Amal Movement, Progressive Socialist Party, and the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) would participate in meetings under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The radio cited a PNSF spokesman's statement that the PNSF has instructed its men in the camps and the mountain area to exercise self-restraint and avoid exacerbating the situation. PNSF leaders also discussed the camps war during talks in Damascus with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, Tehran radio noted, adding that the latter called for a quick end to the Lebanese-Palestinian clashes. PNSF official Colonel Sa'id Musa endorsed Sheykholeslam's view and also expressed the PNSF's full support for Iran in the war against Iraq, the radio said. Sheykholeslam subsequently arrived in Beirut, according to an Iranian Embassy announcement cited by Beirut radio.

An Amal spokesman stated that 1 person was killed and 18 were wounded in fighting around the Burj al-Barajinah camp 19 November, according to Voice of Lebanon. A PNSF source said eight Palestinians were wounded inside the camp, the radio added. Beirut radio reported a resumption of Amal-palestinian clashes in the Al-Rashidiyah area, near Tyre.

Israeli Activities — The IDF spokesman confirmed that Israel intercepted two Fatah boats off the Lebanese coast over the weekend, according to Jerusalem radio. Three IDF soldiers were wounded by mortar fire in southern Lebanon 19 November, the radio disclosed.

Economic Crisis — A Lebanese Front statement cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon urged Prime Minister Rashid Karami to convene a cabinet meeting immediately in order to tackle the current economic collapse in Lebanon. Noting the sharp decline in the value of the Lebanese pound, the statement said Karami bears "full responsibility for the starvation of the people."

Syria

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm denounced "addicts of futile consumption" in a speech to the trade unions conference reported by Damascus radio, adding that the authorities are taking action against "parasites, monopolists, and tamperers with the people's interests." He claimed that there is a close relationship between "foreign plots" and the activities of a "minority of brokers" who are monopolizing goods and creating economic problems.

Israel

Jerusalem Arrests — Jerusalem police arrested five KAKH members suspected of planning recent riots and disturbances in the city, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that those arrested include "prominent" figures in KAKH.

Vanunu Affair — A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Israel has nothing more to tell Britain concerning Mordekhay Vanunu's disappearance from London and reappearance in an Israeli jail, *The Jerusalem Post* disclosed 20 November. The spokesman retracted his earlier statement that Israel would be prepared to provide Britain with more information on the matter.

Sudan

Following an "extremely important" meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Sudanese State Council member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin said a "new page" was opened in Egyptian-Sudanese relations and disclosed that Mubarak accepted an invitation to visit Sudan "as soon as possible," MENA reported.

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted at a press conference reported by MENA that Sudan has stabilized its economic and political situation. Noting the military's success in regaining the

initiative in the south and in reopening and securing airports, roads and waterways, Al-Mahdi expressed optimism that problems in the troubled region can be solved peacefully through negotiations. Meanwhile, a rebel spokesman cited by the clandestine SPLA radio denied that the Khartoum government has recaptured control of rebel-occupied areas.

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Agenda of Upcoming Baghdad PLO Meeting Reported

LD191153 Kuwait KUNA in English 0946 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, Nov 19 (KUNA) — The Palestinian leadership will hold a meeting soon in the Iraqi capital for talks on latest efforts to reconcile Palestinian commando factions, according to a senior Palestinian source here Wednesday. The sources told KUNA that the PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, will table during the meeting a report on outcome of his recent tour of a number of Arab capitals and the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon. The report will further tackle the leadership's stance toward the expected meeting for Palestinian movements in Aden that will prepare for an expanded meeting grouping all PLO movements, they noted.

The sources pointed out that Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces Khalil al-Wazir will leave today for Moscow on a mission dealing with current inter-Palestinian dialogues. Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah and his assistant Yasir Abed Rabo [name as received] are currently in Moscow for the same purpose.

'Arafat Urges Groups To Hold PNC Session

JN191645 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Aden — *Al-Ittihad* — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reiterated his call to all Palestinian organizations to endorse the Prague statement so "we can convene our PNC session." In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ittihad* before leaving Aden for Sanaa yesterday, he said all Palestinian organizations, including those who do and those who do not want to attend the PNC session, have the right to know the date of the session, pointing out the session will be held as soon as the Palestinian dialogue ends.

'Arafat denied the possibility of moving the PLO headquarters from Tunis, affirming it is still in Tunis. He said only the PLO's military groups have been moved, adding that moving the PLO's military presence from Tunis was at the PLO's initiative and that these groups were moved to several Arab countries; namely, Algeria, the YAR, the PDRY, Iraq, and Sudan.

Regarding the Islamic Good Officees Committee's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war, 'Arafat expressed regret because the committee did not reach any agreement during its recent meeting on deciding to use Islamic forces for a disengagment between Iraq and Iran. He added the committee has agreed that its chairman will try his best to achieve a breakthrough before the forthcoming Islamic summit meeting in Kuwait.

Regarding the outcome of his talks with PDRY officials, 'Arafat said: We consider Palestine the third part of Yemen and use this slogan in our relations with the two parts of Yemen. He also denied reports about mediating between former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the present leadership in the PDRY. He said: I do not interfere in such matters, although I wish further success for our brothers in the PDRY.

'Arafat arrived in Sanaa from Aden yesterday after a 3-day visit to the PDRY. In Sanaa, he met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to discuss several issues of common interest as well as the current Arab situation.

Habash, Al-Wazir Reportedly Met in July

JN191924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Well-informed sources in Prague said several meetings were held between PFLP Secretary General George Habash and Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] between 17 and 19 July. The sources said that during their meetings they reviewed the developments and threats endangering the Palestinian question in light of what is happening in Lebanon and the occupied territory and the efforts to achieve unity among Palestinian actions. It was also agreed to continue such bilateral meetings. Another meeting between George Habash and Abu Jihad will be held in Moscow within the next 48 hours, according to the Palestinian sources.

PNSF Makes Efforts To Solve Camps Issue

JN191952 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Louis Faris Dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, official spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], has said the PNSF leadership held an expanded meeting this afternoon to discuss the situation in Lebanon's Palestinian camps. The PNSF leadership has contacted Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to this effect.

The PNSF leadership has learned that some Lebanese leaders, including Walid Junblatt and George Hawi, left for Beirut. These Lebanese leaders will return to Damascus tomorrow to resume contacts. 'Abd al-Majid added: The PNSF has made a number of decisions. The PNSF has instructed all its positions in the camps and the mountain to practice self-restraint and to halt escalation in the war. The PNSF has also called for an expanded meeting to be held tomorrow to be attended by all PNSF factions and other factions stationed in Damascus, including the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Revolutionary Council, and a number of independent Palestinian figures, to discuss the camps issue so as to shoulder their responsibilities vis-a-vis the situation. The PNSF also discussed the issue of the displaced people of the Tyre area. Approximately 12,000 displaced people have arrived in Sidon.

'Abd al-Majid added that the PNSF has held contacts with Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam, Iranian assistant foreign minister for political affairs. A delegation led by [former PNC Speaker] Khalid al-Fahum met with the Iranian official who showed readiness to exert efforts to reach a cease-fire agreement.

Our radio has also learned that Lebanese nationalist leaders held a series of peripheral contacts. Eng 'Aqil Qansuh in particular took part in these contacts. Qansuh is still in Damascus mon-

itoring developments in coordination with Syria. Another meeting was held in which 'Ali 'Id, secretary general of the Arab Democratic Party took part, as well as the Fatah Movement-the Revolutionary Council, the grouping of popular leagues and committees in Lebanon, and Najah Qaz'un.

In a statement to our radio, 'Ali 'Id said: The talks revolved around a number of suggestions to stop the bloodshed in the camps and to prevent the expansion of this bloodshed to other places in Lebanon where Palestinians are located. 'Id expected further meetings to prevent this, especially after reaching a new agreement among the PNSF, the Lebanese nationalist parties, and the Amal Movement.

PDRY

DFLP's Rabbuh Arrives For Discussions With YSP

EA191238 Aden ANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Aden, 18 Nov (ANA) — Comrade Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the DFLP's Central Committee, today arrived in Aden on a visit to our country that will last several days in response to an invitation from the YSP.

In a statement to ANA, he said his visit comes within the framework of consolidating the brotherly and joint militant relations between the front and the YSP. He said his discussions would deal with the Palestinian Arab situation and common problems of the front and party, especially those related to the progress of Palestinian national unity between the Moscow meeting and the Prague agreement. These laid a firm foundation for a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue, which would be a prelude to the holding of a new Palestine National Council to discuss unification. He explained that he would discuss with the YSP leaders the sisterly Algerian agreement to host an enlarged Palestinian national meeting, and the importance of creating the conditions for the political and organizational success of this meeting.

He said his discussions would also deal with the circumstances prevailing in the occupied areas and the new Zionist campaign against the Palestinian people, including acts of terrorism, administrative detention, and deportation. In this respect, he praised the attitude of the PDRY and YSP, which calls for an end to acts of aggression against the Palestinian Arab people's camps in Lebanon and for the safeguarding of the Lebanese-Palestinian national alliance at a time when the nationalist organizations, especially sisterly Syria, are exposed to British and U.S. ampaigns of pressure and provocation.

He commended the role of the YSP and its principled attitude shown in its support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and all issues related to the liberation and progress of the Arab homeland.

At the end of his statement, he appreciated the achievements of the YSP in restoring normal life to the country and for resuming the process of construction and progress in various fields.

Comrade Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Higher Committee for Party Control, and Comrade Tariq Abu Ziyad, the front's representative in Aden, met him at the airport.

Polish Official Discusses Fishing Cooperation

EA191731 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Relations between the PDRY and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] were discussed at a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Fisheries building between Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the Central Committee and minister of fisheries, and Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), Polish deputy minister of foreign trade.

At the meeting, Brother Jubran gave a detailed explanation of the nature and activities of the ministry in exploiting fish resources, efforts to develop fishing cooperatives, and the building of fishing boats.

For his part, the comrade deputy minister of foreign trade expressed Poland's desire to develop cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing. The meeting was attended by the PPR's nonresident ambassador to Aden.

Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the Central Committee and minister for installations and housing, also met in his office this morning Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), Polish deputy minister of foreign trade, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of cooperation in the fields of construction and housing and ways of developing them, and also the development of relations between the two friendly countries.

Trade Agreement Minutes Signed

EA191744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The minutes of an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between the PDRY and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] were signed this morning at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply building. The minutes relate to the strengthening of trade relations. They also include an invitation to our country to participate in the Poznan International Fair to be held in People's Poland next (?July).

Brother Muhammad Salim al-Jufri, deputy minister of industry, trade and supply, signed the protocol on behalf of Yemen, while Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), PPR deputy minister of foreign trade, signed on behalf of Poland. Following the signing, Brother Al-Jufri stressed the party's and state's eagerness to strengthen and develop relations between the two friendly countries. He also emphasized that the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply and its establishments will strive to implement the clauses of the minutes in the interests of the two countries. On his part, Comrade (Vitlav Simsak) expressed his confidence that bilateral relations will develop in the future.

UAE

Funding for Investment in Budget Detailed

JN191708 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 18 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Abu Dhabi — About 595 million dirhams have been allocated to the investment program in the 1986 budget, of which 349.8 million dirhams are allocated for projects relating to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, 200 million dirhams are for projects relating to other ministries, 30 million dirhams are allocated to loans for the agricultural and fisheries sector and for subsidies, and only 15 million dirhams have been allocated for new projects.

Funds for projects implemented with the knowledge of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing have been allocated as follows:

The Protocol and Hospitality Department: 72,000 dirhams.

The Prime Minister's Office: 31,000 dirhams.

The UAE Federal National Council: 20 million dirhams.

The Auditing Department: 155,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Interior: 600,000 dirhams.

The ministry of Justice: 36 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Finance and Industry: 4 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 770,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf: 10.3 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Information and Culture: 1 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Education: 75 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Health: 120.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing: 88.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Communications: 21.9 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: 3.5 million dirhams.

Funds for projects implemented with the knowledge of other ministries have been allocated as follows:

The Ministry of Interior: 61.3 million dirhams.

The State Security Service: 20 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources: 900,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 30 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Information and Culture: 6.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Health: 2.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Electricity and Water: 61.2 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: 1.8 million dirhams.

Funds allocated to loans for the agricultural and fisheries sector and for subsidies totalled 30 million dirhams. Some 15 million dirhams have been allocated to new projects, of which 10 million are for Communications Ministry projects and 5 million dirhams are for Information and Culture Ministry projects.

YAR

Cabinet Condemns U.S. Arms Supplies to Iran

JN191750 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The cabinet held an ordinary meeting at 0900 today under the chairmanship of 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress. At the beginning of the meeting, the cabinet reviewed the latest Arab and international developments and the Iraq-Iran war. The cabinet studied and analyzed at length the action takenby the United States to supply Iran with weapons and military hardwar. This action reveals a regrettable stand and a serious desire [iradah khatirah], on the part of a superpower, for the Iraq-Iran war to continue and worsen, by supporting the Iranian side that rejects all Islamic and international efforts to end the war and establish peace.

The cabinet believes the U.S. Administration's action basically contradicts the declared policy of the United States on peace, particularly as Iraq has responded to all efforts to bring about peace.

The YAR Government emphasizes that the U.S. Administration, which represents a superpower, should have sought and made serious and sincere efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and to serve world peace and security.

The cabinet affirmed the YAR's principled and consistent stand on the Iraq-Iran war, its condemnation of the continuation of the war, and its support for the fraternal Iraqi people in defending their territory and national sovereignty.

The cabinet appealed to the Arab and Muslim world to adopt an urgent and decisive stand to completely end this losing war that poses a great threat to the region, to the Arab and Muslim presence, and to world security and stability.

The cabinet then discussed the topics on its agenda and made several decisions. It approved a bill on the reorganization of the general command of the Armed Forces in response to the great achievements of our Armed Forces in various fields. The cabinet referred the bill to the People's Constituent Assembly so that the constitutional measures can be completed.

Salih Receives Messages From Iraq, Saudi Arabia

JN191940 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Shaykh 'Ali ibn Musallam, adviser in the Saudi Royal Court, at his office at 1800 today. The Saudi adviser conveyed a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd

al-'Aziz to the YAR president on bilateral relations and issues of interest to both brotherly countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab Jubari, member of the Advisory Council, mayor of Sanaa, and memebr of the Standing Committee, and 'Ali al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador in Sanaa.

On another level, Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received Brother Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at his office at the genral command this morning. The Iraqi minister conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to the YAR president on bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, on Arab and international developments, and on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war .

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Fadil 'Abd al-Ghafur, chairman of the Arab Department of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry; and Brother 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

IMF Team Satisfied With Monetary Policy

JN191847 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The third round of talks between a YAR Delegation led by Eng Muhammad al-Junyad, governor of the Yemeni Central Bank, and an IMF team led by Dr Karim al-Nashashibi, head of the IMF delegation, was held at the Central Bank this morning. The two sides conducted a comprehensive review of the monetary and development situation, the various measures and policies adopted, and the performance of the monetary system in general. They also reviewed developments in the balance of payments, the results of policies in the monetary field, and the impact of these policies on the balance of payments.

The IMF team expressed satisfaction with the excellent and tangible achievements in the monetary field and the excellent results anticipated in the next phase. The talks were attended by 'Ali al-Nusayf, director general of the Central Bank, Central Bank specialists, the under secretaries of the Ministry of Finance, and a number of officials from the Central Planning Department.

Lutfi, Sidqi Meet Sudanese State Council Member

NC191324 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Consultative Council Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi received at his office this morning Sudanese State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin. The Sudanese ambassador to Cairo also attended the meeting, at which bilateral relations between Egypt and Sudan were reviewed. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah and his accompanying delegation at his office at noon today. The officials discussed bolstering relations between the two brotherly countries, particularly in the commercial, information, education, and cultural fields.

Mubarak To Visit Sudan 'As Soon As Possible'

NC192207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) -- Sudanese State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin has declared that a new page has been turned in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Yasin, who is currently on a visit to Egypt, said in a statement to be published in *Al-Ahram's* Thursday edition that his meeting with President Husni Mubarak was extremely important. President Mubarak has accepted an invitation to visit Sudan and promised to pay the visit as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Agenda for Mubarak-Husayn Meeting Detailed

NC192148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) -- A responsible Jordanian source has said that the meeting that President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will hold in Cairo soon will deal with the latest developments in the regional situation in light of King Husayn's recent contacts with various Arab and foreign leaders. In a statement published by *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* in Thursday's editions, the source said that the meeting will also deal with the results of contacts that have taken place to date on the convocation of an international peace conference, developments in the Gulf war, and the U.S. supply of arms to Iran.

Mubarak To Visit Baghdad 'This Coming Week'

NC201002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] According to press sources, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Baghdad this coming week in response to an invitation from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Mubarak Receives Message from Mengistu

NC191704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message today from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message was given to the Egyptian foreign minister by Ethiopian Ambassador to Cairo Betru Kidane-Mariam. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced that the message is part of ongoing Egyptian-Ethiopian consultations and coordination, particularly with regard to vital issues affecting the African continent. This message, he added, falls within the framework of efforts being made to develop relations and bolster cooperation between the two countries.

Solution to Military Debt Problem 'Very Close'

NC191829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Nov (MENA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush received Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today. Their talks dealt with Egypt's request that the burden of Egypt's military debts to the United States be eased.

A responsible diplomatic source said after the meeting that the Egyptians and Americans are very close to reaching an acceptable solution to the debt problem discussed at the meeting. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah reviewed the present status of the search for a peaceful solution to the Middle East Problem, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in northern Africa.

The U.S. vice president explained the true situation as regards the U.S.-Iranian contacts, emphasizing the sincerity of the U.S. desire to see the war between Iraq and Iran brought to an end.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf Al-Ridi and by Egyptian Military Attache Major General Mustafa 'Id. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah then met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. That meeting was also attended by the Egyptian ambassador in Washington and the Egyptian military attache. [passage omitted]

Police Arrest 55 Fundamentalists in Asyut

NC200736 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER has quoted security sources in the Egyptian city of Asyut as saying that Egyptian police yesterday arrested 55 Islamic extremist students, including several women, in the city.

In a report from Asyut, REUTER has confirmed that police patrols roam the city streets during the night while anti-riot police squads, armed with machineguns, take positions around the city's mosques and churches. These measures follow recent increased power among extremist groups. The agency quoted Egyptian police sources as saying that Islamic fundamentalists, who demand that Egypt apply only Islamic law in the country, are moving into Asyut from neighboring areas, as the sources put it. REUTER has said security measures have been stepped up since last month's clashes between extremist demonstrators and police forces, which left two persons dead. The agency added that the sight of foot patrols and trucks carrying armed policemen around during the night has become common in the city. The agency quoted a fundamentalist as saying: We will strengthen

our present position and then gradually move to other cities, and Islam will ultimately triumph.

Military Refused To Sell Weapons To Iran

JN192032 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Cairo — *Al-Ittihad* — Military sources in Cairo have affirmed that Egypt has twice refused to sell weapons to Iran through arms dealers and some U.S. companies that market Egyptian weapons. These sources said that some arms dealers expressed their desire to the Arab Industrialization Organization in 1985 to market and purchase some of the organization's products, such as ammunition, helicopters, and artillery rockets. Affirming its readiness to sell such weapons, the organization said that it could not sign contracts and that the Defense Ministry was the only one that could sell Egyptian weapons.

The Egyptian arms sales representative, a colonel, refused from the beginning to sell Egyptian arms through arms dealers, telling them that sales of Egyptian arms required government knowledge of who was getting the arms and that Egypt signed contracts directly with the countries that wanted to purchase the weapons. He also told them that Egypt refused to sell weapons to Iran.

In April 1986 some arms companies' representatives expressed the desire to purchase Egyptian weapons for some disputing factions in Lebanon, but Egypt rejected the request. This time the arms dealers suggested that Iran obtain Egyptian weapons from some U.S. companies which marketed the weapons at prices and conditions set by Egypt, but Egypt refused to discuss the matter.

President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah have affirmed several times that Egypt refuses to be an arms merchant and that it would refuse to sell its weapons to some countries even if this would help improve the Egyptian economy. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM Speculates on Future U.S., Iranian Ties

NC200623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has expressed surprise at the justification given by the United States for its supply of arms to Iran; that is, to encourage Iranian moderates. The paper asks: Isn't it considered an adventure [words indistinct] moderate Arabs, whether Iraqis or otherwise? In an editorial to be published in Thursday's edition, *Al-Ahram* says this great distinction actually explains the general American view of Arabs and testifies to the standard Washington has set for itself in dealing with them.

The paper refers in this regard to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement that the secret arms deal to Iran was liable to make relations between Washington and the Arabs more difficult. The paper says this statement implies a note of apology, but will this be the only concern the Arabs will receive from the United States? *Al-Ahram* expresses fear that this could be a matter of President Reagan : meting out roles among his officials — one role being to hold secret contacts to satisfy the Iranians, and another to express public opposition to satisfy the Arabs.

Al-Ahram says that contradictions in statements by U.S. officials regarding the secret contacts with Iran do not mean that these contacts will not continue. Their suspension now due to unexpected publicity perhaps provides a chance to pause, catch their breath, and resume these contacts with greater enthusiasm.

Paper Criticizes Israeli 'Revenge' Against Arabs

JN191036 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 17 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Clashes in the Occupied Territory"]

[Text] Day after day clashes in the occupied Arab territories escalate in a manner that makes it possible for us to say that these clashes have not stopped for a single day even under the best conditions.

The Israeli occupation forces react to the skirmishes and popular uprisings of those who own the land with the same level of violence. These Israeli forces always resort to what they term acts of revenge and retaliation as if we were still living in the darkness of the middle ages.

Armed and peaceful resistance in any occupied territory will stop only when all forms of military, economic, and political occupation are terminated. These are headed by military occupation in particular. Israel can avoid the legitimate acts of violence in the occupied territory by responding to the peace calls from all parts of the world. However, adhering to outmoded utterances such as "the land of Israel" disrupts the peace efforts and opposes the desire of all world peoples.

Violence in the occupied Arab territories is not carried out by one side. Historically and actually, Israel's acts of violence against the Palestinian people began a long time ago and with now are continuing without interruption. Thus, the violence the Palestinian people are practicing in Palestine cannot in itself be labelled action, it is, in most cases if not all, a reaction to the Israeli violence. The solution does not lie only in listening to the voice of logic, but also in equal power between the oppressed peoples and the oppressors at the same time.

AL-AKHBAR: Libyan Occupation of Chad 'Oppressive'

NC190906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* has emphasized that the Libyan regime's mistakes have grown to the extent that they must no longer be overlooked. The paper adds that if we appeal to the legitimate regime in Chad, led by Hissein Habre, to come to the rescue of the Chadian people in the north and disregard any past differences, we must also appeal to the Arab and Islamic states and the international community to adopt a strong position in support of the Chadian people, who are crying out over the injustice practiced by the Libyan occupation forces.

In its commentary today, the paper notes Libya's name's disappearing from reports on terrorist operations since the violent bombardment of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. planes last April, speculating that Libyan violence and Al-Qadhdhafi's reckless policies are now intensifying in Chad instead of Europe or America. Does Al-Qadhdhafi find no one to deter him?

The paper then notes how the media has ignored the serious situation in Chad and reports from Ndjamena which confirm that the Libyan occupation forces have carried out massacres north of Chad after arresting Goukcuni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Unity Government and leader of the rebel forces opposed to Chad's legitimate President Hissein Habre.

The paper adds that amid the terror to which Oueddei has been subjected, the Libyan regime led by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has demonstrated its fumbling and Al-Qadhdhafi's foolishness. Al-Qadhdhafi sent some of his troops to bring Oueddei to a meeting, and when Oueddei refused, Al-Qadhdhafi's men opened fire, leaving him seriously wounded. Thus the life of Oueddei, who was once one of Al-Qadhdhafi's most dedicated allies, is now in danger. The paper points out that what is more important than the life of Oueddei is the tragedy the north Chadians must endure due to presence of the Libyan forces. The paper expresses astonishment at the fact that Libya has become a power occupying land that is not hers and trying to tighten its grip on unarmed citizens.

In conclusion, the paper notes that the Libyan people, who are suffering within Libya, reject these oppressive policies pursued by Al-Qadhdhafi, who is spending Libyan money on these policies and other adventures while the people face a difficult economic situation.

Libyan Revolutionary Committees Urged to Revolt
NC190459 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Excerpts] To those driven by the flame of true nationalism; to the advocates of genuine democracy; to the patriotic opposition members of the so-called revolutionary committees:

May peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

There has been much talk about the so-called revolutionary committees and their practices over the past few years. Many have deprecated these committees. Their criticism is a reflection of the intentional and systematic defamation of the members of these committees. Those who castigate revolutionary committees are seemingly oblivious to the fact that, despite the circumstances under which these committees were formed and despite their planned objectives, only a small number of their members can be deluded by Al-Qadhdhafi's ringing rhetoric. The rest, however, are true Libyans, with enough of a conscience to feel the tragedy of our people.

Brothers in the so-called revolutionary committees, you who care for your country, it is to you whom we address ourselves, to make you feel part of us and a major participant in our cause. [passage omitted]

We know your true and noble character, and we are confident that a madman like Al-Qadhdhafi cannot change you. Al-Qadhdhafi is always trying to implicate and blackmail you. He is always eager to make you feel that your destiny is bound to his. For example, at the third session of the so-called revolutionary committees, held in Darnah in 1980, Al-Qadhdhafi said: The Libyan opposition is not after me, as such; it is after you, the members of the revolutionary committees.

If you ponder this statement, you will see how perturbed he is. He knows that the national opposition will win in the end. This is why he is trying to involve as many of you as possible, in order to share the blame.

However, having contacted some of your brothers within the so called revolutionary committees, and having received the inside information they provided, we are more confident than ever that the members of the so-called revolutionary committees are perfectly aware of Al-Qadhdhafi's personality and of his intentions in Libya. You have seen how some of your brothers Libyans have been unjustly accused, framed, and then tortured or executed by fire squads or by hanging. [passage omitted]

It is your duty to make up for lost time and to prepare for what is to come. You have to urge the undecided among you to make up their minds, so that all of us may be active rather than passive.

We know that many of you found themselves engaifed by the system against their own wills. However, we feel that you are as entitled to fight Al-Qadhdhafi as are other Libyans, actually more so, since you are one of the most potent sectors of Libyan society and therefore the most capable of overthrowing Al-Qadhdhafi.

Initially, we will not ask you to do more than to provide cover for your brother strugglers in the country. Give them a helping hand. Continue to gather arms and weapons. Stay on Al-Qadhdhafi's tracks. Keep an eye on the corrupt pillars of his regime. Pinpoint the lousy opportunists among your ranks in the so-called revolutionary committees. Continue to do this until everything is ready and the zero hour arrives.

Before concluding, we would like to remark that this is not meant to be part of some psychological warfare campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. Rather, this is part of our true and dedicated efforts to create national organizations within the so-called revolutionary committees and to move them in the right direction, so that they will act in tandem with similar arrangements taking place elsewhere, as part of a systematic and precise program to overthrow a regime of hypocrisy and charlatanism and to make Al-Qadhdhafi drink from the glass that he has been fixing for others. [passage omitted]

Ghali on Events Since Al-Sadat Jerusalem Visit

NC191706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has asserted once again that Egypt always abides by its Arab commitments and its pan-Arab positions in favor of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. In a statement he made today on the 9th anniversary of the late president Anwar al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Dr Ghali said: We have achieved much in the last 9 years, but the road to comprehensive peace is still long and full of obstacles and difficulties.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the peace process continues and that Egypt, under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, spares no effort in its work to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. It will not hesitate to offer sacrifices in support of the Arab nation. He said Egypt is seeking a just peace based on the restoration of the Palestinian people's full legitimate rights and on the return of all Arab lands occupied since June 1967, without exception. Dr Ghali said: Nine years after the visit, we can say that Egyptian diplomacy has taken the field and has succeeded in regaining the Sinai without yielding any rights or destroying any hopes. He affirmed that the peace initiative would not have existed had it not been for the Egyptian people's courage, strong determination, and self-confidence.

Mubarak Receives Message from Canada's Mulroney

NC191340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message today from Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The message was handed to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during a meeting he had today with Canadian Ambassador in Cairo Mark Byjon. During the meeting, ways of bolstering cooperation in various fields, as well as current developments in the Middle East region, were discussed.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Saudi Arabia, YAR

JN191827 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, returned to Baghdad this evening after visits to Saudi Arabia and the YAR. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed two messages from President Saddam Husayn to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

PRC Minister Arrives, Meets Irrigation Minister

JN191214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA) — Iraqi-PRC talks on promoting bilateral cooperation in irrigation began here today. The talks aim to expand bilateral cooperation and the exchange of expertise on irrigation projects and land reclamation.

The Iraqi side to the talks was led by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, and the PRC side was led by Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, who arrived here earlier today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,445

JN191740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,445 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant troops have continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors as follows:

1. The hawks of our heroic Air Force carried out 84 combat missions against the despicable Khomeyniites' positions and headquarters opposite our operational sectors, destroying the rogues' concentrations, some weapons, and a number of caravans, vehicles, and equipment. After carrying out these heroic missions, our brave hawks returned safely to their bases with God's protection and in his care.

2. To inflict further losses on the criminal Khomeyniites in men, weapons, and materiel, our heroic artillery opened fire from various positions on the enemy positions opposite the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah yesterday, destroying and damaging these positions and their weapons. A state of confusion prevailed in the enemy ranks as a result of its losses. Our units in the same sector also killed seven enemy personnel, wounded two others, damaged a shovel [preceding word in English] after setting it on fire, destroyed an observation post and killed its occupants, and destroyed two infantry positions, one machine gun, and one ammunition dump.

3. The VII Army Corps soldiers dealt effective blows to selected targets in the enemy positions and were able to destroy a number of them and their weapons, as well as one machine gun and a number of firing positions.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, one firing position was destroyed and its occupants killed, and two infantry positions were also destroyed.

5. To free themselves from the charlatans ruling Iran, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our frontline units on the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The forces of the clique of charlatans and jugglers shelled the Basra area and the Badrah and Mandali Districts with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling wounded civilians and damaged their property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 November 1986

AP Interviews Al-Rifa'i on U.S.-Iran Contacts

JN191857 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has said that the U.S. arms shipments to Iran differ from the U.S. declared position. Al-Rifa'i added: They also counter our efforts in contacts with friendly and other countries to prevent supplying Iran with arms. In an interview with AP, the prime minister added that supplying Iran with arms is regrettable regardless of the reasons and that this also harms U.S. credibility in the Middle East. The prime minister said it is now up to the United States to exert serious and sincere efforts to reduce the harm caused by this step.

Army Commander Meets Italian Chief of Staff

JN191539 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1435 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (PETRA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received Italian Chief os Staff General Ricardo Janero at the General Command is evening. Upon his arrival, the guest was accorded an official welcome. Later, commander in chief of the Armed Forces met with Gen Ricardo Janero at his office in the General Command in the presence of the chief of staff, the Italian ambassador, and members of the delegation accompanying the guest.

The Italian chief of staff received a military briefing on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and their duties in the presence of a number of aides and the inspector general of the Armed Forces. The Italian chief of staff arrived in Amman today on an official visit to Jordan of several days. During the visit, he will meet with high-ranking officials and visit military and historical sites in the Kingdom.

Italian Defence Minister Spadolini Departs

JN191324 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and the accompanying delegation left Amman today after concluding a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he met with King Husayn and a number of senior officials. Upon departure he was seen off by Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the chief of staff; the chief of staff assistant for operations and training; the general inspector of the Armed Forces; The Air Force commander; the Italian ambassador; and the Italian military attache in Amman.

Lebanese Front Blames Karami For Economic Crisis

NC191336 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] During a meeting today, attended by Dr Victor Qasir, minister of industry, trade, economy, and oil, the Lebanese Front held Prime Minister Rashid Karami responsible for the deterioration of the economic and political situation in the country, stressing that it will spare no effort in helping the citizens.

The Front released a statement stressing that the continuation of the present situation is no longer acceptable or tolerable. Therefore, the Front states that the policy of boycotting the regime is an aspect of the policy of partitioning the country, pursued since 1969. What kind of political logic is this, which allows all economic and public utilities to become paralyzed and which prevents the Cabinet from meeting to deal with recent economic conditions? It is a logic of wholesale suicide and political hysteria which is being practiced by the prime minister and some of his Cabinet.

The Lebanese Front noted the sharp decline in the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound, affirming that serious treatments of the economic situation should begin with a meeting of the Cabinet, which should adopt decisions to stop the current, downward spiral. Any laxity in this respect must be considered part of the plot, it said.

The Lebanese Front asserts that Prime Minister Rashid Karami, willingly or unwillingly, bears full responsibility for the starvation of the people. He has been obstructing the regime, paralyzing the work of the government, and pursuing a negative policy that directly affects the Lebanese in the north, south, Al-Biqa', Beirut, and the mountain.

Thus, the Lebanese Front believes that the economic crisis is essentially a political crisis, and hence its solution is political, based on the following steps:

1. The Cabinet should convene immediately, giving top priority to the economic and social situation to correct the current economic collapse.

2. Should Prime Minister Karami refuse to convene a Cabinet meeting, the Front would invite the Chamber of Deputies, in its capacity as guardian of the people's interests, to act at this historic time and assume its full responsibility.

3. Should the Chamber of Deputies hold back or be prevented from performing its tasks, the Front would call on the ministers to resign, to bring down the incapacitated Cabinet.

4. The Front calls upon all leaders, political parties, and citizens to act at all levels, because if the people become hungry they will show no mercy.

The statement adds: The Lebanese Front presents this solution to the current predicament. It is aware of the magnitude of the plot to which the homeland is being subjected and realizes that the current economic war is another aspect of the war declared on Lebanon in 1975.

If we have been able to confront the military and political war, we will confront the economic war with the same resolve and steadfastness, the statement continues. We will not give in to economic pressure from inside or outside the country, and we will not retreat, collapse, or surrender. It is our fate as a people to resist and endure so that we may survive. [passage omitted]

Shi'ite Magazine Threatens Islamic Grouping

NC200807 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The starvation war [Prime Minister] Karami is waging to please his Syrian masters in West Beirut has had security, political, and popular repercussions as well as affecting living conditions.

On the political level, Nabih Birri's Shi'ites have launched a campaign against the Sunnite leaders because of their stand on the boycott policy. Within this context, the *Al-Haqiqah* magazine continued its attack on the Islamic Grouping for the second day today, accusing the members of the grouping of playing the role of fifth columnists. The magazine, which is known to reflect the views of Minister Birri, spoke of the similarity between the statements issued by the Lebanese Front and the Islamic Grouping yesterday. *Al-Haqiqah* said the Islamic Grouping's statement aims to subvert the so-called nationalist areas from within by fomenting alarm, instigating the public, and causing confusion in the internal front.

The pro-Birri magazine accused the majority, if not all, of the Islamic Grouping members of having links with government departments and receiving payments from the Deuxieme Bureau. It threatened to reveal facts that prove these accusations. *Al-Haqiqah* concluded by openly threatening the members of hte Islamic Grouping, saying: The people know how to put an end to their activities.

Paqraduni on New Policy Towards Palestinians

NC191902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] At a weekly meeting regularly held by Ja'ja' and Karim Paqraduni [deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] with a number of journalists, Paqraduni was asked about the Lebanese Forces' stand and its views of the current stage. He replied: It is a difficult and critical stage. We must make efforts to face it squarely. He pointed, in this respect, to the importance of the Palestinian element that supports 'Arafat, the American and European campaigns, and Syria's involvement in the economic situation.

It was suggested to him that the Lebanese forces' relationship with the Palestinians is new, although it did not save the Christians, for the Palestinians occupied Christian villages in eastern Sidon in their struggle against the Amal Movement. This means it is always the Christians who are paying the price. He replied: This is another story. The Christians have paid and always will pay the price as long as they are scattered in various

areas. Had they been living in a single area, no one would have been able to confront them. [passage omitted]

A reporter asked: Does this mean that the return of the displaced is no longer in question, that you are convinced of this, that your policy will be based on this conviction, and that the Christians living outside the eastern area must gather in the eastern area? Paqraduni only said: We have to be realistic.

As for the Palestinian question, Paqraduni admitted that the Lebanese Forces are betting on 'Arafat. He said: As the doctor — a reference to Ja'ja' — has said, we were the first to open channels and deal with Syria. But today we are prepared to play any card, even that involving the Palestinians and Yasir 'Arafat, to hinder Syria's role in Lebanon. In this respect, Paqraduni referred to an understanding on this issue between the Lebanese Forces and Al-Jumayyil.

A reporter said: You waged a war and mobilized Christian youth to fight the Palestinians. But the Christians paid a dear price. And where before the Christians had good relations with everyone, they are now isolated in the eastern area. Meanwhile, you are asking them to accept your new policy toward the Palestinians. How do you justify this? Paqraduni replied: This is politics. One has to be able to accomodate himself to circumstances, and circumstances always change. [passage omitted]

Damascus Meetings To Resume After Consultations

NC200730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Meetings are expected to resume in Damascus today under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in an effort to resolve the issue of the camps. Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, as well as the leaders of the nationalist parties and representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], will take part. The meetings were suspended yesterday to enable the participants to continue their consultations. So far they have succeeded in alleviating the tension resulting from the bombardment of the southern suburb from positions held by Palestinians in the mountain area.

It should be recalled that, as a result of the meetings being held on the sidelines, the atmosphere has been cleared and doors opened for a serious discussion of the camps issue.

Minister Walid Junblatt returned to Beirut yesterday and held a lengthy meeting with former minister Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib, member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. The discussions dealt with the outcome of the Damascus meetings. Minister Junblatt consulted with the PSP command on the mountain, and said it was necessary to exercise self-restraint so that the Damascus talks would continue. Junblatt went back to Damascus last night.

Meanwhile, PNSF leaders had a long meeting yesterday. The participants discussed the situation in the camps and got in touch with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. PNSF spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid said that the organization had instructed its men in the camps and the mountain area to exercise self-restraint and avoid exacerbating the situation. The PNSF called a meeting for today to be attended by the various Palestinian factions.

Minister Birri contacted his office in Beirut to inquire about the security situation in and around Burj al-Barajinah camp. He instructed Amal personnel not to open fire except in self-defense. Sources close to Minister Nabih Birri said that, as far as the camps are concerned, nothing new has resulted from the meetings held in Damascus yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Amal Warns of Consequences

NC191750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Section issued a statement saying the gunmen in Burj al-Barajinah have received new instructions from their leaders outside Lebanon. These instructions order them to use shelling and sniper fire to keep the Beirut airport road closed and thereby cripple airport operations. They have also been instructed to continue their daily bombardment of economic and cultural establishments, as well as residential areas, to inflict heavy casualties.

Despite these activities, the Amal Movement constantly seeks to restore peace. At times Amal personnel are forced to return the fire of artillery emplacements located within the camp to fulfill their legitimate duty to defend the citizens. The Amal Movement is anxious to make this information available to the Lebanese and Muslim public, as well as to those who feign tears about the Palestinian cause and weapons. It seeks to warn them of the dangerous consequences that might arise if these attacks against our people in the southern suburb continue.

Currency 'Collapse' Due to 'Social Factors'

NC191149 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP) — As the Lebanese pound fell dramatically against major currencies and triggered near-panic in local financial markets, Edmond Na'im, governor of the Central Bank, said the currency crisis could be ended if communal faction fighting were stopped.

In an *Agence France-Presse* interview here Tuesday, Mr. Na'im said the present collapse of the Lebanese pound was due more to "psychological and social factors" than to underlying economic indicators.

As if to underscore his remarks, an unknown group fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the governor's sixth-floor central bank office Wednesday, injuring one person, according to an AFP reporter on the scene.

On Monday, a group calling itself the Black Lynxes-People's Forces, warned it would attack "monopolies, speculators and banks" if speculation continued against the Lebanese pound.

The currency has been under pressure for months, falling 40 per cent against the U.S. dollar at close of trading Tuesday and prompting currency dealers, traders and bankers into a scramble to change Lebanese pounds into dollars before rates plunged further.

Acknowledging the difficulties, Mr. Na'im said savers and investors would now doubtless move much of their capital into foreign currency and transfer some of it abroad.

But he said "hope for the currency" was not yet lost. The pound would bounce back up "once political peace and securioty" was re-established in Lebanon he said.

Mr. Na'im said speculation against the currency was the result of "hatred between certain members of the Lebanese community." He said recent statements by Christian and Moslem political leaders had scared bank depositors and served as a pretext for speculators to attack the currency.

Another measure which might underpin the pound, he suggested, was the conversion of about three billion dollars' worth of foreign currency deposits into local currency.

He also thought that Lebanese deposits abroad, which he valued at between 25 billion to 30 billion dollars, could be repatriated while a part of the national gold reserves could be pledged to meet foreign debts now totalling about 70 billion Lebanese pounds or one billion dollars.

Mr. Na'im said he was hopeful that something would soon trigger a rise in the Lebanese pound despite a host of negative economic conditions in the country.

These include: weak industrial production, insignificant investment, and lack of business confidence.

Observers say that among factors adding to gloom about Lebanon's future are the failure of recent efforts to implant a Syrian-backed security plan in Southern Lebanon, the growing power of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the withdrawal of Western political and financial support.

New Groups Threaten To 'Confront Speculators'

NC191837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A new group calling itself the Rebelling People's Organization [Munazzamat al-Sha'b al-Tha'ir] has joined other groups that have recently threatened to confront speculators and to strike against exploiters.

An anonymous caller, speaking on behalf of this organization, contacted Beirut radio at 1245 today and asked that the following statement be broadcast:

In the name of the people, justice, freedom, starving children, and humanity. We address ourseles to all officials in Lebanon; to parties; to highwaymen; to those who are withholding staples, water, bread, electricity, and gasoline; to those who seek to raise the dollar rate and fight against the Lebanese pound; to those who are tampering with the staples of the people; to those who are starving the people to death; to those who live in palaces and hold important posts; and to those who maintain bank secrecy. To all those we say that the people can no longer tolerate the current situation. The people are angry. They no longer have faith in humanity, for this word is now meaningless in Lebanon. Every citizen has become a time bomb, and it is long overdue for them to detonate in the faces of the oppressors. Woe to you if these bombs go off. You will be blown into bits and pieces and become food for animals. Woe to you from the people's wrath. Woe to you from the children.

The caller gave a deadline of 48 hours for the situation to be dealt with before the organization begins to strike. Following the announcement of its birth, the Eagles of the South Movement [Harakt Nusur al-Janub] released a second statement today that says: Let them confiscate our air, our water, and the light of our dark nights. But let everyone know we will not remain silent for long. A volcano of wrath will erupt and burn all who trade with the people's staples. The statement adds: We warn all capitalists who trade with the dollar to gain more profit that the limit has been reached. We will cut off the hands of anyone who trades in dollars. The results of our warning will appear shortly.

New Group Reads Communique

NC201158 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to belong to the Black Panthers Organization contacted our radio this morning. He then read the following communique that, he said, is number 2:

The Black Panthers Organization claims responsibility for the explosion at the Beirut and Arab Countries bank at 2200 yesterday. It stresses that there are a number of banks, establishments, and companies that are contributing to the current [economic] deterioration. They will be the target of explosions if they do not put an end to and find quick solutions for speculations and economic deterioration. The manipulation of the dollar rate must be stopped; those playing with the fate of the homeland and the citizens must be punished; and officials must share the daily burdens of the people. The organization also declares that these people — who gave birth to the national liberation resistance that succeeded in abrogating the 17 May accord, destroying and repelling the enemy and its agents, and (?terrorizing) the enemy by daily attacks on its positions — can defeat the internal enemy that deals with Israel against the people's [word indistinct), as well as those tampering with the people's livelihood and future. It also stresses that the people have the ability to cut them down to their actual size.

Israelis Reportedly Shell Southern Towns

NC191424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The towns of 'Arab Salim, Humin al-Fawqa, and Jarju' came under violent artillery fire from positions held by the occupation forces near these towns between 1100 and 1515

today. Kafra was subjected to an artillery barrage and 12.7-mm machinegun fire between 1430 and 1515. It has been reported that the towns suffered considerable damage and that a number of people were wounded. The roads leading to these towns have been closed.

Meanwhile, guarded calm now prevails along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines, interspersed with occasional sniper fire. The Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Section reports the Lebanese Forces are preventing supply trucks from moving into West Beirut across the Al-Kafa'at crossing point.

Iranian Delegation Arrives for Celebrations
NC200646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has announced that an Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Jannati arrived in Beirut yesterday to share the Muslims' celebrations marking Islamic Unity Week and the consolidation of the Muslims' spirit of unity. The embassy stated that the delegation includes Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Hasan Ibrahimi; and a number of Foreign Ministry experts in political affairs.

Departing ROK Ambassador Denies Embassy Closure
NC191220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The ROK ambassador today visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to mark the end of his term of duty in Lebanon. During the meeting, the president and the ambassador exchanged views on the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations. The Korean envoy denied reports about the closure of the Korean Embassy in Beirut and expressed hope that the South Korean diplomat held hostage in Lebanon will soon be released.

Al-Asad Receives Klibi, Algeria's Ibrahimi

JN181427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1315 today. Present were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Ibrahimi and Klibi this morning. Present were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hunayn Hatim, head of the Foreign Ministery's Arab Homeland Department; and Algerian Ambassador to Damascus Mubarak Djedri. Talks during the meeting dealt with current Arab developments and contacts under way to convene an Arab summit.

Ibrahimi, Klibi Depart

JN192110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, left Damascus today. They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Hunayn Hatim, head of the Arab Homeland Department of the Foreign Ministry; Hasib Ustuwani, chief of the Protocol Department; Mubarak Djebri, Algerian ambassador to Damascus; and Zuhayr 'Aqil, commissioner general of the main Arab boycott of Israel office.

Al-Asad Sends Message to Student Meeting in Prague

JN191835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Text" of message from President Hafiz al-Asad to a meeting of the International Union of Students in Prague on the union's 40th anniversary; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] I am pleased to address this message to your meeting as your union celebrates its 40th anniversary. I warmly congratulate the conferees, and I extend heartfelt congratulations to the International Union of Students [IUS] on its anniversary.

The values in which you believe and for which you struggle are the same values in which all other honest and peace-loving people in the world believe. They all participate in the struggle for world peace to spare mankind the woes of war, particularly nuclear war, and resist imperialism, Zionism, and plans for conspiracy and aggression against peoples and their liberation movements. They all participate in their solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who are struggling for freedom and social progress.

We in Syria highly value the IUS struggle for these lofty values and the principled and firm IUS support for our just causes and struggle to liberate the Arab territory occupied by Israel through invasion and aggression and to regain usurped Arab rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinmian Arab people to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent state in their homeland.

An end to aggression and the restoration of rights is the way to establish a just peace in our region. The IUS, which came out of the resistance to Nazism and facism in World War II, fully realizes the justice of our struggle. We are now resisting a neo-Nazism represented by racist Zionism and its embodiment, Israel. This neo-Nazism, with its crimes, evils, aggression, and expansionism, has surpassed Nazism and fascism, whose evils caused so much suffering in Europe.

You are undoubtedly aware of Zionist crimes and the terrorist actions and aggression it has committed and continues to commit in the Arab region. We are fully confident that our national and pan-Arab resistance will defeat this neo-Nazism just as the resistance of the peoples of Europe defeated Nazism and fascism in World War II.

Students in Syria have an important role to play on both the national and social levels through their organization, the National Union of Syrian Students, and through the Union of the Revolution's Youth. We have sought to ensure that the young generation is soundly brought up from the very beginning. We established the Vanguards organization for the young, who are fully cared for by the organization, so that they can face their academic life and their public life imbued with high morals, a patriotic spirit, and the noble qualities of mankind.

In Syria education in its primary stages is mandatory and education on all levels is democratic. The students' desire for military training courses has been fulfilled so that they can be trained at an early stage to participate in the defense of the homeland.

Syrian students work enthusiastically and sincerely to strengthen the ties of struggle that bind them with Arab and world student organizations. I am confident that their organization is an active member of the IUS.

Brothers and friends participating in the IUS meeting, I wish your meeting success. I reiterate my congratulations to the IUS on its 40th anniversary. In conclusion, allow me to seize this opportunity to extend our people's sincerest greetings and my personal greetings and our best wishes to the friend Comrade Gustave Husak under whose patronage you are meeting and to the friendly people of Czechoslovakia, in whose capital your seminar is being held. I send you my love and appreciation.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Prime Minster Al-Kasm Addresses GFTU Conference

JN192019 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions resumed its meetings today. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke at today's session. He said: It is an honor for me to be invited by the General Federation of Trade Unions

to speak with the representatives of the working class and the representatives of fraternal and friendly delegations to your conference. You are the builders of production, the contribtors, the protectors of the economy, the protectors of construction, and the protectors of our achievements. You have been and will always remain the builders of the society of progress and socialism.

Comrades, you have spoken about production and strategic balance with its economic, political, scientific, and military aspects and you have talked about the efforts being made to eliminate all forms of waste. You have talked about moves by agents, accountability, and wages and prices. That is, you have discussed all aspects of the economy and politics, topics which are interlinked and inseparable. There can be no politics without an economy and no economy without politics. There can be no steadfastness without production and production will be of no use if there are no restrictions.

I have said on numerous occasions that we can overcome transient difficulties with great ease and we can provide various services, but that will be at the expense of strategic matters connected with the long-term future of our economy. Indeed, what is the use of all that if our land and installations are under constant threat from the enemy whom we must confront on every front? What is the use of all that if our land, our lives, our independence, and our national identity are all threatened? We will sacrifice everything to repulse aggression and defend the homeland.

Al-Kasm continued: We realize strong steadfastness requires a strong economy. Hence the difficult equation: To survive we must have a strong army and we do have a strong army. On the other hand, we must continue our development efforts, for a strong army requires a sound economy. All this is taking place in a decisive and precise manner, except for another party which is trying to upset the equation: consumers and addicts of futile consumption which we inherited from the past. Our difficulties arise from the persistence of this habit which is shunned by enlightened people when they sense dangers threatening their homeland. There are those who believe they must get everything they want whatever the circumstances. However, this can only have repercussions on the material essential for industry, agriculture, and defense. President Hafiz al-Asad defined this issue when he said: We cannot produce less than we consume and we cannot consume more than we produce.

Al-Kasm added: I realize that you, the workers and farmers who produce the homeland's wealth, are not the consumers, but the consumers are those who are infatuated with all kinds of consumption. You are the producers and they are the consumers who waste the homeland's wealth. Of course, we cannot ask you alone to tighten your belts before we ask that insatiable minority to tighten its belt. It is the workers, farmers, and the producers who make development. However, the great threat to the political-economic- defense equation lies in leaving the parasites to cheat, tamper, and [word indistinct]. We will cut them off whatever the cost. Some ask: What prevents you from doing so? We say: we are following them and we will eradicate them. We have apprehended a gang of those tamperers and none of them is exempt from being taken to task. The wheel of accountability rolls and reaches all parasites, monopolists, and tamperers with the people's interests.

It may be natural that people with no conscience emerge every now and then. However, it is not natural at all to let them do what they please and just watch them. This minority of brokers has masters outside the country from whom they receive orders. There is a close time relationship between foreign plots and the moves and actions of this minority. Why do they move only when Washington, London, and Tel Aviv move? Why do they monopolize goods and try to create problems only when the political and terrorist campaign against Syria intensifies?

They are a link in the chain of foreign plots. They want to conspire against the people through a subversive political and economic ploy so if a military aggression should take place the people will find themselves empty-handed. However, the people who carry an axe in one hand and arms in the other are lying in wait for them. This minority will know what hardships they will come to face. The people are not empty-handed, for evertything is ready and prepared. Let the aggressors and their agents try if they so desire.

Prime Minister al-Kasm continued: The rulers of Washington, London, and Tel Aviv believe if they activate their agents, use their surrogates, and try to impose an economic blockade on us we will cry, surrender, and sue for an open-door policy [infitah]. They do not know this people. This people, who believe in a prophet whose mother used to eat dried meat in Mecca and who conquered the corners of the globe, are a strong and noble people who opted for the path of sacrifice and martyrdom. He who gives his life witholds nothing else. It is not easy for one who has only his daily bread and who gives everything he has to see others eating their daily bread and also the daily bread of others. We will not allow such an aberration. The people will have the right to everything.

The prime minister added: You have talked about waste and in this regard I say the government's biggest bill is that of oil and energy. We have taken measures resulting in a 25 percent reduction in the consumption of energy in civilian and military departments. Such measures must continue. Industrial institutions have also begun to make reductions. Our plants and factories are, despite the circumstances, producing at a high standard of performance and are reducing production costs. In this regard we note that linking wages to production is important and logical. Our experiment this year at a production farm in Bi'r al-Hashm in the Euphrates Basin showed that linking wages to production inspired a 60 percent increase in production. It is not enough to link wages to prices, for wages must also be linked to production, because linking wages to prices will only mean that we take from the worker with one hand what we give him with the other. Therefore, wages must be linked to production. The government and the unions will cooperate in drawing up formulas for implementing this important policy.

Al-Kasm asserted that resolutions were adopted on representing workers in consultative committees, but fossilized minds did not enforce these resolutions. Al-Kasm added: These fossilized heads must give way or be crushed because the revolution needs minds which believe in it, minds which realize the importance of

work and production for the homeland. Struggle to combat all irregularities is everyone's duty and can be achieved only through everyone's cooperation. The Syrian Arab people will continue to shoulder burdens and confront enemies. We shall also march on the path of work and contribution under the leadership of our great president and leader, Hafiz al-Asad.

In conclusion, Prime Minister al-Kasm said: Comrades, I have listened to your deliberations, discussions, and recommendations and they signify great political and national awareness and a genuine trade unionist and class commitment. We in the government await your final recommendations so we can work together to implement them.

DIE WELT Interviews Vice President Khaddam

DW200921 Bonn DIE WELT in German
18-19 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by *Die Welt* Chief Editor Manfred Schell; date and place not given]

[Text] *Die Welt*: Mr Khaddam: President al-Asad has been in power for 16 years. During that time Syria has developed from an average country to a regional power. The country was made accessible to the West. Now a crisis with the West has arisen over terrorism...

Khaddam: When President al-Asad assumed power, a strategy of improved relations between the Arab world and Europe — especially the FRG — was outlined. We proceeded on the assumption that such relations would bring advantages not only for the Arabs, but that it would give Europe an increasing and positive role to play in the Middle East. The mutual hatred that existed previously was to be replaced by dialogue. Al-Asad was the first Arab president to make such a proposal, at the 1973 summit conference in Algeria. Syria has followed that policy and will continue to do so.

We do not believe that there will be a crisis between Syria and Europe over terrorism. Syria does not practice terrorism and it does not support such actions. There is a problem between Syria and the United States. As to the London case, the United States has used Great Britain and the Israelis have also been participants. Great pressure has been exerted on Europe. The campaign was touched off by the United States to worsen Syria's reputation because Syria rejects dependence, maintains its national rights, and because it acts on behalf of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. Israel occupies Arab territory. Since 1982 it has occupied Arab territory in Lebanon. In addition, Israel has undertaken terrorist actions, such as hijacking a plane on which an official delegation had flown. What did the United States do then? It vetoed a UN Security Council resolution so that Israel was not condemned.

Die Welt: The European foreign ministers have decided on sanctions on the basis of evidence submitted by Great Britain. In London a bomb attack on an Israeli plane was foiled. According to the British report, the culprit's visa was procured by Syria. The Syrian ambassador is said to have had telephone conversations with the Syrian intelligence service in Damascus after the failed attack.

Khaddam: We must discuss that more thoroughly because the London farce was the starting point of the campaign against Syria. The question that poses itself first is: What advantage did Syria derive from that incident and what advantage did Israel derive? Israel has exploited the case to provoke the people of the world against Syria.

I would like to discuss the details thoroughly:

1. The family of the sentenced Hindawi maintains good relations with Israel. His father was sentenced to death in 1980 in Lebanon as an Israeli spy. The brother of the one who was sentenced still lives in Great Britain. We received that information from the Jordanian Government.

2. Those who have staged the London farce have left gaps behind. The woman who transported the bomb allegedly said that she had put her bag on the belt to be checked at London airport. We know that all objects on that belt are carefully checked electronically. Two questions result. Either there was no bomb in the bag, otherwise it would have been detected, or the bomb was in the bag and was ignored by British police. I ask: With whom are the British police cooperating?

3. When the woman proceeded to the aircraft with her bag, she was checked by security officials who took her bag away. Later it was said that a bomb was found on her. Why did the security officials pick just her out of all the passengers?

4. When the woman was asked in court about the bag's color, she said "dark brown." However, the bag that was put in front of her was dark blue. Moreover, no fingerprints were found, neither of the woman nor of Hasi. What does all this mean? The bag did not contain a bomb, it was replaced later. Besides, Mrs Thatcher stated in interviews that no evidence was found at all that there was a connection with Syria. Why did London refuse to cooperate with our embassy? The offer was made to interrogate Syrian embassy employees.

5. The statement that the Syrian ambassador had a telephone contact with the Syrian intelligence service is wrong. There was no such contact. If London has such evidence it should be presented.

6. It is correct that Hindawi had a Syrian official passport. Hasi came to Syria at a time when relations with Jordan were bad. He came with a press identification card and he worked with an Arab journal. The journal is published in London. On the basis of that, he was issued a Syrian passport. I do not believe that anybody could consider us to be so stupid as to give him a passport together with a sabotage mission.

Die Welt: The second case concerns West Berlin, where on 29 March 1986 a bomb attack was committed against the German-Arabic society. The two perpetrators made confessions. Hasi, a brother of the man who was convicted in London, has said that Chief Lieutenant Sayyid, deputy chief of the Syrian Air Force

intelligence services, handed the explosive to him in the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin.

Khaddam: The man who staged the incident in London was also at work in Berlin. There is a common element — the Hindawi family. They are in contact with the Israeli intelligence service. We have good relations with the FRG. Anyone with common sense should ask himself why we should have an interest in provoking the FRG. No Syrian officer would do such a thing.

Die Welt: One of the most wanted terrorists is Abu Nidal. What do you think about the man?

Khaddam: I do not know him personally. I have never met him. As far as I know, he has not visited Syria since 1966. He maintains no relations with responsible people in Syria. He has developed a school for his activities. We do not accept it because we think that the struggle against aggression should be conducted at the scene of the battle, not abroad.

Die Welt: There is the reproach that Abu Nidal keeps training camps in Syria.

Khaddam: My answer is an absolute no. Abu Nidal's organization, called the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council, has an information office in Syria. Several persons work in that office. Abu Nidal does not by any means have a training camp in Syria. That organization's leadership is not in Syria.

Die Welt: What do you think about Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi?

Khaddam: He is a national leader. Would you like to hear different information about him? On the one hand, he has been presented as a terrorist and as somebody who scares people. At the same time, people would like to represent him as insane. Those assertions contradict each other. Al-Qadhdhafi's political view of things is based on his own sufefering and on the suffering of the region.

Die Welt: But an insane politician leading a country may be dangerous, do you not agree?

Khaddam: One of the most important reasons for the campaign against him is his animosity toward Israel. A man who is insane, a man who cannot think, cannot stay in power for too long. Reagan sees him in his dreams.

Die Welt: Has Syria broken with Yasir 'Arafat?

Khaddam: We have broken with 'Arafat. We have no relations with 'Arafat. There are many reasons for the break. The first reason is 'Arafat's refusal to meet his national responsibility for the Palestine problem. His game is in contrast to the PLO charter. The second reason is the role of saboteur he played in Lebanon.

Die Welt: What does the future hold for Lebanon?

Khaddam: The only way to save Lebanon is a national reconciliation among all parties concerned. Syria is working in that direction. The Lebanese have to make sacrifices in the interest of national reconciliation.

Die Welt: Including even President Al-Jumayyil?

Khaddam: If it is in Lebanon's interest for that person to be in that position, it must be. If it is in Lebanon's interest for that person not to be in that or any other position, it must be considered. It is up to the warring parties in Lebanon to decide that. It is not our business to say that one Lebanese or another belongs in that position or not.

Die Welt: Your goal is strategic parity with Israel. However, you calculate precisely the risk of a military conflict, and you avoid it. What prevents Syria from trying to achieve understanding with Israel?

Khaddam: We are striving for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is impossible to build peace between a strong and a weak country. It is our task to liberate the occupied territories and restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Die Welt: In your strategic considerations, do you proceed on the assumption that Israel has the atomic bomb?

Khaddam: We know that Israel has the potential to build an atom bomb. However, we have no definitive information that Israel possesses the bomb.

Die Welt: I saw many Soviet military officers in my hotel. When President al-Asad took power he said: "I am a Syrian nationalist, a soldier, and a pragmatist. Ideologically, I will never allow the Russians to gain a foothold here. However, I will accept their military and economic aid as long as it is of use to us." Does that position still apply today?

Khaddam: Syria is an important country among the nonaligned. The Soviet Union has friendly relations with us. It supports us against aggression from Israel, which is allied with the United States in a strategic pact.

Die Welt: Is you country's membership in the Eastern bloc's Warsaw Pact or CEMA of current interest to Syria?

Khaddam: That issue has not been discussed by us. As for our relations with Moscow, we are bound by a friendship treaty considerng both sides' interests.

Die Welt: Back to the relations between Bonn and Damascus. Do you think that following the trial those relations will continue to be as good as you have described them?

Khaddam: As far as we are concerned, we are trying to make sure that our relations remain good. I also feel that your country's responsible people share that interest. We hope that the Federal Government does not walk into the trap that London got into. I want to stress once again that Syria has nothing to do with the incident in Berlin.

AL-SHA'B Reports Powers of Khaddam Reduced

TA199730 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus — news reports from Damascus state that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has ordered that the powers of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam with regard to the Palestinian and Lebanese issues be reduced.

The reports affirm that this measure was adopted after Hafiz al-Asad discovered that Khaddam was providing him with inaccurate reports on the results of his meetings with Lebanese and Palestinian figures summoned to Khaddam's office periodically.

These reports also affirm that the restrictive measures include one that requires Khaddam to invite Hikmat al-Shahabi and 'Ali Duba to attend the abovementioned meetings.

Birri, Junblatt Statements After Damascus Meeting

JN181311 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch From Damascus]

[Text] A meeting was held at Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office today. The meeting was attended by Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Mustafa Sa'd. Attending the meeting on the Amal Movement's side also were 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of military affairs; and Mahmud Abu Hamdan, the official in charge of the political bureau in Al-Biqa', and Nihad Hushayshu, the official in charge of the popular Nasirite organization in Sidon.

Two hours later, a delegation representing the grouping of the popular committees and leagues joined the meeting. The delegation comprises Ma'n Bashshur, Bisharah Murhij, and Habib Zughayb.

Following the meeting which lasted about 4 hours, Minister Nabih Birri made a statement to journalists. He said: The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has ignited war against the southern suburb through shelling from the mountain with missiles and very heavy weapons. He said that this hampered efforts to reach a solution.

In another statement to journalists, Minister Walid Junblatt said: We met with the PNSF yesterday. However, what made the situation worse is the shelling from the mountain against the southern suburb. He said that this is an unacceptable and irresponsible action, particularly by the PNSF stand, against the southern suburb, national action, and the national stand.

Replying to a question on whether a cease-fire agreement was reached, Junblatt said: We have not yet agreed on anything. However, he added: We will continue our meetings this evening.

USSR Friendship Society Delegation Visits

JN191853 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1550 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 19 Nov (SANA) — Comrade (Yuriy Brazhnov), head of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society's delegation, has paid tribute to the great accomplishments scored under the leadership of the glorious corrective movement.

This came in a meeting held here yesterday between Comrade (Brazhnov) who is heading a delegation representing all trades and sectors in the USSR on a visit to Syria, and a number of reporters and members of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society. (Brazhnov) lauded Syria's principled and steadfast stands against the hostile U.S. and Zionist policies in the region and said: We highly value the great role President Hafiz al-Asad has been playing to confront the schemes that are hostile to peoples' causes, and we also hail the strong friendship binding Syria and the Soviet Union — a friendship that will contribute to achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace.

Concluding, Comrade (Brazhnov) condemned the imperialist policy in the region, denounced the British campaign against Syria, and called on all nationalist and peace-loving forces to show solidarity with Syria.

Tehran: Sheykholeslam Meets PNSF's Abu Musa

LD191806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Sheykholeslam, political undersecretary in our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is on a visit to Damascus. In a meeting yesterday with members of the Palestine National Salvation Front, he discussed and studied recent developments in Palestine and the current situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

During the meeting, also attended by the Iranian ambassador to Damascus, Sheykholeslam referred to the recent clashes in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut — the sole beneficiaries of which are the Zionists and compromising and opportunist elements — as constituting a large sore festering in the body of the Islamic nation and the solidarity of the two Muslim nations of Lebanon and Palestine. He expressed the hope that with the speediest termination of these clashes, the two Muslim nations of Lebanon and Palestine — the combatants of the anti-Zionist resistance — would be able to pursue with ever greater intensity their onslaughts against the enemy occupying Jerusalem.

In return Abu Musa, [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the leaders of the Palestine National Salvation Front, endorsed the remarks made by the Sheykholeslam, emphasizing his intense interest and strong stance toward terminating these plots and aiming all guns at usurping Israel.

During the meeting Abu Musa also expressed his complete, decisive support and that of other members of the Palestine

National Salvation Front for the Islamic revolution in the imposed war against the regime ruling in Baghdad.

Similarly, during the second day of the stay in Syria by the Iranian delegation led by Mr Jannati, the delegation met and talked with Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian information minister. During the meeting, attended by Sheykholeslam and our country's ambassador to Syria, various issues connected with cultural and information relations between the two countries were studied.

UK May Ask Vanunu Captors To Stand Trial

TA191914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Britain may ask Israeli agents to stand trial in London if it transpires that they violated British law with regard to the Vanunu case. This evaluation was made by British sources in Israel to our correspondent Gid'on Remez. They said that waiting for the Vanunu trial does not mean that Britian is abandoning its principle that foreign agents will not be allowed to use force against the citizens of that foreign country on British territory.

Ahime'ir Retracts; 'Nothing New' To Tell British

TA200902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
20 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by David Horovitz]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's spokesman said in Tel Aviv that Israel has nothing more to tell Britain on how Vanunu was brought to jail. Spokesman Yosi Ahime'ir told reporters: "We think we gave them enough information. If they ask us again we can only repeat that we did not break any British law."

Ahime'ir retracted an earlier statement that Israel was prepared to tell Britain more about how Vanunu ended up in an Israeli prison following his disappearance in London on September 30.

"The emphasis has to be that there's nothing new to tell the British," Ahime'ir said.

Peres: Policy in W. Bank 'Changed Seriously'

TA200605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Premier Shim'on Peres says the past 2 years have seen a change in Israeli settlement and general policies in the administered territories:

[Begin Peres recording] In the West Bank, the policy was changed seriously. There is a change in our settlement policy; in fact, we brought an end to it. All mayors are Arabs. A Jordanian-Egyptian bank was opened there. Economically, many gates that were previously closed are today open, and no matter again what the sound is, the situation is moving to a more liberal and acceptable state of life. [end recording]

Vice Premier Shim'on Peres speaking in Jerusalem at an international accountants conference.

Abba Eban, W. Bank Mayors Meet on Jordanian Plan

TA191958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, met with the mayors of Bethlehem, Bayt Jala, and Jericho in Bethlehem this evening. At the end of the meeting, Knesset Member Abba Eban told our correspondent Victor Nahmias that his three hosts were worried about the stalemate in the regional peace process. The three mayors also believe that Jordan's current involvement in Judaea and Samaria is serious and sincere and that this would have long-term effects.

Advisers Conclude Details for Tabah Arbitration

TA200615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] At the opening of the arbitration on the Tabah dispute on 8 December in Geneva, Swedish arbiter Gunnar Lagergren will flip a coin to determine which side will be the first to present its claims. This is one of the procedural decisions reached yesterday in Rome between Robbie Sabel and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the legal advisers in the Foreign Ministries and the people who will head the teams to appear before the arbiters. The two also agreed on the way the maps will be marked, a point of dispute that had to wait until yesterday to be solved. In addition, the advisers reached agreement on the name of the forum: The official name will be the arbitration forum between Israel and Egypt on Tabah, as drawn up in a document from September 1986. The legal advisers recorded the points of agreement in a document sent to Lagergren, who will head the arbitration forum.

The arbitration itself will begin next month in Geneva with a ceremonial opening session that will essentially focus on setting procedures. Representing Israel, besides the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, will be Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir, as well as the three plaintiffs for Israel, Professors Dinstein, Blum, and Rosenne. After the opening session, the sides will return to their countries to prepare the claims for the arbitration, a process that will last several months. A steering committee has been set up for this purpose, made up of the directors general of the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet secretary, representatives of the Defense and Justice Ministries and the IDF, geographers, surveyors, and language experts. Only after the claims have been prepared will everyone reconvene to continue the arbitration in Geneva.

President Herzog Currently Visiting Sri Lanka

TA200826 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0817 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Israeli President Hayim Herzog is currently visiting Sri Lanka, where he is scheduled to meet with the island's president in Colombo, the capital. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel notes that an understanding on the visit had been reached even before President Herzog departed for the Far East but that in the wake of a request by the Sri Lankan Government the matter was not made public until this moment.

Israel is represented in Sri Lanka by an interests office that operates there under the aegis of the U.S. Embassy. According to foreign reports, for the past few years Israel has been supplying military assistance and advice to the Sri Lankan regime in its war against the Tamil rebels.

Turkish Daily Interviews Defense Minister Rabin
NC190938 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Nov 86 p 11

["Exclusive" interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by *Cumhuriyet* correspondent Cengiz Candar in Tel Aviv — date not given]

[Excerpts][Candar] As Israel's defense minister, how would you define Turkey's strategic position?

[Rabin] Undoubtedly, Turkey is a very powerful country in the region. It is a part of NATO. As such, its alliance relations are known. However, I am bound to say that insofar as we are concerned Turkey attaches very little importance to matters related to the dispute between the Arabs and Israel. I believe that for reasons of its own, Turkey prefers not to get involved in this question. On the other hand, Israel believes that Turkey is an important country in the region. We wish to have good relations with it. The restrictions on the development of relations between the two countries were not imposed by Israel. I believe this was done by Turkey — as a requirement of its relations with the Arab countries and the Islamic world in general. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Let us go on to another subject. In Turkey we believe that Israel's position is paradoxical, in that it has neither annexed the occupied territories nor withdrawn from them. This state of affairs has gone on for 19 years. Can you maintain this position forever if you see no prospects of resolving the question of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Rabin] My conviction is that we have to maintain this state of affairs as long as we are unable to reach a political settlement with Jordan and the Palestinians. I believe that unless we prove that we are capable of controlling these territories, there will be no desire to make peace with us even in 20 years' time. Had we not proved this, we would not have been able to reach a peace agreement with Egypt. However, the principles we agreed on with Egypt cannot be applied to Jordan. Nevertheless, unless we show that we are capable of keeping complete control the Arab countries will not make a move to talk with us on a meaningful peace settlement. [passage omitted]

[Candar] But what will happen if the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip decide that the PLO should represent them in any peace talks?

[Rabin] I am sorry, but I have never heard of fair elections taking place in Arab countries. I am talking about the Arab countries. No one in Syria questions whether Al-Asad governs that country. Nor does anyone in Jordan question whether King Husayn rules that country. Likewise, no one in Saudi Arabia asks whether King Fahd is in power. Israel recognizes the leaders of those countries. But I do not know who represents the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Candar] But you are in a position to find out. You have these territories under military control.

[Rabin] We are not saying that we shall decide for them.

[Candar] I shall ask another question...

[Rabin] Furthermore, elections have not been held in those territories.

[Candar] That is what I was going to say. Why don't you allow elections?

[Rabin] No.

[Candar] Since you are a democratic country, let your military presence guarantee fair elections. You will then be able to see who will be elected.

[Rabin] No, we cannot allow this. We do not believe that fair elections can be held in those regions. Any elections would be held under the threat of terrorism. [passage omitted]

[Candar] What if the PLO recognizes the existence of Israel?

[Rabin] We do not need recognition from the PLO. We are here. We do not need their recognition.

[Candar] More than 100 countries in the world agree that the PLO is the only representative of the Palestinian people. Are you challenging the world?

[Rabin] I am not sure whether 100 countries have recognized the PLO. But, let us say that you are right. Then let those 100 countries sit and talk with the PLO. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Is there a possibility of war between Israel and Syria? Do you see any such likelihood?

[Rabin] Of our four neighbors, Syria is the country with the most hostile policy toward Israel. We are living peacefully with Egypt. Compared with Syria, Jordan's attitude is more flexible. Lebanon does not exist as an independent country. From the political viewpoint, Syria is the most hostile entity. Apart from its political antagonism, Syria is spending a significant proportion of its resources on the acquisition of military hardware to achieve its political objectives by military means. Furthermore, that country is the key to terrorism in the region.

[Candar] Is it Iran or Syria?

[Rabin] Syria leads Iran. It is true that Iran is controlling the Hizballah, but the terrorist acts originating from Lebanon against Israel — such as infiltrations, shootings, and the launching of rockets — are encouraged by Syria. President al-Asad has talked openly about the need to struggle against Israel. Because of the dispute between Al-Asad and 'Arafat, Syria has allowed all terrorist organizations to set up bases in its territory, except the one headed by 'Arafat himself. Meanwhile, Syria is outside the sphere of operations carried out by Abu Nidal. Nevertheless, it is encouraging terrorist acts against Israel. The attacks on Israel's EL AL Airline and those against the airports in Rome and Vienna were carried out by supporters of Abu Nidal, who travelled to Rome and Vienna from Syria via Belgrade. The attempt to place a bomb on an EL AL flight in

London was the work of Syria's military intelligence network, headed by General al-Khuli. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Syria has disclosed that it intends to match Israel's strategic capability. Will you allow this?

[Rabin] I do not believe they will be able to equal our strategic capability. Israel will reinforce its strength to prevent this. Our policy is to discourage Syria and the other Arab countries that do not want peace with Israel to prevent war. I see no reason for Israel to start a war, militarily nor politically, not even to acquire new lands. We are satisfied with the current state of affairs. We believe that our capability to defend ourselves provides us with sufficient cards to hold peace talks. Nevertheless, we cannot guarantee that a country will not attack us in the future; we cannot say this.

The logical thing then is to maintain the strength required to discourage them from making war. I believe we are strong enough. If we do not ignore the threat directed at us, we can succeed in discouraging them. We can win if we can maintain the required level of vigilance and remain prepared for any eventuality.

[Candar] You are known for your preemptive strikes, such as the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

[Rabin] That was not war.

[Candar] I did not say it was, I called it a preemptive strike. And my question is based on that concept: Will you allow them to build their strategic strength to equal that of Israel?

[Rabin] No, we shall not, but we won't prevent it through war. We shall achieve this by increasing our strength and consolidating our vigilance and readiness.

Relations With Austria To Remain the Same

TA191003 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0951 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Israel does not intend to change the low level of its representative in Vienna for the time being, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated a short time ago in reply to a parliamentary interpellation at the Knesset plenum. We are not angry with the Austrian people, and that is why we have no intention of spoiling our relations with them, the foreign minister noted.

He added that he could not conceive of the Austrian Government changing the transit rights for Jews coming from the Soviet Union. Replying to a question by Knesset Member Haya Gross man of MAPAM as to whether the participation of the wife of an Israeli diplomat in a reception given by Waldheim's wife had been approved by the Foreign Ministry, Peres replied in the affirmative. He noted, however, that this had been approved before his time.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Ecuador

TA192120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Ecuador's Foreign Affairs Minister Edgar Teran today ended the official part of his visit to Israel with the signing of an agreement on economic cooperation. Gid'on Remez was among those who attended the news conference held by the guest afterwards.

[Begin recording] [Remez] Little Ecuador in South America is an oil exporter and a member of OPEC, which will hold its next conference in its capital, Quito. As such, this year it lost $1 billion, 40 percent of its budget as a result of the drop in oil prices. The visiting minister attaches many hopes to the economic agreement that was signed today, especially as the establishment of joint projects seems feasible to h[illegible]

[Teran — in English] The main point of cooperation I see through the creating of new exports through the joint ventures with Israel. Israel has the root technology, and we have the good opportunities for getting the approach to some markets.

[Remez — translates and continues] Teran said that Israel will contribute the technology, Ecuador the markets, and thus a source of income in place of the oil may be created, from textiles perhaps.

An economic delegation will shortly leave for Ecuador to check out the possibilities. Industry and Trade Minister Sharon, the prime minister, the foreign minister and the energy ministers were also invited to visit Ecuador, although there is no talk as yet of the sale of Ecuadoran oil to Israel.

The new agreement is intended to expand an agreement on technical cooperation in the framework of which the Israeli Aircraft Industries, for instance, helped to maintain Ecuador's airline. This country was also the first foreign country to purchase the Kfir plane. However, minister Teran explained today that his country's procurement budget is small and no additional purchase in this sphere is on the agenda. [end recording]

Navy Intercepts 'Terrorist' Boats Off Sidon 16 Nov

TA191854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Three days ago, an IDF naval patrol intercepted two boats belonging to Fatah terrorists which were making their way from Sidon southwards. This was stated by an IDF spokesman.

Equipment and weapons were found in the boats. Among other things, the boats carried RPG's, a mortar, light weapons, ammunition, and sabotage equipment.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1705 GMT on 19 November in a similar report, adds the following: "On board the boats, there were 50 RPG's, a mortar, Kalashnikov rifles, protective vests, magazines, light ammunition in metal boxes, magazines of bullets for automatic rifles, explosives, and blood transfusion kits."]

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that, lately, the terrorists have been trying to cross from Sidon to the south to strengthen their foothold in the Tyre region. To avoid an encounter with the Shi'ite roadblocks in the coastal road, they are using boats to transfer personnel and fighting equipment.

AL-FAJR Editor Interrogated, Released on Bail

TA192017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr*, was interrogated by the police today concerning several complaints submitted against him by Israelis who claimed he had violated the antiterror order that bans solidarity with and support for terror organizations. The complaints concern Sinyurah's participation in a memorial service for Fahd al-Qawasimi, a former Hebron mayor; Sinyurah's appearance on television [not further specified]; and material published in his paper's calendar. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Sinyurah was released on 500-shekel bail. According to Sinyurah, the interrogation was mere harassment.

5 KAKH Members Arrested; Linked to Riots

TA192012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] This evening Jerusalem Police arrested five KAKH members, including prominent figures of that organization.

Our correspondent for police affairs Shlomo Raz reports that the police, using a special court order, arrested the five on suspicion that they had planned the riots and disturbances in the Shemu'el Hanavi Quarter at the beginning of this week.

AL-FAJR Criticizes U.S. Arms Trade With Iran

TA191207 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Trading in Death"]

[Text] The United States is punishing Syria by imposing more restrictions on its exports to this Arab country — exports that, according to Ronald Reagan's administration, are related to U.S. national security, such as "technical know-how, planes, and spare parts." It is also reducing the size of the U.S. diplomatic mission in the Syrian capital, and revoking the air agreement between the two countries etc., on the pretext that Damascus is continuing to "support international terrorism."

At the same time, the United States is rewarding Iran by opening the U.S. military arsenals to this country in its devastating war against Iraq, on the pretext of "ransoming" U.S. hostages in Lebanon!

Because the term "hostages" implicitly involves "international terrorism," Ronald Reagan's administration is practicing this terrorism openly, with complete candor despite the fact that it continues to believe its position as a great power permits it to play this horrifying role without being condemned. [sentence as published]

This American role not only reveals the terrorism of the great powers against the small and weak "Third World" countries and nations, it also reveals "the trading in death" represented by the arms trade, perfected by the United States and Western Europe alike. Thus, the French Government is angry. It affirms, through Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman, that it "did not sell arms or exchange them for the release of its hostages"! As for West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl affirms that Ronald Reagan deceived him; while the United States permits itself to trade in all kinds of arms and death in the "international areas of tension," it warns other Western countries against entering this "arena" so as to ensure for itself, its partners, and its establishments all the profits! It appears that West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was forced to announce that his government intends to conclude a $500 million arms deal with Iran so as to confront Washington with the fact that it will not be alone in reaping the profits from slaughtering this region's peoples!

Trading in death is a more correct term for all that is currently happening. We will continue to be the victims of this trade until the day we discover that terminating the Iran-Iraq war is the only way to step out of the victim's role and into the role of open confrontation with the major and minor arms traders alike. Then there will be no more international terrorism, or hostages, or cause for grief.

West Bank Paper on Jordan Development Plan

TA181842 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[By *Al-Nahar* Publisher 'Uthman al-Hallaq: "Development is the Challenge"]

[Text] At a news conference that Prince Hasan held after conclusion of the development conference, one of the correspondents asked the prince how he interprets the fact that the recent poll conducted in the West Bank showed that the supporters of Jordan there constitute only 4 percent of the population. Prince Hasan corrected the correspondent's information and confirmed that the poll indicated that Jordan's supporters constitute only 3 percent of the inhabitants. This is clear evidence that Jordan is confident of its course and steps. The issue is not related to an initiative on which party enjoys more popularity. The positions are fateful and pan-Arab, and whatever takes place today in the West Bank will spill over to the East Bank in the future.

We on the two banks are in a race with time. The conflicts are not between the two banks, rather between the two banks, the PLO, and the Arab nation on one hand, and Israel which occupies Arab land and refuses to grant the Palestinian people's rights on the other hand.

Jordan put forth the West Bank and Gaza Strip development plan not out of a sense of compassion and charity but because a glance at the past and the future clearly shows that Israeli pressures and seizure of Arab land, as well as the deteriorating

economic situation, have always been resolved by the emigration of our people to the East Bank. Israeli strategy is based on emptying the land. The development projects proposed by Jordan do not stem from Jordan's infatuation with the West Bank, nor are they for the sake of our beautiful eyes, rather they are in Jordan's short and long-term interest. Add to this the pan-Arab dimension of the Arab problem.

Talk has increased lately that the development plan is nothing but a conspiracy and an attempt to buy allegiance. The question is: If this plan is without conditions and reservations, and if no aid whatsoever will be given to individuals, but only to public institutions in order to maintain the infrastructure in the occupied lands, as well as to industry, agriculture, housing, health, education, social progress, and other fields of development envisaged in the plan, then how can the plan be a conspiracy?

The development plan does not contain secret clauses or any covert aims. Moreover, as announced by its prime minister, Jordan does not prohibit any party, be it Arab or foreign, from taking on part of the projects in this plan and implementing them directly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without the slightest interference by Jordan. This approach will contribute to the success of the development plan.

We recognize that Jordan's revenues are limited, that the funding of the plan is an urgent need, and that the requirements of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip exceed all of Jordan's potential, especially following a long absence of any planning or work programs for development and progress since these areas fell under the yoke of occupation in 1967. The PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, was among the first to be invited to the development conference, but it preferred to boycott the conference, even though it did not have any political implications because the conference's sole aim is to alleviate the suffering of the people in the occupied lands. If political differences exist between Jordan and the PLO over methods to resolve the Palestinian problem, there must not be any differences over supporting the steadfastness of residents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Jordanian Government's position is clear, namely that the development plan and its funding are not related in any way whatsoever to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, and that Jordan is ready to renew the committee's activity in order to play its role in supporting steadfastness. For its part this will constitute the greatest backing for the development plan.

There are those who say that Jordan wants to take possession of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The question is: What is this booty that one would covet? I suppose that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could be an asset if they were liberated and the occupation was terminated. However, in the absence of peace or war they are not a silver platter that one would struggle for.

Amid these circumstances and the prevailing situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, let us ask ourselves: If there were no plan for development or progress, what would our situation be after 5 or 10 years in the midst of this Arab fragmentation, retreat, and weakness, and amid the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied lands?

Jordan is asking neither praise nor gratitude for what it is providing. What is required from the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people, and whose devotion to this people's interests and future we realize, is to compete with Jordan, meet the challenge, and embark on implementing economic and development projects in the occupied lands. If Jordan builds one school, the PLO should construct two. If Jordan establishes a hospital, the PLO must set up two hospitals. If Jordan were to finance the reclamation of 2,000 dunams of land for agriculture, the PLO should finance 4,000 dunams. This is what is open to competition. Jordan and the PLO must compete in creating job opportunities for our youths. This is what is necessary and required at this stage.

No one can disagree that the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people are for freedom and the right to self- determination, but in the absence of Arab will to achieve this lofty aim, the only alternative is that we meet the challenge of economic development, safeguard our society from discord and collapse, and deprive Israel of the opportunity to empty the land of its owners.

Finally, we ask those who call for the postponement of development projects until after the end of the occupation: How long will the occupation last and who will remain on this land by the time it ends?

Franco-African Summit Discusses Chad Conflict
PM181516 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Jacques Amalric dispatch: "From a 'War Between Leaders' to a 'Liberation War'?"]

[Text] Lome — In addition to Chad several other subjects were discussed in Lome, but they are more permanent problems like those of southern Africa, the black continent's economic crisis, and the African debt. They are more permanent despite the fact that Mr Mitterrand and Mr Eyadema revived the idea of a Marshall plan carried out by the northern countries for the benefit of all the southern countries. The change in the Chadian situation, to which Mr Mitterrand referred in the interview broadcast by Radio France Internationale last Wednesday, was emphasized even more clearly on Friday morning by the president of the republic who shared with the Togolese president the task of drawing up the summit's agenda. Mr Mitterrand's remarks are particularly significant because the president of the republic is closely following the situation and only discusses it with the greatest caution.

What did he say? He said that the nature of the Chadian situation had changed; that it is losing the character of a civil war and is becoming simply an international conflict between two states. Before mentioning "the move toward reconciliation now beginning (between the Chadian factions — *Le Monde* editor's note), which is constantly growing," Mr Mitterrand stated in particular: "I am expressing France's wish when I say that I am convinced that the time will come when this country will demonstration the futility of threats, when the patriotism of all its sons will prevail over past quarrels. We will then see clearly the root of a conflict which has now become international."

How could he point his finger more clearly at Libya without naming it? This is particularly true because [Chadian President] Hissein Habre submitted a complaint against Tripoli to the UN Security Council this Friday.

Members of the president's and prime minister's entourages privately admit that Mr Mitterrand's analysis implies a marked change in French policy which must now be adapted to the new situation prevailing in the field. This change in the balance of forces is increasingly clear to the French intelligence services which broadly confirm what Hissein Habre and his friends are saying. A growing number of nomads living north of the 16th parallel are rallying to Ndjamena and at least one fourth of the 150,000 Chadians living in the north have now rallied to Ndjamena. Some people are even talking of 40,000 supporters of [National Unity Transition Government leader] Goukouni Oueddei rallying to the Ndjamena regime, and that would amount to between 2,000 and 3,000 fighters because these warriors are always accompanied by their families.

Paris, which is determined to prove that it understands Mr Habre, has apparently agreed to send additional aid to Ndjamena. This aid apparently includes light weapons, communications equipment, humanitarian and medical aid (field surgical units in particular), uniforms, and so forth. All this amounts to saying that France has given Hissein Habre the go-ahead to carry out a number of lightning raids well beyond the 16th parallel to establish contact with Oueddei's supporters, supply them with munitions, and help the civilian populations who have been hard hit by the recent Libyan bombings.

The solution chosen by Paris and Ndjamena enables France to avoid sending air cover to Hissein Habre's forces at this stage, which neither the president of the republic nor Mr Chirac wishes to do at present. After all the Libyan forces in northern Chad may be weaker than they seem and will have difficulty in resisting the about-face of Oueddei's supporters? This may be so particularly because the latter, who have left their rear bases far behind, have taken a number of Libyan arms with them, probably including SA-7 missiles. Indeed it seems that it was a missile of this type which was used to shoot down a Marchetti-type Libyan plane last Wednesday or Thursday.

It seems to be a reasonable gamble, especially since the Libyan army is not thought to have particularly good morale. Nonetheless there is some danger of France losing control of the situation if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi decides to stake his all and take up the challenge instead of merely accepting the way out which Paris may then offer him, although if Hissein Habre was in a stronger position he would probably be inclined to refuse him this way out.

However, at the political level nobody is taking seriously the communique published on Friday by five factions hostile to Hissein Habre announcing the ouster of Goukouni Oueddei in favor of Mohamed Aissa Idriss — a man known to be loyal to the Libyans.

But, in the long list of Franco-African summits, the Lome summit could be remembered as an important date in the Chadian affair in which there have been so many sudden new developments. The star of the 2-day meeting was Hissein Habre, who was just as self-effacing as ever — to the extent of seeming distant — and who is literally obsessed by the conviction that Chad exists because he is creating it.

There were of course other actors in the performance but their role was more studied: Mr Houphouet-Boigny was visibly tired and anxious to make it known that he is still "not on speaking terms" with Mr Mitterrand, who is guilty in his eyes of allowing things that are not usually written to be published about him in *Le Matin* and *L'Unite*. The two men did have a 15-minute meeting, but Mr Houphouet-Boigny did not attend any of the banquets and preferred to return to Yamoussoukro on Friday afternoon and wait there for Jacques Chirac to arrive this Saturday evening. The latter has constantly mentioned his admiration for this "wise old African."

Mr Chirac's other friends include Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who also left on Friday to fulfill unknown duties, and Congolese President Sassou Nguesso who, as OAU chairman, was obliged to express surprise at the recent visits to France by Mr Botha and Mr Savimbi, but Brazzaville's president did not place too much emphasis on this and thereby annoyed the representatives of some frontline countries, including Zimbabwe. Mr Mitterrand made it clear on Friday morning that, cohabitation or not, he could not be relied upon to fan the flames and "right wrongs." Emphasizing his preference for a peaceful solution in

southern Africa, he added: "We want South Africa's future to be determined by the South Africans, by all South Africans without any segregation, because the present hardening of attitudes can only increase the violence and threaten the development and stability of the whole region." Another of Lome's stars was absent but on everybody's minds because he symbolizes the generation of young captains who do not really like the polite, ambiguous, and realistic games usually played at this kind of meeting — Captain Sankara, who just returned from Cuba in time to welcome Mr Mitterrand in Ouagadougou on Monday.

The hotheaded captain had some reason for not attending because he is accused, on the basis of fairly convincing evidence, of training in his country the commando group that tried to kill President Eyadema a few weeks ago.

The final point, whose consequences cannot yet be assessed, is the idea of a Marshall plan for the benefit of all the southern countries. The proposal was put forward by President Eyadema and taken up by Mr Mitterrand, who noted that 1987 will be the 40th anniversary of the American initiative which did so much to revive European industry immediately after World War II. Will the idea go any further than Lome? Is it realistic to think that the feeling of solidarity that bound Europe to the United States after the conflict could operate as effectively in future in the northern countries for the benefit of the southern countries?

ALGERIÀ

Foreign Minister Returns to Algiers 19 Nov

LD192250 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Not 86

[Excerpt] The major event in the Middle East is of course the new round of discussions undertaken this week for the forthcoming convening of an Arab summit, the last of which was held in 1982.

Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi returned to Algiers this evening after two visits in the company of the Arab League secretary general. On one of the visits, which took place yesterday in Damascus, he presented President al-Asad with a message from President Chadli Bendjedid; the other visit took place this morning in Tunis, where he met with the Tunisian prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi and the Arab League secretary general are to make a tour of the Gulf capitals next week, in keeping with the mission entrusted to them on 20 October by the Arab League ministerial council. [passage omitted]

Messaadia Receives Ethiopian Party Delegation

LD192142 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 19 Nov (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, received at the party's central headquarters this morning a delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia on an official visit to our country, led by Mr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of external relations. During this meeting the experiences of the two parties and the ways of consolidating their relations and cooperation in accordance with the countries' joint will to expand the scope of this cooperation were reviewed.

The two sides covered a number of current international, political, and economic issues, primarily the African issues on which identical viewpoints, emphasis on the importance of South-South cooperation, and the need to develop it were noted.

The Ethiopian side praised on this occasion the Algerian experience, considering it as a model for developing countries because of its achievements in various spheres, especially achievements benefiting the Algerian individual.

Messaadia Meets PNC Speaker in Algiers

JN191713 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih met with Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat in Algiers yesterday. The Algerian news agency said they reviewed developments in the situation in the Palestinian arena, particularly uniting Palestinian ranks.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Sa'ih's visit to Algiers falls within the context of Algeria's efforts to hold a national Palestinian dialogue to reorganize the Palestinian arena in accordance with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative.

Tunisia Border Commission Session Ends

LD191803 Algiers APS in English 1050 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] El Oued (south east of Algeria), 19 Nov 86 (APS) — The Algerian-Tunisian joint commission in charge of the examination and follow up of the development of border areas ended its works after two days of deliberations.

The works wound up by the signature of proceedings of working sessions. These proceedings contain the results of the works and a global and precise assessment of all the projects implemented in border areas and those likely to be started sooner.

The points of view of the two delegations converged on all the questions related to the development of border areas and prospects provided by the implementation of agreements concluded in various vital sectors, in relation with the needs of these areas and fixed objectives and on the basis of an objective vision that takes into account the social and economic structures of the border areas.

LIBYA

Chad Factions Send Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD191430 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received a cable from the Chadian factions that signed the Cotonou agreement. Following is its text:

To the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, to the brother Libyan Arab people: Considering the eternal links that bind our two peoples, considering the strong backing offered by the Libyan Arab people to its brother the Chadian people, and owing to our common destinies, the parties comprising the Transitional Government of National Unity, signatories of the Lagos agreement, meeting in Cotonou from 12-15 November, extend their gratitude and appreciation to the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of the inspired Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, declare anew their open condemnation of the unjust American aggressions against the heroic people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and affirm that the continuous unlimited support of the Libyan Arab people for the Chadian cause reflects the evidence of our joint determination in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Long live the continuous revolutionary struggle. Victory to the struggling peoples and death to imperialism and reaction.

United Nations Delegate Denounces U.S. Policy

LD201138 Tripoli JANA in English 1033 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The representative of Great al-Jamahiriyah at the UN, in his speech today at the General Assembly, has exposed the state-sponsored terrorism practised by the U.S. against small nations as represented by its bombing raid on Great al-Jamahiriyah earlier this year.

Such a policy, he adds, violates UN Charter and the General Assembly resolutions calling for achieving peace in the Mediterranean sea basin.

He has denounced the U.S.-British coordination to prepare an aggression against Syria similar to the one launched against Great al-Jamahiriyah earlier this year.

He continues that the disinformation campaign against Syria and Great al-Jamahiriyah are desperate attempts to subjugate them in a bid to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

Mines on Egypt-Sudan Border Called 'Conspiracy'

LD201143 Tripoli JANA in English 1036 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A number of Sudanese nationals were mined [as received] and many others were wounded on the border area between Sudan and Egypt.

JANA has learnt that the Egyptian authorities did not inform the Sudan about this mined area which is a place inhabited by many people.

Those who survived these mine explosions informed JANA that the Egyptian authorities attempted on purpose to dupe the people there by placing banners there saying "Al-Jamahiriyah welcomes you."

The Arab masses in this area have released a statement condemning this act on the part of the Egyptian regime, calling on the Egyptian masses to speed up the overthrow of the capitulationist regime of Mubarak.

Such cheap acts committed by this traitorous regime, the statement continues, reveal its conspiracy against revolutionary Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Maltese Prime Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD192108 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD200019 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [19 November] received Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud.

The Maltese prime minister left Tripoli yesterday [19 November] evening following a short visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

PANA Head Talks to JANA Prior to Departure

LD191158 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. August Mobasa Moba, the director-general of the Pan-Arab News Agency [as received] (PANA) praised the giant civilised accomplishments and gains of the Libyan Arab people due to the effect of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mr August Moba, before departing from Tripoli yesterday evening gave a statement to JANA in which he denounced the imperialist and Western media which distort and falisfy the truths and spread their poisons in a desperate attempt to defame the honourable brave stances of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the support it gives to the struggling nations which reject domination and colonialism.

He pointed out that Great Jamahiriyah is facing a feverish media campaign under direct supervision from U.S. imperialism aimed at shaking the Libyan Arab people's security and stability. He confirmed that he will convey all the facts that he witnessed on the land of Great Jamahiriyah and highlight them through PANA to clarify the revolutionary truthfulness and the progressive line of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mr Moba said: "Imperialist and Western media always try to defame the struggle of the African peoples and cast doubt on their ability to govern themselves. Also they try to limit the rising revolutionary tide of those nations to make them yield to colonial domination."

He called for the need of unifying efforts and the closing of ranks to confront those mean campaigns of the Western media so that the African nations can affirm their liberty and depend upon themselves and Africa will belong to Africans.

At the end of his statement, Mr Moba expressed deep relief towards the fruitful results of his visit to Great Jamahiriyah and the welcoming and hospitality he received from the Libyan Arab people *Jamahiriyah News Agency*.

MOROCCO

Muslim Leaders Dispute Census in Spanish Enclaves

LD191829 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid, Nov 19 (MAP) — The leaders of the Moslem communities of the Moroccan northern towns of Ceuta and Melilla still under Spanish rule, Mohamed 'Ali and Aomar

Dudu, respectively, rejected the findings of the census carried out last August and September on the Moslem populations of the two towns.

The Spanish National Institute for Statistics in its enquiry announced that 12,059 Moslems with a 2,832 error margin reside in Ceuta. As to Melilla, the same source said 17,040 Moslems live in the town with an error margin of 797 people.

For Mohamed 'Ali the Ceuta Moslem population is 20,000 instead of the 12,000 people announced by the institute. Dudu on his part said the real figure of Moslems living in Melilla is about 25,000 which is double the figure of the institute.

Vice President of the Spanish Government Alfonso Guerra declared Tuesday in Seville in a press conference that the integration of the Melilla Moslem population "is irreversible" and that the situation in Melilla has improved.

The tension in Melilla was mounting because of the announcement by the Moslems to hold a demonstration on November 22 to protest the applying of the alien status to them.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Ministry of the Interior announced that it is conducting a study to issue a new temporary card to the Moslems of Ceuta and Melilla.

According to the Spanish news agency EFE the document will be delivered in a year time to Moslems who will request the Spanish citizenship.

Another proposal was made in case Moslems would not ask or not meet conditions for the Spanish citizenship: They will receive a special residence document. The document will be renewable every ten years.

Cabinet Discusses Cooperation With YAR

LD191934 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] A Cabinet meeting was held this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki. The agenda covered a number of international agreements, in particular the agreement concerning technical and economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Morocco and the YAR.

This agreement basically aims to coordinate cooperation between the two countries by exchanging experiences and studies, implementing the investment programs, setting up economic projects, and creating joint companies in industry, tourism, agriculture, mines, and energy.

As far as full technical cooperation is concerned, this agreement aims to develop and encourage the exchange of experts and technicians in the various spheres and to prepare the cadres in these spheres.

The Cabinet meeting also studied the agreement on trade exchange between Morocco and the YAR for developing trade relations by granting licenses of import and export for the private sector in both countries and by encouraging the transport of goods between them by their merchant fleets.

To secure the success of this agreement, a joint committee was constituted, which is instructed to attend to the good implementation of its clauses and follow-up of its results. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet has approved these agreements.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Holds News Conference 19 Nov

NC191655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 19 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that the Sudanese Armed Forces have managed to reopen and secure the southern airports in Juba, Malakal and Waw, as well as the roads, waterways, and railways that have been closed since last year. He asserted that the Armed Forces have thereby regained the initiative.

At a news conference today, Al-Mahdi pointed out that the Armed Forces have defeated the hostile scheme to destabilize the situation in southern Sudan and in the southern portion of the White and Blue Nile regions.

He added that a plan now exists to develop and modernize the Armed Forces in collaboration with friendly countries, both major and minor.

At the news conference, Al-Mahdi denied rumors of a military coup in Sudan, saying that they are completely groundless.

Al-Mahdi said that Sudan has managed to stabilize its political and economic conditions and to emerge from its quagmire.

Touching on the issue of the south, Al-Mahdi said that the Sudanese Government is currently acting on four fronts: It is seeking a peaceful solution through administrative reform, relief, and security. He added: We are about to announce a new administrative system in the south, based on the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972. According to that agreement, supreme councils and provincial governments will be established in the three regions of Sudan. The governments will be linked to the supreme councils, which, in turn, will be responsible to the Cabinet. The Cabinet itself will be responsible to the Constituent Assembly. Al-Mahdi noted that this measure will be temporary, lasting only until the constitutional conference settles all pending issues.

He added: We have not set conditions for the appointment of governors and ministers in the south. However, he noted, our sole guiding principle is to avoid cooperation with the rebellion.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that he has responded to the southern bishops' call for a peaceful solution and the resumption of dialogue. He added: I assured them that the government is seeking a peaceful solution. But, he added, the rebels have not abided by their own decision to initiate peaceful negotiations.

Al-Mahdi continued: It is possible to reach a solution through negotiations, because the movements in the south are not dissident. In addition, there are no powers in the north that wish to impose a given solution through means other than democratic dialogue.

He noted that changes have taken place inside the movement itself, which portend a productive dialogue with the rebels. He noted that Sudan welcomes any initiative that properly reflects the gravity of the negotiations.

Al-Mahdi called for the initiation of dialogue so that the constitutional conference may be convened, provided that the dialogue involves four basic issues: religion and politics, national affiliation, authority, and wealth. Al-Mahdi noted that news laws will be announced soon as alternatives to those of September 1983, which distorted the Islamic Sharia. Al-Mahdi said: We see Sudan as an Arab and African country of varied cultures in which there is no room for racism or fanaticism. He added: We seek a fair distribution of both power and wealth.

Commenting on the current constitutional amendments, Al-Mahdi said that they involve article four of the Constitution, which relates to the Islamic Sharia. [passage omitted]

Touching on his forthcoming visit to Iran, Al-Mahdi said that it is part of an overall effort to mend Sudan's relations with various countries and to open channels to the entire world. [passage omitted]

Touching on the establishment of relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, Al-Mahdi said: This does not mean that we support the policies of either. He continued: We have relations with the whole world. America and the USSR are superpowers with which we have to deal.

At the conclusion of his news conference, Al-Mahdi said that Sudan is reconsidering the conditions of refugees so as to avoid a situation of social chaos, particularly in the border areas.

SPLA Defector Claims Garang Dead Since 8 Oct

JN191139 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — A rebel who defected from the ranks of the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] has confirmed the death of the SPLA leader John Garang since the 8th of last October, *Al-Usbu'* daily reported today.

Following tribal clashes in Jabal Bumma area last April among the new SPLA recruits, two officers Mr. John Lyl and Mr. Robert Methag headed where Garang was sleeping and opened fire on him seriously injuring him in the chest and the legs, the paper quoted the eye-witness as saying.

The defector told the paper that the shooting of Garang has stirred more clashes and defection among the recruits.

He told the paper that the commander of the Ethiopian Army in Gambela has ordered transference of the SPLA units from Bulgam inside Ethiopia to the Sudanese territories.

On the other side the paper quoted comers from Ethiopia as affirming that Garang has died affected by his wounds and that Ethiopian authorities are imposing a blackout on the issue, when they disseminated news that Garang was only injured and "is very sick" and that he was flown to a European country for remedy.

The move is aimed at preparing the ground for the announcement of Garang's death due to some illness and not "due to the shooting," the paper claimed.

Government Claim of Control of South Dismissed

EA191836 (Cladestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has dismissed a recent claim by the Khartoum government that its forces had regained control of those areas in the south occupied by the SPLA as untrue. The claim came in a statement made in Egypt by a high-ranking Khartoum government official while on a visit to the Egyptian capital. Commenting on the allegation, the spokesman said that the Khartoum government had failed to mention any specific places it had allegedly recaptured and had provided no evidence whatsoever to substantiate its claim.

Editorial Praises Decision on Contacts With SPLA

JN191154 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — News circulated here last week that the Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has given his blessing to a church leaders' peace initiative to contact Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] leader Col. John Garang, as a prelude to negotiations is a most welcome development, the daily *Sudan Times* in its today editorial reported.

In the aftermath of the shooting down of Sudan Airways plane near Malakal on Aug. 16, the peace process was frozen. In that charged atmosphere, the SPLA became little more than terrorists in the eyes of the government and it was even suggested that interested third parties who might wish to contact the rebels would be guilty of treason. That period is thankfully over.

The daily pointed out that with both the government and the SPLA repeatedly acknowledging that a military victory for either side was neither desirable or possible, peace negotiations offered the only way out of the deadlock. The shooting down of the civilian flight gave lead to elements in the north favouring a policy of war but as passions died down it became increasingly clear that war offered no way out of the impasse, it said.

The prime minister qualificaton that he would only be prepared to meet John Garang outside of Ethiopia is based on his frequently stated belief that the SPLA is largely captive to the foreign policy interests of Addis Ababa. This does not pose an obstacle to the peace process. Indeed it suggests that government claims that Garang is only an Ethiopian stooge who has to be taken with a large measure of scepticism since if that was the case, why negotiate with him at all? And what reason is there to think that Ethiopia would somehow relinquish its supposed con-

trol over Garang if negotiations were conducted in Nairobi or Kampala? Instead by only raising this bogus qualification, the prime minister is in effect saying that he has no pre-conditions at all to begin negotiations and that is certainly a cause for optimism at this point, the editorial said.

The prime minister has broken the logjam of the past three months by his declared willingness to negotiate with Garang when he accepted the church leaders' initiative. It remains to be seen if he has the courage to put his prestige on the line and develop a strategy that will lead to peace negotiations that the country so desperately needs, the daily concluded.

Assembly Member Calls for Disarming Anyanya II

JN191220 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — Member of the Constituent Assembly-Parliament, Joseph Modesto has called for an immediate disarmament of Anyanya II "as it is unconstitutional to have private armies or paramilitary organizations in a democratic system."

The Armed Forces are able to ward off any threat to the country's security the deputy of the Sudanese Communist Party told the daily *Sudan Times* issued here today, adding that this should be applied to any armed militia.

Modesto further called for self-restraint with regard to reported tribal fights, that took place last week between the Fertit and Jur tribes in Bahr al-Ghazal, to forestall any tendencies for revenge.

He called for a meeting of tribal leaders of the tribes involved to settle their conflicts peacefully, adding that parliamentarians from Bahr al-Ghazal should meet to discuss the issue.

Al-Mirghani Receives Message From PDRY President

JN181928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Nov (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has received a written message from PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. This came when Al-Mirghani received PDRY Transport Minister Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, who is currently visiting the country, at the presidential palace this morning. State Council members Idris al-Banna, 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Pacifico Lado Lolik attended the meeting.

In press statements, the Yemeni minister said the message deals with bilateral relations. He said he discussed Arab and international issues and the possibility of promoting joint cooperation in all fields with the chairman and members of the State Council.

On Sudan's reconciliation initiative between the two parts of Yemen, Muthanna explained that PDRY officials believe relations with the YAR are good and feel the PDRY people have overcome the 13 January events, but welcome the Sudanese leadership's good intentions.

His excellency added that the Yemeni Government has rebuilt what events destroyed. He said reconstruction continues within the framework of the 5-year economic plan which recently began.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives FRG's Warnke 19 Nov

LD191818 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov (DPA) — Juergen Warnke, federal minister of economic cooperation (CSU) [Christian Social Union Party], was received in Tunis today by President Habib Bourguiba. On the occasion of his 2-day visit Warnke described Tunisia as a proven partner and a reliable friend of the Federal Republic and a "factor for stability in this problematical and troubled region."

Prior to his meeting with Bourguiba, Warnke met with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Finance Minister Ismail Khelil, and Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk. Further cooperation, in particular in development policy between the two countries, was discussed. To date Tunisia has received approximately DM 2 billion in development aid and is thus among the top 10 recipients of aid. The money is used primarily for the expansion of agriculture, transport, irrigation, education, and training. A recent project is reafforestation to halt desert encroachment.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Kaysone Phomvihan's Reelection

BK181000 Vientiane KPL in English
0901 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL) — Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general sectetary of the LPRP CC, Congratulating him on his re-election as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

The message says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my warm congratulations on your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Your re-election is an ample proof of the confidence and trust the Communists of Laos have in you. I have a firm conviction that under your wise and far-sighted leadership, the traditional policy of peace and social progress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party will be strengthened further.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our wish to promote fraternal ties and close cooperation between the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

I would like to express my warm wishes for your success inthe discharge of your great responsibility which the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has entrusted upon you.

Dergue 'Intrigues' To Cut Off Sudan Support

EA191254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Ethiopian Intrigues to Subjugate Sudan"]

[Excerpts] Sudan and Ethiopia have a lot in common that cements their relations and friendship. The rivers that flow from Ethiopia play a great role in the economy of the Sudan. Peoples with a common language and culture and an interdependent livelihood are found along the common borders of both countries. The two countries also have common zonal and regional issues.

In the past quarter of a century, the most challenging issues between the two friendly countries have been the national liberation struggle of the Eritrean people and the question of southern Sudan. Until a just and lasting solution is found to these two issues, the relationship and internal development of the two countries will continue to be jeopardized. [passage omitted]

The rekindling of the southern Sudan issue in 1983 opened up a great opportunity for the Dergue to interfere in the internal affairs of Sudan. Ethiopia not only accommodated Sudanese forces led by John Garang but also assisted them by supplying arms, food, transport and training for soldiers in addition to granting them a radio station to transmit anti-Sudanese propaganda from Addis Ababa.

When the Numayri regime was ousted due to the political and economic crisis in the Sudan, a new democratic configuration was created. At this time, not knowing the basic differences between the southern Sudan and the Eritrean issues, or perhaps due to the fact that they hold the same views as Numayri they thought that they could solve the southern Sudanese issue easily, some Sudanese authorities presented their compliments to the Dergue and promised to assist it to solve the Eritrean issues without holding a just and genuine dialogue. On the other hand, the Sudanese people, who clearly understand the ramifications of the issue, and most of the political forces in the Sudan gave their firm support to the Eritrean revolution.

In a bid to solve the Sudanese problems democratically, the new Sudanese Government sent its delegates to Addis Ababa, met John Garang, and is willing to continue the dialogue. It also called on the Addis Ababa regime to open up a dialogue with the Eritrean patriots with Sudan as a mediator. But the Dergue regime wanted the Sudanese Government to be used as a tool for its interests and hence does not want any peace efforts.

On the contrary, the Addis Ababa regime is arming the forces of John Garang to weaken the Khartoum regime and pressure Sudan into accepting Ethiopia's demands and interests. The Dergue is interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan and trying to create a rift between the government and people of the Sudan.

In trying to make the Sudanese people believe that it is the Eritreans who are the root cause of their problems, it is doing its best to convince them to oppose the Eritrean people. For example, the remote-controlled explosion in Kassala on a vehicle manned by Eritrean platoon leaders, claiming the life of one person was carried out by Ethiopia.

This act demonstrates that if possible Ethiopia wants to impose a regime subject to its manipulation. If this is impossible, it wishes to pressurize Sudan to force it to follow the political system that Ethiopia wants. Ethiopia will never refrain from violating the national dignity, territorial integrity and stability of the Sudan.

Apart from stressing its friendship with the fraternal people of Eritrea, the new Sudanese Government is supplying them with logistics and giving them political support. Assistance of this kind has never been given to the Dergue since the Sudanese Government has not wanted to be incriminated in collaborating with the Addis Ababa regime. Contrary to the policies of the Dergue, the new Sudanese government is taking concrete steps towards solving the southern Sudan problem. What could the Addis Ababa regime learn from these steps?

SOMALIA

SNM Kills 95 Government Troops in Clashes

EA192319 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Fighting against the enemy continues to gain momentum throughout the country. The Somali National Movement's [SNM] Tawakal Battalion launched an attack on 11 November near Go'o village on the road linking Sheekh and Burco, killing 60 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. They also destroyed two vehicles.

On the same day the fighters launched another attack at Ood Weyne, killing 35 enemy soldiers and injuring others. SNM fighters captured 30 enemy guns. Two SNM fighters were killed and two others were wounded in the encounter. The SNM fighters also lost two Toyota vehicles.

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns from European Tour

EA191740 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home after a 3-nation European tour which took him to Belgium, Italy and Britain. The president was received on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by Prime Minister Samson Kisekka, cabinet ministers, the commander of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Commander Elly Tumwine, and many other high-ranking government and military officials. [passage omitted]

Holds News Conference

EA192158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has confirmed that Uganda is to receive a grant of 10 million pounds sterling from Britain and about 100 tractors and 40 trucks from Italy. Addressing a news conference at Entebbe Airport on his return from visits to Belgium, Italy and Britain, Mr Museveni said a team of experts from Britian will soon come to Uganda to assess how the grant will be utilized. [passage omitted]

Answering questions from the press, the president emphasized that Uganda is not seeking aid handouts but to forge business arrangements which will enable the economy to develop its potential. He said he is very disappointed with government officials who did not follow up arrangements he has been making with different countries and organizations. He accused them of reporting to him fakely that they are either in contact or processing papers. He said a lot of progress would have been made by now if officials responsible had made vigorous follow-ups.

On the IMF and the World Bank arrangements the president said the government has to discuss its views with such organizations without intimidation from any quarter. He said one should be careful at who is aiding who [as heard]. He observed that Uganda has become a net exporter of capital. At present it spends $200 million every year on service debts.

The president castigated the press who denigrate the name of the Army, pointing out that these young men and women have sacrificed much for the country and should not be tainted maliciously. He observed that certain newspapers were negative in their reporting to the extent of publishing hostile propaganda.

He reported that the situation in the north is under control. He disclosed that about 1,000 rebels had been killed in fighting since they invaded Uganda from the Sudan a few months ago. [passage omitted]

Repatriation Agreement Signed with FRG

EA191253 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Uganda and the FRG have signed a memorandum of understanding on the repatriation and reintegration of Ugandan nationals who are now living in the FRG. In the memorandum the two sides agreed to coordinate their measures closely and as far as possible implement them jointly. Meaningful cooperation will entail exchange of available information relevant for the preparation and implementation of the program whenever it is required by either side.

The Ugandan side agreed to request the relevant authorities to consider tax exemption on personal effects and professional equipment. The Uganda side reaffirmed the government's position that all Ugandan citizens living abroad have the inalienable right to return home if and when they choose to do so and that their return would boost government efforts to reconstruct the country's economy.

The Ugandan side further underlined the viewpoint that the repatriation of Ugandan citizens living abroad has to be conducted on a voluntary basis. Returnees can have equal opportunities and social facilities along with any other Ugandan citizens. The Ugandan side asked the German side to provide a list of Ugandans living in the FRG wishing to return to Uganda giving a breakdown of their background, their immigration status, educational background, professional experience and marital status.

The Ugandan side further emphasized that the repatriation of Ugandans living in the FRG must be conducted on a voluntary basis. The returnees would be provided with transport from their place of residence in the FRG to their respective places of settlement in Uganda. The repatriation and reintegration exercise will be carried over a period of time mutually agreed by the two sides. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Kamouge Rejects New GUNT Coalition Leadership

AU191758 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 19 (AFP) — Col. Wadal Abdelkader Kamouge, a leading Chadian dissident, on Wednesday rejected the announced new leadership of the Libyan-backed GUNT rebel coalition, adding that he himself had turned down an offer to take the post.

Activists loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, the man whose ouster from the Transitional Government of National Unity, or GUNT, — apparently by the Libyans — led to the appointment of Acheikh ibn Oumar to lead the organization, also rejected the new set-up.

Col. Kamouge, who was formerly the "foreign minister" within GUNT, told *Agence France-Presse* in a telephone interview from Brazzaville, Congo, that Libya had "called the tune" in bringing about the new changes.

Mr. Goukouni was ousted after opposing Libya's hold over the rebel movement. He is reportedly being detained in Tripoli after being injured by Libyan troops who were sent to arrest him.

Col. Kamouge said that he had "slammed the door" on the new leadership of Mr. ibn Oumar, whose appointment was announced on Tuesday after a meeting of seven GUNT factions in the West African state of Benin.

And a spokesman for Mr. Goukoni, who served as president of Chad from 1979 until he was ousted by Hissene Habre in 1982, also rejected the new rebel leadership in a statement issued in Paris.

The statement, issued by Goukouni loyalist Hamid Moussaye, denounced Mr. ibn Oumar as a "puppet" and described as a "masquerade" the five-day meeting of opposition groups in Benin.

Under Mr. Goukouni and with Libyan backing, the rebels staged several advances through northern Chad beginning in 1983 and held large swaths of territory.

Col. Kamouge urged Chadians "forced into fratricidal combats to refuse to serve as cannon-fodder, and to demand from those sending them to their deaths that peaceful solutions be found."

He said the original GUNT, set up at a meeting of Chadian political groups at Lagos in 1979 was "incapable of bringing peace to Chad."

Opposition groups, he said, should instead form a "new streamlined unitary group" whose main task should be to find an "overall political solution" to Chad's 20-year-old civil war.

Meanwhile Radio Tripoli, monitored in Paris, said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had received a message from the leadership constituted in Cotonou, praising the "unlimited support given to the Chadian cause by the Libyan Arab people."

And in Ndjamena, sources close to the U.S. Embassy denied reports by Radio Tripoli that Washington was shipping fresh arms supplies to the government via the Cameroonian port of Douala.

Reports from the Chadian capital also said the situation in the north had stabilized after reports of fighting last weekend between supporters of Mr. Goukouni and Libyan forces.

FAP Said To Have New Supreme Commander

LD191450 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mohamed Aissa Idriss has announced that he has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as the commander in chief of the Chadian Armed Forces only. He says that he has not, as has been stated by the French Presidency, succeeded Goukouni Oueddei in the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] leadership. Mohamed Aissa Idriss held the post of commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces [FAP]. He replaces Goukouni Oueddei in the post of supreme commander of these forces. He said that he assumed charge of the supreme command of the Chadian People's Armed Forces only when it became certain to him that Acheikh ibn Oumar was chosen by the national coalition, which included seven people's parties, as the GUNT president in place of Goukouni Oueddei.

Meanwhile, Facho Balaam, the GUNT foreign minister, categorically denied any fighting in the area of northern Chad. He also rejected the claims of Hissein Habre's clique on the existence of any battles in this region. He said that everything is calm there, and that Habre's claims are mere fabrications.

CONGO

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Nigeria

AB181714 Dakar PANA in French 1614 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Nov (ACI/PANA) — President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo returned from Lome to Brazzaville early Sunday afternoon after a 24-hour stopover in Lagos (Nigeria).

An economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between Congo and Nigeria was signed by Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba and his Nigerian counterpart, Minister of Planning Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, during this short stay in Nigeria. A joint commission is to be set up to monitor the implementation of this 5-year agreement. It provisionally becomes effective on the day it was signed and will become fully effective after the exchange of approval documents.

This agreement, which demonstrates the desire expressed on Saturday in Lagos by Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Ibrahim Babangida to reinforce the mobilization of all African states for economic recovery, is meant to enhance bilateral cooperation between Congo and Nigeria.

BURKINA FASO

Mitterrand, Sankara News Conference Reported

AB190940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Nov 86

[News conference by French President Francois Mitterrand and Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara at Hotel Silmande in Ouagadougou on 18 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mitterrand] Ladies and gentlemen, I am now giving the last news conference of my 6-day tour of four African countries. We are now in Burkina Faso, which we will leave right after the news conference and the departure ceremony at the airport. I am happy to have President Sankara at my side. Of course, the news conference will be [words indistinct] the answers will depend upon your questions. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you may begin.

[Biroan] Biroan Prosper, Radio Ouagadougou. Mr President, at the end of your stay in Burkina Faso, what impressions are you leaving with and what do you think you have brought to Burkina?

[Mitterrand] I am leaving with many, varied impressions, which are generally lasting ones; I am also leaving with the satisfaction that I have been able to revisit a country I had ignored for 20 years. I had ignored it not in the field of cooperation, but at the level of the physical contact one can have with a land, the countryside, or the ways of a people. So, in this regard, I feel that I have acquired fresh, strong knowledge of Burkina Faso. Furthermore, I am leaving with the substance of the many rich conversations I held with President Sankara and with the impressions of my contact here with a young team of leaders who believe in what they are doing and who are engaged in hard work.

What have I brought? It is incumbent upon you to judge. I have not come here with loans in my briefcase, and, in fact, nobody expected me to come with any.

My visit marks the friendly relations between the president of the French Republic and the president of Burkina Faso, as well as between the French people and the Burkinabe people. This is not just accounted for by trade relations. Of course, the talks touched on such questions as: How can we help each other? How do we react to the major current world or African problems? How can our cooperation be developed?

In this connection, the minister of cooperation has met many Burkinabe ministers and held lengthy talks with the president. In a nutshell, I was briefed on these talks. I would not personally speak of bringing something to Burkina Faso, even though we have been able to agree on certain actions in the field of cooperation, and others will be agreed upon as there will be other meetings beginning next week to examine the very difficult question of IMF intervention, and especially of France's assistance in the preparation of the intervention.

Now, if you wish to, we will go into further detail to avoid general explanations. I hope that I have brought to Burkina Faso and to its leaders some friendship and understanding and shown a certain desire for discussions. We showed this last night. I believe this must be regarded as an indication of esteem because one can only have good, vocal discussions with people one holds in esteem.

[Appoline] Appoline of the written press. French-Burkinabe relations have often experienced some difficult phases during the past 3 years. In view of your present visit to Burkina Faso, could we say that there is a normalization of French-Burkinabe [words indistinct] relations?

[Mitterrand] Are you addressing this question to me, madame? Instead of asking a question, you should recognize a fact: Our relations during the past 3 years have not been more complicated than before. Relations between two countries always undergo changes. There are moments that are warm and some moments that are not. One cannot insist that two countries should always have exactly the same views about matters relating to their relations as well as to external issues. I have been a witness as well as an actor with regard to relations between Burkina Faso and France, which have constantly sought understanding. This is not my first meeting with President Sankara, and when we met I think there was good contact, an atmosphere of frank explanations, coupled with the will to overcome the difficulties. This is the main thing. [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] I wish to address my question to President Sankara. I would like to know whether he has been convinced by President Mitterrand's arguments.

[Sankara] Well, I thank you. I think that the main thing is not whether one is convinced by the arguments. The thing is to note the quality of the discussions and the frankness of the statements as well as the true desire of expressing one's very sincere thoughts to others. In this regard, I am particularly happy to have found what I expected from President Mitterrand. It is I who have the greatest satisfaction. I think that President Mitterrand also is satisfied.

[Mitterrand] Certainly yes! [laughter] [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] Mr President, Burkina Faso has said through its president that aid should help one to do without aid. Do you think that the aid France has given to Burkina Faso or which it intends to give to Burkina Faso will conform to this?

[Mitterrand] I have with me here a document — of which I wish to spare you — which states approximately the situation of our cooperation at the present moment. This morning, as you know, we visited the forest at (Vayen). Is that how it is pronounced — (Vayen)? It was very interesting to see this forest rising on a territory where the soil is good, after all, as long as it is receiving water, although this is mainly arid land. France contributed to this achievement. Generally, France is contributing to the water supply policy, which is considered the key to rural development. [passage omitted] There are also a number of hydroelectric projects. Hydroelectricity is naturally a necessary solution for Burkina Faso which has no other means of energy production. France is also involved in the (Kontienga) project, which represents an investment of Fr730 million. France's share amounts to Fr114 million and the project is being financed jointly with other financial partners. [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso's major difficulty is due to the slump in the prices of the country's export products. This slump, which occurred in the course of the year, was due to factors completely outside the control of Burkina Faso and France but which must be analyzed more closely. This corresponds with the great theories we have been discussing as far as the problems of the Third World are concerned. These countries, which have been working and producing and whose equilibrium reposes on certain specialized products, see prices going down suddenly and find themselves in a predicament that is a sort of additional injustice for their populations. [passage omitted]

It is not easy for the World Bank and the IMF to intervene. It is a complicated system which involves many delicate operations. France would be prepared to grant to Burkina Faso [words indistinct] a structural adjustment loan which would undoubtedly contribute to financial redress but the World Bank and the IMF have not yet reached a conclusion. We cannot make a decision as long as the main decision has not been made. [passage omitted] France is not at all unwilling to serve as an intermediary and champion in this affair. On the contrary, it is ready to give what I would call the necessary assistance. It cannot act in contradiction to the IMF's international regulations. There exists a transitory phase which will be studied next week. This is what I can tell you concerning this point. [passage omitted]

[Biraki] Biraki of *Liberation Daily* newspaper. My question is for President Sankara. You did not attend the Lome Franco-African summit; but you are today receiving the French president. Is it a way for you to dissociate yourself from the type of relations France maintains with other French-speaking African countries?

[Sankara] The fact that Burkina Faso did not attend the Franco-African summit does not in any way mean that we have turned our back on France. On the contrary, all occasions and opportunities which may be offered to meet French leaders and speak to them to drive home our message to the French people should be seized. We made our position clear on the Franco-African summit in 1984. We do not want to come back to it again. But I want it to be clear that we did not deliberately seek to avoid meeting France by taking the opposite route, as if France were a dangerous animal that frightens us. On the contrary, I think it is even a credit to all that two heads of state who were to meet in Lome and did not should agree to meet in spite of the first failure. The president of the French Republic could have decided not to come to Burkina Faso because I did not go to Lome.

[Mitterrand, interrupting] This did not come to mind at all.

[Sankara] In spite of this, he has come to Ouagadougou. So I consider that there is more than an understanding, in fact, a privileged means of communication and exchange of views. And if in Ouagadougou the French president happens to learn as much as he did during his African tour, so much the better. [passage omitted]

[De Cartier] Julia de Cartier of the (?*La Croix*] newspaper. My question goes to Captain Sankara. I would like to know what you went to seek in Moscow and in Cuba recently, because your trips raise some questions in France and in neighboring countries like Ivory Coast?

[Sankara] I am looking for a way of traveling clandestinely but it may cost too much, because if I look like a wanted person at all airports, where people will be looking for me, it will be quite diffcult. Well, I went to Moscow, I went to Cuba, and elsewhere, too. We did not go to these countries only because we maintain good relations with the leaders of those countries, but we also initiated a form of cooperation with some of them. We should be able to speak to one another; we cannot leave it to our intentions alone. As long as we are not seated around the same table, we cannot know how far our lives differ and where our views are similar. It is by the exchange of these views that we can determine whether we agree on all or in part to the points raised. We have projects which seem extremely important to us for our development. We are looking for partners to implement them. If somebody nearer to us can spare us the burden of a long trip to Moscow for partnership, we have absolutely no objection to it. Nobody has offered me any aid that I have refused. On the other hand, if by concentric circles and by elimination I find that I have to go to the other end of the world to seek the necessary aid for our country, I won't hesitate to do so.

You see, we maintain relations in accordance with our interests. Our partners, we believe, also benefit from these relations. I am convinced, logically, that if there were no benefits our partners would not have agreed to cooperate with us. So it is quite normal to receive assistance from here and there. In fact, I want to assure everybody that I go almost everywhere — I go to the East and to the West. [passage omitted]

[Carrinson] Jean Carrinson of Radio France International. My question is for Presidents Mitterrand and Sankara. You spoke about identity of views and differences of views between you. Among the issues on which you hold different views, can we include the issue of security problems (?confronting) certain states in the region? [words indistinct]

[Mitterrand] Is your question for me?

[Carrinson] I put the question to you, Mr President, and to President Sankara.

[Mitterrand] (?We discussed this) a short while ago in the car that was bringing us back from the (Vayen) forest. At first, I told you that President Eyadema is convinced that Burkina Faso and Ghana took part in the attempted coup in Lome. Was this not what I told you in the car?

[Sankara, interrupting] It was when we were going.

[Mitterrand] Yes, when we were going. [laughter]

[Sankara] On our return, we had reached an agreement. [laughter]

[Mitterrand] No, no! Then I told President Sankara that .... [changes thought] If you allow me to reveal this serious conversation, I said that it would be wise to talk about this issue with President Eyadema and you replied — I am not saying that it

was because I suggested it to you — that, in fact, you were thinking of a frank discussion on this issue. So this matter was not absent from our talks. We do not shy away from difficulties.

[Sankara, interrupting] It is now my turn to answer. No, we did not count this issue among the list of our differences. On the contrary, we simply deplored an event that unnecessarily worsened the relations between Togo and Ghana, and deteriorated relations between Togo and Burkina Faso, despite certain realities, like the relationship between men as well as the efforts being made by each one of us toward his neighbor. It is an unpleasant surprise to wake up one day and find allegations heaped on your head. You have to defend yourself. If, right now, someone says: You, Mr Jean Canifal, you have shot somebody somewhere, you will find it difficult to defend yourself and to exonerate yourself. Even if you defend yourself, and no matter how convincing your defense, you will still be subject to some doubts in the minds of some people. This is unfortunate. So, this is what we deplore. I think that relations between Togo and Burkina, for example, as well as those between Togo and Ghana, did not really need to be tarnished in that manner. But, I had long nursed the intention of calling for a meeting between me and President Eyadema or a meeting together with other heads of state — whichever proposal is adopted — to discuss this issue frankly and also to state what I have in mind, as we shall be sitting face to face. We are pleased to find ourselves in this situation. [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] My question is for President Sankara. Mr President, you are one of the rare heads of state who always goes about with a pistol on his waist. What is the significance of this?

[Sankara] It is so difficult to explain what is natural. I do not know how to explain this. If I had been trained as a doctor, I would have certainly been carrying a stethoscope or something else on me. If I had been trained as a journalist, I would have always carried a pen on me, to write articles or from time to time a book. I am neither a doctor nor a journalist nor a writer. I am a soldier, and this is why my uniform as well as the things that go with it are suitable for me. But this does not mean that I have only military blood in my veins. I think that I am first and foremost a Burkinabe. I am a son of this country, (?raised) under particular conditions that enabled me to know my people better, because I lived part of my life here before going elsewhere to study. I am from this country, and I think that the people of Burkina Faso also have the right to a better deal. And it is together with other Burkinabe that I have embarked upon the struggle. Some of them wear blue overalls. Among our militants, some wear military uniforms, some of them wear other uniforms. So, there is no special meaning. It is the opposite that would have raised some doubts. [words indistinct] Maybe you will see me change one day, but it will be when we have found the rational, economic, and efficient use of our cotton. This is one of our problems.

The president of the French Republic referred to this issue a short while ago. Cotton is one of the products selling poorly at the moment on the international market and we are forced to dispose of it locally by using it for Burkinabe clothing. By so doing, I may be setting the example, and to show that I am not dodging [words indistinct]. I do not see any significance in wearing my uniform all the time. On the contrary, you should know that if I wear my pistol on my waist and displayed clearly in its white holster, there are some people who hide their pistols elsewhere. [laughter] That is more dangerous and detectors at airports and other places always reveal surprising things. As for me, my pistol is clearly visible. If I am asked to remove the pistol, I remove it and then there is nothing in the holster. But when it is hidden, you cannot see it.

[Reporter] President Sankara, it is said that in your entourage there are many pro-Libyan and pro-Marxist elements. Do you now have more means to convince them to be less hostile towards France? [laughter]

[Sankara] What newspaper are you from? [passage indistinct]

[Sankara] You said that people are saying that there are pro-Libyans, pro-Marxists, and so on. Maybe. But, you asked if I have convinced them to be less hostile. Does it follow that being pro-Libyan or pro-Marxist means being anti-French? Let me prove to you that it does not follow. How many Marxists are there in France? There are very many. [passage drowned by laughter] Then, in Paris there is a Libyan Embassy, a People's Bureau. This means that even Paris accepts the credentials of the Libyan ambassador and the official representative of Libya. So, there is no incompatibility. I do not think that there is any ... [changes thought] And in Tripoli, there is a French Embassy. There is no incompatibility, and Karl Marx was not anti-French either.

[Mitterrand] With your permission, I would like to intervene on this question, which was not directed to me. I find it rather striking for this state to be blamed for having Marxists among its leaders. I do not know if this is true. But I know one thing, namely, that it is in any case audacious to compare Al-Qadhdhafi to a Marxist, because he is certainly not a Marxist.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Mitterrand] Indeed, but I do not understand when you say that the Libyans have a certain (?internationalist) leaning. Well, I do not understand what you mean. When you say Marxist, I do not understand the relevancy of the discussion. But I do not mind at all.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you tell us precisely your position on the IMF? In a few months, will Burkina Faso be possibly described as a good pupil of the IMF?

[Sankara] To be a good pupil, one has to attend the school of that teacher. We are not in that school. Here, we have embarked upon a certain number of austerity measures without the IMF. We are fighting against the high cost of living of the state, against luxurious spending that led us into a flamboyant life-style, against wastage. We fought against corruption. We are reorganizing our economy, our national market, and so on. All these measures make some people believe that it is the IMF that is dictating to us what we are doing. No, we thought that it was necessary, it was logical for us, for the sake of discipline and orderliness, to embark upon such measures tactfully, but also with rigor and firmness. We are happy with what we are doing, which has been lauded by several people — and we are happy to

note it. We are happy with what we are doing here in the area of development and rigorous management. If these measures can convince some partners to agree to loan us the capital we need and to have dealings with us, the better for us. This will be done under conditions that will be compatible with our political and economic means. I think that in this country there is enough austerity already. I would be disturbed if people do not know it. It would disturb me a great deal.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Sankara] I think that there is the natural generation gap. But as I said earlier in a reply to a question by our satirical paper, the clash of generations can be overcome. It can be overcome if all agree, whatever the age, to sit down and talk. Of course, depending on age, the activities are not the same, and not everyone will agree to sit and talk at the same time. Some agree to sit earlier than others, and talk faster than others. But if all parties are sincere, there will always be a time when they can meet, and then the gap gets filled. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Sankara] I want to take this opportunity to thank the French president, Francois Mitterrand, for his stopover in Ouagadougou to pay us a visit. Many people thought he was coming here for the first time [words indistinct]. I also hope that this assistance from France, which has promised us this helping hand, will come soon. I hope that we also will be in a position to use this assistance in a rational manner. I also want to point out to everyone that we do not intend to embark upon gigantic projects to glorify anybody; irrational and illogical projects that would not be useful to us. We simply want projects that would satisfy those people receiving this assistance as well as that of the people giving it, because it will be unpleasant for one to see that his helping hand has been mismanaged or used for useless projects. We do not fall in this category. On the contrary, we are trying to make judicious use of what we have. We think that France which, through its president, knows Burkina Faso a little better, would be in a position to contribute efficiently toward its development. I also think that when the president of the French Republic receives a letter or a phone call from Burkina, they will not look at him strangely. He will understand the determination to succeed which these letters or these calls will contain. Finally, to you journalists, I want to say thank you for coming to Ouagadougou and for what you have been writing to ensure that Burkina Faso's realities are known and for reporting that it is possible to change difficult and disorganized conditions. And this is what we have been trying to do. We have not progressed much but it is already a good step for having dared to change these conditions.

GHANA

Iran Prepared To Assist in Various Fields

AB191424 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A 3-man Iranian delegation led by the deputy minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, Mr (Modjaba Memedi), today called on the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooepration.

Briefing newsmen later, Mr (Memedi) said Iran recognizes the steps being taken by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government towards economic recovery. According to him, even though his country is going through a period of unrest, she is prepared to assist Ghana. He said Iran is prepared to sell oil to Ghana. Also, his country is ready to assist in the program for the eradication of malaria in the country. On agriculture, the deputy minister said his country will identify the possible areas and assist in that field. The leader of the delegation, which is in the country for a 2-day official visit, also briefed Dr Asamoah on the present political position of Iran.

Other members of the delegation are: Mr (Mohamed Djafari), deputy director of political affairs, and Mr (Kaza), foreign affairs secretary.

PNDC Member, SFRY Envoy Discuss Peace, Apartheid

AB191931 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, has observed that the present international situation calls for more active participation of members in the Nonaligned Movement. He was speaking during a meeting with the Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, Mr L. Covic, at the Castle, Osu, today. Mr Tawiah said as founding fathers of the movement, Ghana and Yugoslavia have a greater responsibility to the movement and the world. Mr Tawiah said apartheid has assumed an aggressive image politically, diplomatically, and economically. There is therefore the need for those who reject apartheid to reorganize themselves and unleash a final onslaught for the early elimination of the evil system.

On relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia, the PNDC member said the country wants to strengthen ties with all who seek honest participation in the economic recovery efforts of the government. Mr Covic, on his part, said relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia have improved since 31 December 1981. He said the Yugoslav Government is in favor of the further improvement of such relations. According to Mr Covic, Ghana and Yugoslavia have an obligation to help the Nonaligned Movement fight for peace since the movement is one of the basic factors for peace in the world.

Militiamen To Man Hospitals; Nurses on Strike

AB192130 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] All militiamen with nursing qualifications or experience have been mobilized to man hospitals following the industrial action by nurses in the country. Twenty other cadres from each of the 12 zones in the greater Accra District are undergoing a crash refresher course in first aid organized by the district operational assistant of the Civil Defense Organization [CDO]. To ensure that the militiamen come out from the course efficient, personnel from some first aid organizations such as the Saint

John's Ambulance, and the Red Cross Society are helping to equip them with first-hand knowledge in first aid administration.

In a statement, the commander of the CDO described the action of the nurses as rather unfortunate and said lives that would be lost as a result of their action cannot be recovered. He said avenues exist for solving all types of worker-management problems without recourse to the action.

LIBERIA

Talks on Bilateral Relations Begin With Romania

AB191420 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Liberia has presented a number of project proposals in the areas of agriculture, sports, mining, and transportation to the Government of Socialist Romania for study and possible implementation. The project proposals, which also include forestry development, road construction, the improvement of the Roberts International and other airports in the country, coastal shipping and inland waterways, as well as development and commerce, were presented to the visiting 13-man Romanian delegation yesterday at the first of two plenary sessions held at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. The Romanian trade delegation, headed by the minister of agriculture of Romania, arrived in the country early this week to hold talks on bilateral and economic cooperation between the two countries. The ministers of agriculture, commerce, transportation, lands, mines and energy, public works as well as the forestry development authority, were among government ministries and agencies which submitted proposals at the session. Commerce Minister Mcleord Darpoh, who chaired yesterday's meeting, welcomed the Romanian delegation to Liberia and assured of the Liberian Government's fullest cooperation to ensure the successful conclusion of the talks.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Announces Cabinet, Other Changes

MB201356 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Decrees issued by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 19 November — read by annnouncer]

[Text] For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Jorge Henriques Flora of the post of minister of construction to which he had been appointed by Decree 4/83 of 15 April.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Carlos Eduardo Ferreira Neto of the post of deputy minister of construction to which he had been appointed by Decree 60/83 of 8 December.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Joao Garcia Cabelo Branco, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, as minister of construction.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Filipe Joaquim Fragata as secretary of state for urbanization, housing, and water.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Julio Ferreira de Almeida Sampaio as deputy minister of planning.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph De of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Luis Filipe da Silva as deputy minister of education for technical and professional training [ensino tecnico-profissional].

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Francisco Romao da Silva of the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to which he had been appointed by Decree 63/81 of 24 June.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the constitution, I relieve Comrade Joao Arnaldo Saraiva de Carvalho from the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to which he had been appointed by Decree 74/81 of 24 June.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Singed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constituion, I appoint Comrade Manuel Quarta Punza, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D [as heard] of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Henrique Teles Carreira, candidate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the post

of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Adolfo Joao Pedro from the post of presiding judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola.

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Adolfo Joao Pedro to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luannda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Francisco Romao da Silva to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Simeao Adao Manuel from the post of People's Attorney [procurador popular] of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Orlando Ferreira Rodrigues of the post of judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Augusto da Costa Carneiro to the post of the presiding judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Agostinho Dias Pedro Gaspar to the post of People's Attorney of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Salomao Antonio Pedro to the post of the judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Raul Neto Fernandes of the post of vice rector of the University of Angola to which he had been appointed by Decree No 25/82 of 5 May.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Raul Neto Fernandes to the post of rector of the University of Angola.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Mario Alfredo da Fonseca Sottomayor Pizarro of the post of deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola to which he had been appointed by dispatch from the Ministry of Finance of 29 December of 1982.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

There being a need to eliminate the accumulation of posts charged on the minister of finance with the post of the governor of the National Bank of Angola and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Augusto Teixeira de Matos of the post of governor of the National Bank of Angola to which he had been appointed by Decree No 112/82 of 27 December.

While the new governor of the National Bank of Angola has not been appointed, Comrade Antonio Inacio, who was deputy governor, will take over the post of governor.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Pedro Antonio Sebastiao to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Malange.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Domingos Inacio Muchiri) to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Malange.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Antonio Carvalho Betencor) to the post of deputy provincial commissione rof Benguela.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Manuel Antonio Domingos to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Lunda Sul.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

RSA Officer Claimed Killed With UNITA Guerrillas

MB200749 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Angola claims South African troops are still fighting with UNITA rebels. The ANGOP news agency in Luanda says a captain wearing the insignia of the South African Army has been killed with 10 guerrillas who were preparing to attack a village in central Angola. It says the rebels were in the service of the South African Army but has not identified any of the dead.

Angola has for a long time claimed that South African troops fight along side UNITA, a claim the SADF has repeatedly denied. Pretoria says its troops cross into Angola in pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas only.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

MB191946 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre, arrived in Luanda at about 0900, thus beginning his first visit to Angola which is scheduled to last 2 days. On arrival, the minister spoke to journalists present at the airport. We asked the minister whether his visit was meant to prepare the ground for the visit by President Jose Sarney to Angola. He replied that the Brazilian president's visit to Angola had in fact been confirmed, but that the purpose of his visit was essentially to deal with economic issues. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

Dos Santos Greets Laotian Party Congress

MB180745 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, on the holding of the fourth congress of that party. The message reads:

On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and its militants, I have the honor of sending you, esteemed comrade, and, through you, the LPRP Central Committee, the militant masses, the delegates to the fourth congress, and the people of Laos, our revolutionary greetings.

I take this opportunity to present our sincere gratitude for the [words indistinct] invitation sent to the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and to me personally to attend your party's fourth congress. Pressing tasks that cannot be delayed make our participation in that great event impossible. (?Kindly accept) my best wishes for the success of the proceedings of your congress. We are sure that its final resolutions will significantly contribute toward the consolidation of your people's revolutionary gains.

I hereby reiterate our desire to increasingly strengthen the friendship and solidarity uniting our parties for the sake of our peoples' prosperity and social progress. Esteemed Comrade: I hereby express our best wishes for the success and prosperity of the Laotian (?revolution). My highest fraternal compliments.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Addition to Dos Santos Independence Rally Speech

Insert the following passage between paragraphs fives and six of the item headlined "Dos Santos Addresses Independence Rally" published on page U 2 of the 13 November Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, thereby providing the omitted passage:

The meaning of this national reconciliation is based on the consolidation of national unity by reintegrating all Angolans who were led astray but who are capable of convincing us that they have freed themselves from direct or indirect unpatriotic agreements with foreign powers — those who can demostrate that they are quite ready to become real Angolans, honestly contributing with their work to our fatherland's improvement. It is worth pointing out that in our society, the society we are building, we do not want to reintegrate lackeys or puppets. We want to reintegrate Angolans. [applause, slogans]

Dear comrades and compatriots, in fulfillment of the guidelines approved by the second party congress, the MPLA-Labor Party has been carrying out the process of renewing mandates for the services of the people's power. It is a task of great importance for us all because for the second time in our history, the People's Republic of Angola, — I should rather say the Angolan people — will elect their representatives to the supreme organs of our state. The first deputies were elected in 1980 when our party was thus implementing one of the last directives of the late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. These deputies have practically fulfilled their mandate and their work is being assessed in the provinces where they carried out their activity. Those who have duly carried out their obligations will certainly be proposed for a new mandate. Those who failed will have the patience to give place to others. [applause]

With these elections, we are all exercising a right that we did not possess during the colonial period. Elections are a fundamental right of citizens through which we are able to choose state leaders and thus participate in the political life of our country. That is why the choice of a candidate for deputy is an act of great responsibility through which party members and workers, as well as members of mass and social organizations, must propose and choose the best, the most devoted and exemplary at work, the most honest and interested in the solution of people's problems.

In carrying out this task, we must put aside considerations of a subjective nature, that is, we should not use tribalism, regionalism, or racial prejudice. We must only look for the personal qualities and working ability of the people. A good choice of deputies means the strengthening of the quality of our leadership which is a very important step to speed up our economic and social development and thus solve the difficult problems that we are still facing. [applause]

On the other hand, we are going to broaden the representative nature of the organs of people's power through the participation of citizens of different origins, including some religious elements, as well as compatriots covered by the policy of clemency who have been reintegrated and rehabilitated into our society so that these organs may reflect in their composition the social and cultural reality of the People's Republic of Angola.

Our party leadership wants to ensure improvement in the functioning of the organs of people's power in the next mandate. Thus, we hope that the future deputies will be more active in the tasks entrusted to them by the people, engaging themselves in their work with devotion and courage. In order that this may be carried out effectively during the next mandate, we must be more demanding in our regular assessment of the work carried out by our deputies by rigorously demanding accountability during meetings of workers and residents of respective areas of action. The deputy must be truly a link of permanent liaison between the working masses and the state by taking up their concerns and proposals and transmitting the decisions taken at high level. In his area of action, the deputy must not only limit himeslef to problems of his constituency but should also engage himself particularly in carrying out concrete actions with the help of legal organs to find quicker solutions to the problems presented by the people as a whole. The deputies and the people's assemblies must play a more active role in the search for solutions, not only for the national problems but also for the problems faced by manking in different parts of the world.

LESOTHO

Chief Jonathan Claims Government Knows Killers

MB191146 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Lesotho's former prime minister says the Maseru government knows the identities of the killers of two of his ex-cabinet ministers. Chief Leabua Jonathan claims police were given the names of some of the killers by at least one of the two survivors of the massacre, Mentlang Lelala. Yesterday the government announced Mrs Lelala had been found and admitted to hospital suffering from shock. Chief Jonathan says he can't say anymore about the identity of the killers because he is banned from political activity which includes making political statements.

According to unconfirmed reports the [words indistinct] gunmen who killed former ministers Desmond Sixishe and Vincent Makhele and their wives wore military-style uniforms. The Maseru government has denied any involvement.

MALAWI

RSA Paper Claims Food, Shelter Supplied to MNR

MB200607 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The BBC last night broadcast the first evidence that the MNR was receiving support from Malawian villagers.

A BBC-radio investigative programme, "File on Four", sent presenter Michael Robinson to Malawi at the government's invitation to see that it did not support the rebels.

But his two-day visit to the remote northern and south-eastern areas bordering Mozambique produced the first hard evidence that villagers regarded the MNR as allies and were giving them food and shelter.

MOZAMBIQUE

Draft Evasion Campaign Under Way in Beira

MB171001 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] An operation against draft evaders is under way in the city of Beira, provincial capital of Sofala. The operation was preceded by a mobilization and enlightenment campaign by party brigades in the city's enterprises and wards. The draft evaders were initially urged to show up voluntarily within 48 hours with the promise that no disciplinary action would be taken against them. Following that period an operation will be launched to ensure respect for the law.

NAMIBIA

Ovambo Leader Rejects Joining Government

MB191428 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ovambo executive committee in Namibia, Peter Kalangula, has repeated he will not join the territory's transitional government. Brian Jones in Windhoek has details.

[Jones] Kalangula said at a news conference at Ondangwe in Ovambo that he opposed the transitional government because it had not been elected and was appointed by South Africa. Mr Kalangula has an important role as power broker in Namibia politics, and is said to be part of South African plans to broaden the base of the 6-party transitional government. About 50 per cent of Namibia's population lives in Ovambo, and a recent Africa Institute survey put his support there at about 20 percent and SWAPO's at 40 percent. He also reiterated at the news conference his support for Namibian independence through UN Resolution 435.

BBC Interviews Journalist on SWAPO Operations

MB181721 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] As the rainy season looms in Namibia — the traditional time for SWAPO guerrillas to launch an offensive against South African forces in the territory — there have been early claims and counterclaims of military successes. Last week, the South Africans announced that they had crossed the border into Angola and hit a SWAPO training camp in Cunene Province, killing large numbers of guerrillas. Now SWAPO has counterclaimed that they bombarded the military base in northern Namibia near the Angolan border, devastating it and leaving 18 South African soldiers dead and others wounded. Kwabena Mensah asked Gwen Lister in Windhoek what the South African response was to the claim.

[Begin recording] [Lister] The military here in Windhoek have basically confirmed the attack, describing it as a stand off bombardment, in which, they said 60-mm mortars, RPG-7 rockets, and several small arms were used in the attack. Most of these, they said, self-destructed in the air. They also claim that it was quite untrue that there had been any death or injury in the attack and that the base itself had been completely undamaged by the SWAPO bombardment.

[Mensah] So the South African military are denying the loss of soldiers in this attack.

[Lister] They have denied the loss of any soldiers at all. Only last week in the attack on a SWAPO base in the Cunene Province, they admitted to having lost two soldiers in that attack. And this week they have said that after the SWAPO bombardment, which was last Saturday night, they immediately went into what they call hot pursuit and in the early hours of Sunday morning made contact and killed two SWAPO insurgents in contact. They also

claim that one of the SWAPO insurgents who was killed was wearing the uniform of FAPLA, the regular army of Angola.

[Mensah] Now, is there any indication whether South African forces are still over the border in Cunene Province?

[Lister] No there is no indication at all. Most people believe they are in fact still across the border, and that they have never really left there, but it is very hard to say and the military of course won't give any comment whatsoever on this.

[Mensah] There had been reports that this was the start of an offensive by SWAPO into Namibia. From what you can tell, is that correct? Is there a SWAPO offensive going on at the moment?

[Lister] I did ask the spokesman from the SADF whether in fact this was an early start to the traditional rainy season [as received] and he answered in the negative, saying merely that this was an expected attack, that there were quite a number — he wouldn't give an exact number — of SWAPO insurgents in northern Namibia and southern Angola and he said their attacks into northern Namibia were mainly taking the form of stand off bombardments.

SOUTH AFRICA

Piet Koornhof Confirmed As Ambassador To U.S.

MB201600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA — The appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof, outgoing chairman of the President's Council, as South Africa's Ambassador to the United States was confirmed in Pretoria tonight by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Dr Koornhof would be replacing Mr Herbet Beukes, who would in turn be appointed to a senior post in the foreign service. Details of this would be announced in due course.

Mr Botha said he appreciated Dr Koornhof's willingness to accept the "challenging" Washington post.

Kodak Announces Plans To Pull Out, Sell Assets

MB191423 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Kodak has announced it is pulling out of South Africa. The giant U.S. photographic company is following in the footsteps of companies like General Motors, Coke, and IBM in its planned disinvestment from the country. Company headquarters in Rochester, New York, gives its reasons as economic and interrelated sociopolitical factors which prompted the decision. Under the terms of the withdrawal, no Kodak unit worldwide will be allowed to supply products to South Africa. They say effected South African and other employees' contracts will be separated with a generous separation package. All Kodak's assets in South Africa are to be sold.

Subsidiary Announces Withdrawal

MB191622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nove 19, SAPA — Atex Inc — a computer company subsidiary of Kodak — also announced its withdrawal from South Africa's markets.

A spokesman for Atex, of Bedford, Massachusetts, confirmed this through a Johannesburg spokesman this afternoon.

"Atex is a Kodak subsidiary and as such will abide fully by the decision of our parent company. This means that after April 30, no Atex products — either hardware or software — will be sold in South Africa," the spokesman told SAPA.

"Between now and that date we will, to the maximum extent possible, provide current support and assist our customers in positioning themselves for the future."

Atex systems are currently installed by newspapers owned by the Argus Group, SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] and Nasionale Pers [Nation Press] as well as at the University of South Africa, the Pretoria Technikon, Nasionale Boekdrukkery [National Book Publishers] and Sparhams in Cape Town.

Pik Botha Statement on Recorder Decoding

MB191532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — A South African delegation leaves for Moscow tonight to inspect the apparatus which will be used for decoding the voice and data recordings from the Tupolev TU 134 which crashed on October 19, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement in Pretoria today.

Mr Botha said Mozambican and Soviet investigators in Mozambique would also leave for Moscow tonight, travelling through Maputo. The South African delegation would use "another route."

"The next step is that the flight voice recording will be taken from South Africa to a country which is acceptable to all three parties, to be decoded with technical apparatus which will be supplied by either a Western country or the Soviet Union," Mr Botha Said in the statement.

"After the flight deck voice recording has been decoded, one of the two identical flight data recorders will be taken to Moscow for decoding in the Russian laboratory which, according to information available to the RSA Government, is the only place where such decoding can occur."

Mr Botha said the South African authorities had the right to choose which of the two identical flight data recorders would be taken to Moscow for decoding.

The remaining twin recording would remain in South African possession, as would the fourth recording which could also contain flight details, for the time being.

"What will be done with this (fourth) recording is a matter which will be decided on when the steps just outlined have been carried out," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said all four recorders had been resealed in Pretoria today in the presence of all three investigation teams.

According to sources close to the investigation, it appeared that the teams were anxious to attach their own, identifiable seals on the "black boxes" before they were sent abroad.

The South African delegates leaving for Moscow tonight — probably through a connecting flight in Europe — are the civil aviation directorates Mr R.W. van Zyl, Mr R.C. Downes, Mr W.H. Staffetius, Mr G.C. west and Mr J. Inglethorpe.

They are to be accompanied by Mr A.W. Kuhn from foreign affairs, and a Russian lecturer from UNISA [University of South Africa], Mrs H.G. Nowak, who will act as an interpreter.

ANC Statement, Tambo on Lesotho Murders

EA201351 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] [Announcer] Compatriots, we start our program with a statement issued by the secretary general of the ANC concerning the brutal murder of two former Lesotho ministers over this past weekend. The statement reads as follows:

The brutal murder over the weekend of the former Lesotho ministers, Vincent Markhele and Desmond Sixishe, and their wives represents a further escalation of the campaign of state terrorism conducted by the Pretoria regime against the peoples of southern Africa. Beginning with the assassination of President Samora Machel and now these two leaders of the people of Lesotho, the Botha regime has embarked on a program of the elimination of the most outstanding opponents of the apartheid system in our region.

It is obligatory that those who murdered the Makheles and the Sixishes should be found and they and their masters exposed to the world for what they are. Contrary to enemy expectations this latest outrage against everything that is decent and humane will serve to unite the peoples of southern Africa as never before in their resolve to end the crime of apartheid. We extend the heartfelt condolences of the National Executive Committee and the membership of the ANC to the relatives and friends of the deceased. The ANC and the people of South Africa will forever treasure the friendship and brotherhood of these whom the racists and the collaborators have assassinated. Our common cause will triumph.

The escalation of Pretoria's acts of destabilization and terrorism against neighboring states is an indication that the regime is in deeper crisis. Because of the escalation of our struggle on all fronts, the enemy finds itself lurching from side to side trying to find a solution to the general crisis of the apartheid system. Today it does not take the racists a second thought to murder a foreign national if by that they hope they could solve their problem. The cowardly assassination of patriots like [names indistinct] did not satisfy the racists because it did not solve their problems. Nowadays they have embarked on another strategy to eliminate prominent opponents of the system. [Passage indistinct] is another indication of pretoria's determination to step up its acts of international terrorism throughout the region. In the words of our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, the countries of southern Africa are currently embroiled in an undeclared war launched by the racists.

[Begin Tambo recording] The countries of southern Africa are embroiled at the present time in an undeclared war launched by the Pretoria regime. Whether it be in Mozambique and Angola, Lesotho or Zimbabwe, Botswana or Zambia, Seychelles, Mauritius or Madagascar, the apartheid monster is involved in a deliberate campaign of aggression and destabilization. During these campaigns of murder and pillage our people have been slaughtered in cold blood and have even had their bodies desecrated.

The enemy has stated the purpose of this aggression quite clearly when it has repeatedly proclaimed its intention to act against these countries so long as they allow the ANC to be present within their territories. Surely, therefore, the peoples of southern Africa are having to pay the supreme sacrifice, as they have done and are doing in Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere in the region, because they are refusing to bow down to the demands of the enemy to have the ANC and SWAPO of Namibia uprooted and expelled from this region.

This regime has been encouraged in its counter-offensive by the criminal activities of Zionist Israel against the people of Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO. After repeated raids and aggression into Lebanon, during the course of which the Zionist Israeli troops mercilessly butchered both the Lebanese and the Palestinians and sought to destroy old cities, the Zionists actually occupied [words indistinct]

The Pretoria regime used this excuse to prepare the white South African population for similar campaigns of (?hell) against the peoples of southern Africa, as happened and is happening in southern Angola, as happened in south-Western Zambia and in Maseru.

[Word indistinct] Both Zionist Israel and fascist South Africa enjoy the full, active political and material support of the Reagan administration. It is this support that is strengthening the fighting capabilities of (?this) [word indistinct] regime. [Words indistinct] the white population and (?certainly) all its political parties openly (?espoused) this campaign of terror and allowed themselves to be used to legitimise the commission of these crimes.

The racists have proudly proclaimed that up to 86 percent of the white population of our country supports the policy of aggression against independent Africa and it especially approves the brutal Maseru massacre. We would like to urge our white compatriots

seriously to weigh the disastrous implications and dire consequences of their being accomplices in the commission of these heinous crimes against the people of Africa.

The Reagan administration has placed itself firmly and unequivocally among the bandit forces that are conducting a reign of terror throughout southern Africa. Its support for the apartheid regime consists precisely in encouraging these fascists to intensify their counter-offensive and in guaranteeing them immunity from punitive international action. Every crime that the Pretoria regime commits, be it in South Africa, Namibia, or elsewhere, bears Washington's stamp of approval. This regime goes into action backed by the logistic, financial and political support of the United States. The apartheid regime, acting in its own right and in furtherance of the global strategy of the United States, constitutes a strike force for the accomplishment of the counter-revolutionary objectives of defeating the progressive forces of southern Africa, including SWAPO and the ANC, and transforming our region into an exclusive economic, political and military preserve of the imperialist world. [end recording]

[Announcer] On the other hand, the regime claims that it is prepared to live in peace with its neighbors if and only if they could sign so-called non-aggression pacts with Pretoria. President Tambo dismisses this idea as false because none of these states poses any threat to pretoria or has any itention to do so.

[Begin Tambo recording] The absurdity of (?this) demand upon the neighboring countries of southern Africa to sign non-aggression pacts with the south Africa regime is that none of them has committed aggression or had cause [as heard] to commit aggression against the South Africa. Invariably and always they have been the victims of aggression.

So why do they have to sign an agreement in which they declare they will not commit aggression against South Africa? What would be the basis of such a declaration? On the other hand, if the South Africa regime wants to stop aggression, it does not need the assistance of the African independent states. It simply takes a decision not to commit aggression.

But what is the purpose, therefore, of making this demand which is absurd? This is a bullying exercise of the worst kind because the demand is being made in the course of acts of aggression. The regime is looking for every excuse for intimidating African independent states into submission to white minority domination. These are tactics for transforming independent and sovereign states into (?a sort of) Bantustan (?rule). The regime will continue to try and turn southern Africa into a constellation of Bantustan states or at best subject states. It is the old spirit of domination, colonizing and exploiting.

That is what lies at the bottom of this demand for the signature of the signing of non-aggression pacts between the aggressor, who is not provoked in any way, and the victim of that aggression who has never entertained and cannot entertain any idea of invading South Africa. It is one of the most absurd situations in the world. Any pretext for reconquering southern Africa is found to be good enough by the South Africa regime. That is another argument in favor of the intensification of the struggle to fight [words indistinct], to rid our continent of this terrorist bully. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Words indistinct] in confronting Botha's acts of international terrorism. How can we, the people of South Africa, confront Botha's counter-offensive? Again, President Tambo:

[Begin Tambo recording] In the face of this determined enemy counter-offensive we must hit back with all our strength, ensuring that the millions of our people are engaged in the struggle. To increase our offensive power, we must organize the People into strong mass democratic organizations. We must organize all combatants into units of Umkhonto we Sizwe. We must organize all democratic forces into one front for national liberation.

Large sections of our people remain unorganized. We should not allow this situation to continue any longer. For us to achieve victory it is essential that we ensure that the masses of our people engage in struggle as a conscious and united force. That requires that these masses must have their own democratic organizations to mobilize and guide them and through which they can themselves make their own point of view heard.

So far only a small minority of the black workers is organized into trade unions. It is the task of the existing democratic trade union movements to ensure that the organized workers are in fact organized. This organizational drive must encompass also the workers in the mines and in agriculture. These too have to bend all efforts to ensure that every worker belongs to a democratic trade union. The situation in the countryside also calls for bold and urgent measures to establish or strengthen the popular organizations among the rural masses, who are suffering in a manner and on a scale that is indescribable. Whether as landless peasants, unemployed, or agricultural workers or as deportees who have been dumped in the so-called resettlement areas or as victims of the criminal Bantustan system, our people in the countryside are living in a veritable Hell. To them, as to the rest of us, the issue of liberation has become a matter of life and death.

These masses need also to be organized and mobilized into action where they are and wherever they are. They must be mobilized to confront the oppressor and the exploiter now. [end recording]

Western Action Against Terrorism Demanded

MB200541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The number of incidents of terrorism in France is amongst the highest in the world. Some of the most radical terrorist groups have operated in West Germany. The governments of these two countries believe there is cooperation between terrorists in their respective territories and it is not surprising, therefore, that they have agreed on combined measures to track down terrorists.

It is acknowledged throughout the civilized world that such bilateral, and, indeed, multilateral action is imperative in the fight against the scourge of terrorism. But, up to now, that is where the matter has largely rested. Only two months ago, the Italian foreign minister was bewailing the excessively indulgent treatment of terrorists by the governments of Western Europe. Last month, when the British Government called for punitive

action against Syria after court evidence of Syrian complicity in an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner on a flight from London, there was a general reticence amongst Western governments to respond to the British call.

And this month, a questionmark hangs over the United States Government's public commitment to the all out combatting of terrorism. So large is the question mark as to whether America has gone soft on terrorism in respect of dealings with Iran that Secretary of State Shultz has said that the United States must reassert her antiterrorism doctrine, adding that she had to be unequivocally against terrorism.

There will be widespread support for Secretary Shultz's sentiment. But will there be action?

Western governments have shown a lamentable reluctance to take action against individual governments if other vested interests — such as trading interests — are involved. The general lack of support for punitive action against Syria last month is a prime example. Another example is the unwillingness on the part of Western governments to take action against the South African ANC and SWAPO for fear of antagonizing African countries which demand the recognition of these two terrorist organizations as the authentic representatives of the people they purport to speak for. In doing so, the West is strengthening the chain of cooperation — cooperation in propaganda, tactics, and the terrorists operations — that exists between terror groups, including those like the ANC that operate in southern Africa and those like the Irish Republican Army and the Palestinians that operate in Europe and the Middle East.

The chain of international terrorism can only be broken by combined and concerted action against all that use terrorism as a political weapon.

We repeat the words of United States Secretary of State Shultz on terrorism: We have to be unequivocally against it. That's the sentiment. The world awaits the action.

Release of PAC Leader Indicated Possible

MB190949 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The president of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress may be released from jail. The movement's secretary for foreign affairs, Ahmed Ebrahim, has told a news conference in New York that Pretoria has indicated it wants to release the ailing Zephania Mothopeng. He says the government has asked Mr Mothopeng's wife, Urbania, to sign an affidavit that she will look after the 73-year-old PAC leader if he is released.

Mr Mothopeng is serving a 30-year sentence for his role in the 1976 Soweto uprising. Last year he rejected Pretoria's offer of release if he renounced violence.

Mr Ebrahim says the PAC believes its president is in dire need of medical attention, and the government wants to release him because he may be dying. Mr Ebrahim says his organization has asked Amnesty International as well as the Red Cross to find out the cause of the illness but so far they have heard nothing.

Bophuthatswana's Mangope Discusses Sanctions

MB182048 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope by Andre le Roux after a meeting of the Hans Seidel Foundation in Munich, West Germany, on 18 November — recorded]

[Text] [Le Roux] Mr President, during the course of your speech this morning you said as regards sanctions that blacks were being left in the lurch in South Africa. Can you expand on that?

[Mangope] Well, I said so because it is my belief that those Western companies that are pulling out of South Africa, and are giving as reasons their view that it is on moral grounds, are really just not telling us the truth, because they have operated in the country for years. An it is perhaps because profits are low that they are leaving. And I feel it is deceptive of them to now say that it is on moral grounds that they are leaving. They are leaving us in the lurch, in that they now decide to pull out when things are difficult for us in the region.

[Le Roux] Is there any way, in your view, that that can be turned around — them leaving?

[Mangope] Well, I do not exactly understand what you mean, but I foresee a time when we will turn against them, when things are right and they want to come back, because they have proved themselves to be fair weather friends. I think things will turn out great. I am very optimistic about the future.

[Le Roux] Mr President, that brings me to another point you made in your speech. You said the time has come — or the time has passed — where you are going to turn the other cheek. Is that a counterthreat?

[Mangope] Well, you know, I think in the past we as blacks have tolerated things that in my view we should have resisted long ago, such as, for instance, the manner in which the free enterprise system was practiced. I think it was practiced at a distinct disadvantage to the black man. And I think we are not going to tolerate that anymore. We are going, those of us who believe in equality of opportunity, are going to insist on that.

[Le Roux] So, is that a counterthreat to the comrades' violence of the present?

[Mangope] Well, the comrades — I do not think, are operating from any real acceptable principle. You cannot accommodate their ideology or principle and still exist as a self-respecting, capitalistic, free enterprise system country.

[Le Roux] I ask again: Are you posing a counterthreat to people who are perpetrating violence?

[Mangope] I am saying things must be corrected because those things that worked to the disadvantage of the black man will not

be tolerated any longer. I am saying that solutions must be found and blacks in South Africa must be politically accommodated, because they are not going to tolerate being left out in the cold politically.

[Le Roux] You made it quite clear, sir, that you regard your independence as something close to you, even sacred. How do you see your immediate future, given the fact that your 9th anniversary of independence is coming up, and also given the mouting pressures against your country and South Africa?

[Mangope] Well, I said in my speech this monring that I likened our situation to that of Switzerland in 1939, when Switzerland was threatened by Mussolini and Hitler, and yet still survived. I firmly believe that we are going to survive, and we are going to be here — we are not only going to celebrate our 10th anniversary next year, but I have no doubt that posterity will celebrate the 100th anniversary.

[Le Roux] Finally, Sir, are you strong enough to withstand the pressures you are experiencing at the moment?

[Mangope] Ell, I don not know what strength means. I think we believe — I believe — that strength is within, more than physical strength. And I think that my people are capable of withstanding pressures. I think we have withstood very, very strong pressures in the last 9 years. We are not going to cave in or succumb to pressure.

KwaZulu-Natal Indaba Termed 'Lifeline'

MB180951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 18 SAPA — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has "quite a lot of power" to exert pressure on the government to accept its proposals, the Progressive Federal Party's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, said in Durban North last night.

Speaking at a report-back meeting, Mr Swart, who is the PFP's representative at the talks, said there was some indication that the Indaba was "a sort of lifeline" for the government. He said South African ambassadors were advertising the Indaba as proof that inter-racial negotiation was taking place about constitutional affairs, and many official foreign visitors were given information about the Indaba by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Indaba was close to achieving a major consensus on proposals for future second tier government in the area, Mr Swart said. The Indaba had been a "fascinating laboratory for change in a society bedevilled by inter-racial suspicions and prejudices," he said.

Self-Governing Territories Discuss Development

MB191729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — Seventy heads of government departments from South Africa's self governing territories and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries attended a conference in Pretoria today on development.

The director general of the Department of Development Aid, Mr G. van Wall, told the conference that his department's main function was to assist the self-governing territories in developing their own effective government services.

About 2000 key personnel from the South African civil service were currently at the disposal of the self-governing territories to occupy posts which could not be filled by the region's own government services, Mr van de Wall said.

He said it would remain necessary in the forseeable future to support the development of lesser developed areas by means of the redirection of resources from more developed areas and sectors.

The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerhard Viljoen, told delegates: "You will probably agree that we will not be able to look to the outside world for development resources in the forseeable future.

"That means that we will have to put our available resources to the best possible use."

Tomorrow, the second and final day of the conference, such issues as streamlining development activities, budgetary aid, overhead planning and population development programmes will be discussed.

HNP Reiterates Opposition to Quick Unity With CP

MB151943 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1919 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The HNP [Reconstructed National Party] has restated its point of view concerning the resumption of talks with the CP [Conservative Party] on a cooperation agreement and the formation of a united front against the government. The resolution was announced in a statement issued after a meeting of the executive of the HNP in Pretoria. The HNP said in the statement that such an agreement and united front would form the basis for the unification of the two parties. The executive reiterated, however, that the HNP would not take part in a congress of conference organized solely by the CP.

In the statement, the HNP called on the CP to abandon as impractical its plans for such a conference to bring about instant amalgamation of the two parties. The executive said it was convinced that the responsible discussion of differences was only possible at the highest level and that unification would come about as a result of mutual understanding.

Official Reaffirms New Power Structure

MB161522 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says the South African Government has committed itself to a process of reform and negotiation to create a new power

structure in which all South African population groups can take part.

Speaking in a television interview from Pretoria, Mr Miller said the government was busy with constitutional reform which would result in all population groups sharing power without fear of domination. Seventy percent of South Africa's black people were already accommodated in power structures that had been created through the devolution of power.

With regard to sanctions Mr Miller said that South Africa was doing away with discrimination, that sanctions were delaying this process. On the question of education he said more than one-fifth of the government's budget was spent on education and that most of this went to nonwhite South Africans. South Africa was spending more money on education than on defense.

Indians Dispute Vote Allocation in Natal Indaba

MB190713 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0704 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 19 SAPA — Fears that Natal's 650,000 Indians may lose out badly in the constitutional proposals now being discussed by the Natal-Kwazulu Indaba were expressed today by community leaders.

It had been reported earlier that although the first of two new legislative chambers for Natal contained in the proposed plan would be based on the one-man-one-vote principle, the second chamber in which minority rights were to be protected was designed in such a way that the larger Indian community was outvoted by two to one by the province's smaller white community. This was being done by dividing whites into English and Afrikaans groupings to give them "double strength," community leaders said. The whites, according to the reported plan, would gain a total of 20 seats in the proposed second chamber against only 10 for Indians, who formed the largest minority group in Natal.

It was understood today that Dr D.S. Rajah, who represented Solidarity, opposition party in the House of Delegates, at the Indaba, had demanded that representation for Indians in the new chamber should be at least equal to that of whites. It now appeared that Solidarity was "fighting a losing battle" because of lack of "fullscale support" from the representatives of other Indian bodies in the Indaba, particularly the South African Hindu Maha Sabha and the Islamic Council, community leaders said.

Solidarity's national chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, said he was determined to press for 20 seats for Indians "at any cost." He confirmed that he had submitted a "strongly worded" memorandum to the Indaba on minority rights as they affected Indians. "I will not accept anything less than equal representation as the Indian community's future is at stake", he said.

The Indaba's chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, could not be reached for comment.

ECC Launches Anti-War Publicity Campaign

MB161841 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1838 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has launched a month-long "war is no solution" campaign. Typical of the ECC, the campaign looks set to involve a large cross-section of the community with various activities including meetings, lectures, a mini-film festival, a concert, a pavement art exhibition and even a "big walk" planned.

In a statement announcing the campaign, the ECC announced it would be "looking critically at the situation in the country and discussing the future. "The government seems determined to protect the system of apartheid and minority rule at all costs. We are starting to feel the pinch of some those costs already — international isolation, sanctions, increased violence, the declaration of a state of emergency and so on," a spokesman said. The ECC calling for solutions to the conflict — namely, the removal of troops from the townships and for the government to dismantle apartheid as the root cause of violence. The campaign hoped to provide forums for debate and discussion around these issues, through symposium lectures, anti-war film screenings, booths in shopping centres, public meetings and pamphlets. [quotation marks as received]

Viljoen Speaks on Problems in Black Education

MB171340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 17, SAPA — No real, lasting return to educational stability was likely unless it went hand in hand with constitutional reform resulting in a meaningful power-sharing for blacks at all levels of political decision-making, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljone, said today.

On the other hand it should also be clear constitutional reform achieved by peaceful negotiation was something revolutionaries would, and could not, accept, he said in an address to the annual meeting of the SA Britain Trade Association (Sabrita) in Johannesburg.

"They (revolutionaries) are interested in upheaval and revolution and not in reform, and therefore it is likely that even after meaningful political reform has been achieved, the revolutionary elements will continue to try and politicise education."

Black education had become highly politicised.

"(It) has become a basic and vital instrument in the hands of militant and revolutionary elements aiming at political change or revolution by way of rendering the school system ungovernable through boycotts, disruption, intimidation and vandalism.

"Slogans calling for liberation before education or people's education for people's power" clearly reflect an attitude of little or no concern for education as such or for the future interest of the present youth, provided only the so-called struggle can be successfully advanced," Dr Viljoen said.

Although the "intense politicisation" of black education was one of three problem areas in the field, it was important to see the present situation of turmoil, unrest and boycotting in its proper perspective.

Only between 250-300 of a total of more than 7300 schools under the control of the Department of Education and Training (DET) were at any given moment seriously affected, while the situation in the self-governing territories schools was generally normal.

Only two regions were really seriously affected, namely Soweto and Alexandra, as well as the Eastern Province.

"In all other regions the present public examination attendance is well over 90 per cent of registered candidates," the minister said.

At last year's so-called matric examination boycott, more than 74000 out of a possible 92000 black candidates had actually written the papers, while 14000 more had opted for the alternative examination offered this May and June.

A second major problem in black education was the "astronomical vastness of the task," Dr Viljoen said.

In 1985, there had been six million black pupils at school, compared with one million whites, 800,000 coloureds and 234,000 Indians.

The six million total was made up of 1.7 million under the DET, 2.4 million in self-governing territories, and 1.8 million in independent homelands.

It was estimated there was at least one million black children of school-going age not attending school in a given year.

The black education department's annually had to provide for 250,000 new pupils, implying additional teachers and additional schools and classrooms.

"The vastness of the challenge is compounded by the combination of existing large numbers, historical backlogs and one of the highest population growth rates in Africa," Dr Viljoen said.

The third major challenge was the "generally acknowledged backlog in the quantity and the quality of educational services for black communities."

He said the government acknowledged this and had committed itself to achieving equal educational opportunities for all South Africans as a high priority.

The DET's annual budget had increased by 6.5 times over the last seven years to R1.16 billion, and the government had also announced its intention of introducing a 10-year programme with a financing formula common to all education departments to achieve, as far as possible, the narrowing of the gap of disparity between them.

"This means that the lion's share of additional funds available for education will in future have to go to the less developed black and coloured education departments," Dr Viljoen said.

He emphasised however that existing disparities could not be redressed only by providing more money, as progress in education was by its nature a "slow and time-consuming struggle."

Immigrants Surveyed on Discrimination, Policies

MB190831 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A comprehensive investigation conducted by the South African Human Sciences Research Council says that the majority of immigrants encountered less racial discrimination in South Africa than they expected. The survey conducted throughout South Africa showed that 37 percent of those questioned found less discrimination in South Africa than they expected. Thirty percent found the discrimination was much as they had expected, and 19 percent found more discrimination than they expected.

More than 40 percent of all immigrants believe the government's racial policies were wrong, while more than 30 percent believed those policies to be right. The biggest group supporting government policies was the Portuguese while most British were opposed to these policies.

Asked about a one-man-one-vote system for South Africa, most respondents, that is 52 percent, indicated that they were opposed to such a system, while only 18 percent or 15 percent approved a one-man-one-vote system. [as heard]

Asked about compulsory military service, 66 percent of those questioned said they were in favor of it, while 18 percent oppose military service.

The survey included more than 3,500 immigrants from the 7 largest groups throughout South Africa.

Information Bureau Issues 19 Nov Unrest Report

MB200917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"Security forces discovered the corpse of an unknown person at Veeplaas in the Eastern Province late last night.

"The corpse was so badly burned that the sex and race of the victim could thus far not be determined.

"Police investigations into the death are continuing."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB200700 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN Criticizes Visa Refusal to U.S.

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 19 November in the page 6 editorial notes the arrival in South Africa of new U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. The paper questions the fact that "he was chosen principally because of the colour of his skin" since "it smacks of racism." The paper also comments on the South African Government refusal to issue a visa to a U.S. official who wished to complete a report on health conditions and the extent of starvation in the homelands. "Experts believe the report will be used in the imposition of further sanctions, by focusing further criticism on the homelands, but there may be a possibility of aid as well." However, *The Citizen* believes Pretoria "would have been better advised to allow the official to come here, since the report will be finalised from other sources despite the refusal of a visa. What Pretoria may have done is to invite retaliation by the U.S., with a South African official being treated in like manner."

THE STAR: Church, State Interlinked

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 19 November comments on State President P.W. Botha's warning to the Catholic church to "'avoid temporal problems.'" *The Star* sees "no sharp dividing line between temporal politics and spiritual teachings. Politics without morality is surely a sin and warding off sin is surely the Church's business." "When there is famine in the land, should the Church eschew charitable intervention because starvation is a temporal affliction?" The paper hopes the state will be "granted the wisdom" to "concede that the fortunes of Church and State are irretrievably interlinked."

Black Government Threat to Afrikaner Bureaucrats

On the same page in the "My View" column Allister Sparks says that "survival requires us to accept black majority rule." "An increasing number of Afrikaner intellectuals are coming around to recognising this. Yet the Government remains unwilling to contemplate reform in such terms." Sparks says that government cannot contemplate the transition from apartheid to black majority rule because of the "dark fear of a small volk [people] that it would be swamped and lose its sense of national identity in a common society ruled by others." A further reason is "because black majority rule would threaten the jobs of hundreds of thousands of Afrikaner supporters of the National Party who are employed in the public service and in the parastatal corporations." When a new black government gains control there is "bound to be a deliberate policy of Africanisation of the public service, just as it was Afrikanerised before." Sparks says that Afrikaner bureaucrats would have nowhere to go and know that "black government poses a deadly threat to them." "State bureaucrats wield tremendous political power behind the scenes. It is they, even more than the politicians, who will obstruct any process of real reform."

BUSINESS DAY on Church Versus State

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 19 November comments on State President Botha's suggestion to the Catholic Church to "stay out of politics." *Business Day* believes the government "has no right to tell any interest group to stay out of politics because every person and organisation in the country is intimately affected by what goes on and has a right to voice its opinions." Also, "government's admonitions might carry more real weight," however, if government itself "stayed out of sport, business or religion." "There is a lack of even-handedness about government's stand. When it calls for groups to stay out of politics, there is an unspoken rider:'... unless you support the government.' Thus the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] never seems to be told to keep out quite so unceremoniously."

BUSINESS DAY: Mugabe Collides With Pretoria

Max du Preez writes on page 8 of *Business Day* that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's new leadership role has put him "firmly on a collision course with Pretoria, because getting rid of the white minority regime has become the number one item on Africa's agenda." "This escalating hostility between Pretoria and Mugabe can be expected to drag the sub-continent deeper into a turmoil that is likely to get a lot worse before it gets better. It seems as if both sides are over-estimating their own clout and manoeuvring ability. The locomotive of history is undoubtedly going to catch up with the white rulers in Pretoria, but unless that locomotive picks up a lot of speed very quickly, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and other neighbours are going to hurt a lot." Du Preez believes that peace and progress "will only return to the sub-continent once the civil wars in SA and Mozambique have been settled. More realism and less ideological stubbornness on the part of both Pretoria and Harare could save Southern Africa a lot of blood and suffering."

CAPE TIMES on Banning Orders

"The legitimacy crisis facing the government, along with its apartheid structures and policies, continues to grow apace," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 18 November in a page 6 editorial. "The crisis has now reached such proportions that government has deemed it necessary to resort to an alarming new method of repression in a bid to muzzle citizens who disagree with it." The paper says the restriction entails serving an order on people "banning them from taking part in a wide range of activities that question government policies or participation in the colour-coded tricameral Parliament." This "repression will fail to stem opposition to apartheid."

SOWETAN Calls for Halt to Homeland Plans

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 19 November says: "The homeland policy has led to untold misery and confusion in many parts of the country. For KwaNdebele the intended persuance of this policy resulted in the death and destruction on an unbelievable scale in the last few years. The death of KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana has thrown the area into even more disarray." "We think it desperately important for South Africa to halt its homeland plans in KwaNdebele. It was this Government's interference in an area which was generally calm and peaceful that led to the problems of the recent past. Most South Africans must exhort the South African Government to keep out of the affairs of areas that are more or less pursuing their lives evenly without distress and violence."

DIE TRANSVALER: Tension Within PFP

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 November says that at the end of the parliamentary session, the PFP leadership announced a "range of imaginative and expensive plans as part of a campagn to give the official opposition a new status." But, "until now nothing has come of it." *Die Transvaler* believes that the PFP may experience a crisis in its yearly congress, due to "differences between its left-wing and the more moderates." Focusing on the desirability of sanctions, on whether there should be negotiation with the ANC, and on the replacement of the national anthem with "God Bless Africa," will only increase the tension in the party.

DIE VADERLAND: PFP Dissent Favorable for NP Election

"If the National Party is searching for a suitable time to hold elections, but which is unsuitable for its opposition, there is no better time than the present," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 November. "The right-wing groups are divided and involved in confrontation." In the PFP the differences are emerging between the "young Turks and the old guard." The paper points out that the PFP leader Colin Eglin has recently advocated in the U.S. against sanctions but has returned home to demands by the younger PFP members for stronger sanctions. "As a recipe to discredit itself with white voters the PFP can hardly do better than to follow its young radicals."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S. 'Destructive Aggression'

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 19 November says "Washington's unlimited arrogance and rashness to treat South Africa as an insubordinate and inferior colony, is evident by the assignment with which Christine Babcock wanted to come to South Africa." "Even though South Africa is a small country in comparison with the U.S. it does not mean that we have to endure insults patiently. Even a small and abused country has the right to self protection." *Die Vaderland* says "the indications are that the U.S. administration, now that sanctions are acceptable, is going out of its way to apply sanctions as aggressively as possible. The constructive involvement is rapidly becoming destructive aggression."

BEELD Tells U.S. Not to Interfere

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 19 November says that South Africa has let the U.S. know that it is "to keep its nose out of our business" by refusing a U.S. official a visa to visit South Africa. "The poison of sanctions has begun to spread, so that black workers here and in neighboring countries are revolting at what has been done to them. To look terribly concerned about the lot of the sick and hungry people is extreme and feigned." "If the U.S. really wants to get involved, why does it not investigate the terrorist activitities of the ANC? Why does it not get its facts straight before it goes ahead with black lists? Why does it not try to prevent communist pressure in South Africa? Or is this powerful country only courageous when it can bully smaller countries and also sing in the hysterical choir?"

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls for End to University Closures

MB161110 Dakar PANA in English 0932 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 16 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has advised the University of Zambia authorities to find solutions to persistent unscheduled closures of the institution caused by student demonstrations and confrontations.

Speaking in his capacity as chancellor of the University of Zambia at the 18th graduation ceremony at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday, Kaunda said there is need for an urgent exercise of soul-searching among the students, staff and administration in the university on the matter.

He said the undersirable closures of the university resulting from student class boycotts, demonstrations and sometimes confrontation have had serious negative effects on the academic careers of the students and the smooth administration of the institution.

He also cautioned the University of Zambia against falling prey to foreign ideologies which are contradictory to the motto of the university, service and excellence, which calls for loyalty. [passage omitted]

ZIMBABWE

Minister Welcomes Joint Projects with USSR

MB200643 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of industry and technology, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, has invited enterprises from the Soviet Union to enter into ventures with local organizations.

He was opening a business exhibition by the All-Union Association of the Soviet State Committe for Foreign Relations in Harare yesterday. Comrade Ndlovu said Zimbabwe would benefit immensely from joint participation in project building and the transfer of Soviet technology.

Comrade Ndlovu, who recently visited the Soviet Union, said he had been impressed by that country's willingness to cooperate with developing nations.

Danish Foreign Minister Calls on Mugabe

MB171201 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The visiting Danish foreign minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his office in Munomutapa building this morning. Mr Ellemann-Jensen was accompanied by Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende. The Danish minister is in Zimbabwe on a 4-day official visit.

Earlier, Mr Ellemann-Jensen signed a a 40 million dollar loan agreement with the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Chidzero.

Dane on RSA Pressure

MB191232 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The visiting Danish minister of foreign affairs, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, has announced the measures to be taken by his country in applying further pressure on racist South Africa to abandon its racist policy. The measures were announced at a news conference in Harare today before the Danish foreign minister concluded his visit to Zimbabwe. Mr Ellemann-Jensen said Denmark had cut off most of its links with South Africa, including economic exchange and the deadline for the application of sanctions begins next month. The measures include ban on all exports and imports between the two countries as well as the prohibition of Danish [word indistinct] brought to South Africa and Namibia and the contribution of oil to South Africa. On development cooperation, Mr Ellemann-Jensen spoke of his country's continued assistance to the SADCC countries.

Minister Urges New Frontline Information Order

MB151859 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 15 Nov (PANA) — Zimbabwe Information, Posts and Telecommunication Minister Nathan Shamuyarira yesterday expressed the need for Frontline States to have a vigorous counter information strategy in order to repel and expose South Africa's propaganda. He said the situation in South Africa has reached a critical stage in which violence has (?broadened) and the regime there was bent to step up its propaganda machinery out of desperation.

Speaking to the *Pan African News Agency* (PANA) the minister expressed appreciation of cordinated efforts so far in the field of information among Frontline States as defined in the Kadoma 1982 declaration. But, he said, the declaration was outdated and needed to be reviewed so that it tallies with the present situation in southern Africa which was tense because of South Africa's repression inside the country and increased aggression against Frontline States. Shamuyarira said the racist regime's propaganda was insignificant because it was not built on truth and more often has fallen on deaf ears as evidenced by the unaninous condemnation of apartheid by the international community.

Expressing regret that no concrete assistance has been received by Frontline States from other countries to counter South Africa's propaganda, Shamuyarira said the matter would be raised at the next PANA inter-governmental council in December so that a new appeal is made to that effect. We will also be able to demonstrate to other news agencies that the situation in southern Africa is now critical requiring them the redouble efforts in assisting Frontline States, he added. The minister said assistance was needed particularly in broadcasting and training of liberaiton movement cadres in the field of information.

He said Zimbabwe was embarking on 14 million dollar project involving the establishment of a short-wave station as soon as possible to cater only for liberation [words indistinct] that oncethe fund [words indistinct] take only 18 months to install the station aimed at informing the people in the region, in Namibia as well as South Africa on the atrocities of the racist regime.

The minister commended efforts made by different countries and institutions like the *Pan African News Agency* (PANA) in countering information lies emanating from South aFrica and assisting liberation movements. We are pleased that PANA has established a liberation bureau in Harare with the main regional office in Lusaka, he said, adding that he had agreed with the Zambian minister of information to ensure that PANA news reached all Frontline States and redistributed to the whole continent as quickly as possible. He expressed support to the proposal made in August this year by frontline news agencies editors that liberation movements establish their own news agencies so that they can portray a strong image of the struggle.

Mr Shamuyarira, who is chairman of PANA's Intergovernmental Council (IGC) also disclosed that plans were underway to establish a training centre for PANA journalists. Each country has its training programme but, he said, we need to train people together at some central place so that there is continental interaction between professionals form different parts of Africa.

ZAPU Vice President Speaks on Unity With ZANU

MB191742 Dakar PANA in English 1643 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 19 Nov (ZIANA/PANA) — A top Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) official said today he did not think there would be any going back on the progress that had been made in unity talks between his party and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF)

In an interview with ZIANA today, the vice-president of ZAPU, Joseph Msika, said: As far as we are concerned the talks have reached an advanced stage but we have not thoroughly completed the discussion. There are one or two points that still need ironing out. Msika said that a meeting between the two parties' leaders was expected soon.

The prime minister and president of ZANU (PF), Robert Mugabe, and the ZAPU president, Joshua Nkomo, made up this committee and could appoint who they choose to participate with them in negotiations. To date, he said, the prime minister had been accompanied at the talks by the deputy prime minister and ZANU-PF vice-president, Simon Muzenda, and the minister of state for political affairs and [word indistinct] of cooperatives, Maurice Nyagumbo, who (?is secretary for registration) for ZANU-PF. He said he and ZAPU's publicity and information secretary, John Nkomo, had accompanied the ZAPU president at the talks.

The next meeting of the parties leaders was likely to be a crucial one and to take place soon, certainly before Christmas, he said. Whether or not a statement would be made after that meeting would depend on how the meeting went and what progress was made.